AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

CLASS V.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

VOLUME IV.

U. S. Congress.

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

DOCUMENTS,

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE,

OF THE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

FROM THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH TO THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS, INCLUSIVE:

COMMENCING DECEMBER 2, 1828, AND ENDING MARCH 8, 1832.

SELECTED AND EDITED, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

BY

ASBURY DICKINS, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,

AND

JOHN W. FORNEY, CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

VOLUME IV.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

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AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

20TH CONGRESS.] No. 390. [2D SESSION.

ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR, WITH THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, SHOWING THE OPERATIONS OF THAT DEPARTMENT IN 1828.

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS DECEMBER 2, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *November* 24, 1828.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit for your information the annual reports of the officers who superintend the several branches of the public service intrusted to this department, showing in detail the operations of each during the past year, and the state of the funds appropriated and applicable to those services, respectively.

The report of the major general of the army, marked A, with its accompanying documents, exhibits the present number, station, organization, and discipline of our military force. From this report it will appear that some important changes have been made during the past year in the distribution of the troops, and that one of the effects of this distribution has been considerably to diminish the numerical force of the two military schools of practice. The value of these institutions is fully appreciated by the department, although some of the principal benefits anticipated from the concentration of so large portions of the army at two points have never been realized for want of means for their proper equipment; and as they were the cherished favorites of my immediate predecessors, they would not, if for no other reason, have been disturbed but to meet the positive emergencies of the government.

These schools have, from their first establishment, materially lessened the disposable force of the army for ordinary service, and about the time of their formation, or a little anterior to it, and with a view probably to this object, the garrisons of several important posts along our northern and western frontier were wholly withdrawn, and others materially reduced. This subtraction of force from ordinary service was not, however, under the peculiarly favorable circumstances of the country, injuriously felt, until within a late period, when several events have occurred which, in the opinion of the department, rendered it proper to restore a portion of these detachments to their former and appropriate duties, and a neglect to do which might have seriously affected the interest and perhaps endangered the peace of certain portions of the Union.

In the course of the last year the Winnebagoes and other Indian tribes living in the neighborhood of the posts which had been evacuated, and emboldened probably by that circumstance, commenced a series of petty, but savage, warfare on the adjoining white population, and rendered it necessary to march a strong military force into that country, the effect of which was to quell, for a time at least, these disturbances. But in the course of the past spring and summer fresh symptoms of discontent and hostility were manifested by the Indians, and the people of Illinois, and more particularly the inhabitants of the lead mine district, became again so much alarmed as to suggest the necessity, not only of permanently garrisoning the former military posts of Chicago and Prairie du Chien, but of establishing a new one in the centre of the Winnebago country, for the purpose of watching the movements of the Indians, and to serve as a connecting link between the chains of fortification on the Mississippi and on the lakes.

Within the same period unpleasant contentions had arisen on our northeastern frontier between the citizens of the State of Maine and the subjects of the adjoining British province, in consequence of conflicting claims of property and jurisdiction, and which threatened, unless promptly repressed by the presence of a military force, to involve the local authorities, at least, of the two countries in serious collisions.

Besides these inducements for strengthening our inland frontier, another important one was found in the expediency of affording timely and efficient aid to our revenue officers in defeating the purposes boldly avowed by high authority, and not yet abandoned, of introducing foreign goods into the United States, either by stratagem or force, without the payment of duties:-and this precaution was more particularly necessary along the Niagara frontier, where we had no troops, and where it is notorious that large quantities of foreign goods are now collected with this obvious design.

Such were the reasons for establishing the new and reoccupying the old military posts mentioned in the report of the major general: and to effect these objects, a reduction of the military school of practice at Jefferson Barracks became indispensable. This new disposition of our inland force has, it is believed, been universally acceptable to our citizens in the north and northwestern parts of the Union, and, it is hoped, will be approved by Congress.

The numerous fortifications completed and completing along our maritime frontier, in the progressive execution of our great system of national defence, have imposed on the department the necessity of withdrawing also from the school of artillery practice at Fortress Monroe nearly one-half of its force, for the purpose of assisting in the completion of the unfinished works, and of garrisoning and preserving those which are completed. The school of practice is not, however, thereby broken up, but may still proceed with the same efficiency and success proportionate to its numbers, as heretofore. As little more has been taught at the two schools than the *manuals* of the artillery and infantry, the same system of instruction may be continued, and with nearly the same advantage, at every post where a regiment or battalion is stationed, and where a competent instructor will always be found.

The views of the army and its staff, presented in the various reports herewith submitted, cannot, I apprehend, fail to be satisfactory to Congress and to the nation, whether regarded in reference to its military discipline, its present employments, or its fiscal economy. While a portion of that able arm of the military establishment, the corps of engineers, is employed in constructing works of military defence, another portion, aided by scientific and enterprising officers detailed from the line of the army, is co-operating with our citizen engineers in developing the capacities of the country for internal improvement, and in building up works which belong exclusively to the department of political economy. The Quartermaster General, at the same time, assisted by other officers and soldiers of the line, is engaged, not merely in military erections and accommodations for the troops, but in the construction of roads and bridges for the citizens at large. And the Ordnance department, with the force under its control, displays a corresponding energy and skill in the fabrication of arms and other munitions of war, as well for the militia of the States as for the regular army. Indeed, the reports from these three departments exhibit the army of the United States, not in the light in which standing armies in time of peace have usually been regarded—as drones who are consuming the labor of others—but as a body of military and civil engineers, artificers, and laborers, who probably contribute more than any other equal number of citizens, not only to the security of the country, but to the advancement of its useful arts.

The Military Academy, it is believed, has conquered all the prejudices which formerly existed against it, and is scattering the fruits of its science, and communicating, by its examples, the lessons of industry and order there taught, not merely to the rest of the army, but to the youths of our country generally; and the interchange of the theoretic science of this national school with the practical skill and judgment of our citizen engineers, which is now going on throughout the United States, will soon furnish every part of the country with the most accomplished professors in every branch of civil engineering. The report of the last board of visitors, remarkable for its good sense and practical views, and herewith presented, shows that this institution is still advancing in usefulness; and I beg leave to recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the many important suggestions which it contains.

The report of the Chief Engineer, including that of the board of internal improvement, will be sure to receive the full and deliberate consideration of the national legislature; and it would be impossible, by any remarks of mine, to add anything to the intrinsic interest which this document possesses. Besides its military details, it presents a full view of the extensive operations now in train, under the superintendence of this department, for the accomplishment of the numerous objects of internal improvements, to which the recent appropriations of Congress on that subject are applicable. There are probably no expenditures of the government which come so directly home to the interests and feelings of the great body of the people of the United States, or which are viewed with more lively and unqualified satisfaction, than those which relate to internal improvement; and may I be permitted to express an opinion that the liberal appropriations, both specific and general, made to such objects during the last session of Congress, were amongst the most valuable acts of its legislation, and a hope that the same policy may be continued?

In short, the organization and arrangement of every department of the army, not as relates to its efficiency merely, but to its admirable systems of accountability and economy, are worthy of all praise, and reflect the highest credit on my predecessors, by whom they have been devised and put into operation. As regards its distribution, which must depend on the varying circumstances of the country, some changes, in addition to those which have recently been made, will probably be deemed expedient in the course of the next season. The policy of pushing our military posts, (such as Fort Snelling, on the Mississippi, Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, and including, perhaps, some others on the Arkansas and Red rivers,) so far within the Indian country, and so far ahead of the regular advances of our population, may well be questioned. Instead of protecting our frontier inhabitants against the incursions of the Indians, these isolated garrisons must, in the event of a serious Indian war, inevitably become the first victims of its fury. At present they only serve to invite wild and profitless adventurers into the Indian country, the usual consequences of which are personal collisions with the natives, and the government is then put to the expense of a military expedition to vindicate the rights of these straggling traders.

Had not the season been too far advanced to effect such distant movements, it was in contemplation of the department last summer, when it came to the resolution to advance a portion of its force so as to cover and protect our stationary and laboring population in the northwest, to draw in at the same time some of our most remote garrisons, in order to form a connected line of defence, the several parts of which should mutually support each other—within which no hostile Indian would dare to venture, and beyond which no white citizen, unless protected by a military escort or a proper license to trade with the Indians, should be permitted to pass.

Besides the great expense and hazard of supporting these very distants posts, another serious evil attends most of them. The luxuriant vegetation which covers the banks of our western rivers where troops are stationed, and which annually dies and rots on the ground, produces the most fatal diseases; and this evil can be remedied only by the introduction of population and herds to destroy and consume this excess of vegetation. The garrison of Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, has suffered the most severely from this cause. It is situated on dry and elevated ground selected with special regard to health; but the rich bottoms in its vicinity occasion the sickness, and it is doubtful whether a change of location to any other point high up the Missouri could escape or even diminish the causes of the evil.

I unite with Major General Macomb, for the reasons he has assigned, in recommending the necessary provisions for mounting a portion of the men who compose our most remote garrisons in the Indian country.

It appears from the report of the Surgeon General that, owing to the increased number of military posts, and to the numerous detachments from the army engaged on internal improvements, the officers of the medical staff are not sufficiently numerous for the exigencies of the service. I therefore concur with him in recommending its increase, by the addition of four surgeons and ten assistant surgeons; and I beg leave to remind Congress that a bill was reported in the House of Representatives during the last session,

but not definitively acted on, for graduating the pay of the medical staff; and I also take the liberty of calling to their recollection the fact that the laws constituting the department of the Commissary General of Subsistence will expire on the 3d of March next.

The report of the officer who superintends the Indian bureau, marked K, shows the manner in which the duties of this department, growing out of our intercourse with the Indian tribes, have been discharged during the past year.

The want of system and regulation for the administration of this branch of the public service has long been severely felt, and has probably subjected the officers to whom it has been intrusted to more animadversion and censure than has fallen to the lot of any other public functionaries. The different views entertained, not only by different classes of our citizens, but even by the different officers acting under this department, in regard to the leading measures of policy which ought to govern our intercourse with the Indians, have furnished fruitful sources of complaint against the department, and often of collision between the officers themselves.

It is believed that a minute and well-digested code of regulations, analogous to those which govern the other bureaus of the department, and founded on the policy and views of the government, so far as they can be collected from existing laws and treaties with the Indians, would not only afford great facility in transacting this branch of business, but materially reduce its expenses, and at the same time better fulfil the benevolent purposes of the government in regard to these unfortunate people. Encouraged in this belief by the knowledge that my predecessors had entertained similar opinions, I some time since addressed letters, by your permission, to Governor Cass and General Clark, individuals alike distinguished for general intelligence and great experience in Indian affairs, inviting their attendance at the seat of government for the purpose of aiding the department in preparing the contemplated system of regulations. They have both arrived, and are engaged on the work, which, it is confidently expected, will be completed in time to be submitted to and receive the deliberate consideration of Congress during the commencing session.

While on the subject of Indian affairs, I should feel that I did not discharge my whole duty were I to neglect to call the attention of the government to the expediency, if not absolute necessity, of more clearly defining, by legislative enactments, the nature of the relations by which we are to stand allied to the Indian tribes; and especially to prescribe what, as to between them and ourselves, shall be the reciprocal rights, both of property and government, over the vast tracts of country which they claim and inhabit.

At the commencement of our present government these tribes, with few inconsiderable exceptions, occupied a country in the interior far beyond the range of our population, and our relations with them were the simple ones which exist between remote and independent nations; or they were rather the relations of war, and most of our intercourse with them was carried on through the officers of the army stationed along our frontier posts; and it was probably to the posture in which we then stood in regard to them that the War Department was first indebted for the superintendency of Indian affairs. Since that period our white population, in its rapid and irresistible progress to the west, has been sweeping past and around them, until now a large proportion of these tribes are actually embosomed within the organized and settled parts of our States and Territories. In the mean time we have been entering into treaties with them, not of peace merely, but of property, of intercourse, and trade; and have actually contracted between them and ourselves most of the complicated relations which appertain to the municipal state, without, however, having fixed the boundaries of the authority by which these relations shall be controlled.

While some of our citizens, who are the advocates of primitive and imprescriptible rights in their broadest extent, contend that these tribes are indpendent nations, and have the sole and exclusive right to the property and government of the territories they occupy; others consider them as mere tenants at will, subject, like the buffalo of the prairies, to be hunted from their country whenever it may suit our interests or convenience to take possession of it. These views of their rights and disabilities are equally extravagant and unjust; but the misfortune is, that the intermediate line has never been drawn by the government. Nothing can be more clear to one who has marked the progress of population and improvement, and is conversant with the principles of human action, than that these Indians will not be permitted to hold the reservations on which they live within the States by their present tenure for any considerable period. If, indeed, they were not disturbed in their possessions by us, it would be impossible for them long to subsist, as they have heretofore done, by the chase; as their game is already so much diminished as to render it frequently necessary to furnish them with provisions in order to save them from starvation. In their present destitute and deplorable condition, and which is constantly growing more helpless, it would seem to be not only the right but the duty of the government to take them under its paternal care, and to exercise over their persons and property the salutary rights and duties of guardianship.

The most prominent feature in the present policy of the government, as connected with these people, is to be found in the efforts that are making to remove them beyond the limits of the States and organized Territories.

A very extensive tract of country lying to the west and north of the Arkansas Territory, remarkable for salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, and profusion of game, has lately been set apart for the colonization of the Indians. Liberal pecuniary inducements have been offered by Congress to emigrants, and many have already embraced the offer. But the ultimate success of this project has been greatly endangered, and may yet be defeated, by the operation of another prominent measure of government, which, although suggested by the most humane motives, comes in direct conflict with the plan of colonization.

The annual appropriation of $10,000 to the purpose of educating Indian children and teaching them the mechanic arts has had the effect to draw to almost every Indian reservation, in addition to the agents and interpreters, a considerable number of missionaries and teachers with their families, who having acquired, principally by the aid of this fund, very comfortable establishments, are unwilling to be deprived of them by the removal of the Indians; and thus we have found that while the agents specially employed by the government for this purpose are engaged in persuading by profuse distributions of money and presents the Indians to emigrate, another set of government agents are operating, more secretly to be sure, but not with less zeal and effect, to prevent such emigration.

These remarks are not intended as a personal reflection on the missionaries and teachers, much less on the pious and respectable *patrons* of these benevolent institutions, who no doubt are disposed to lend a ready support to every humane measure which the government may think proper to adopt in favor of

these depressed people; but are rather intended to show the natural and unavoidable tendency of the system itself to counteract the leading policy of the government.

If the project of colonization be a wise one, and of this I believe no one entertains a doubt, why not shape all our laws and treaties to the attainment of that object, and impart to them an efficiency that will be sure to effect it?

Let such of the emigrating Indians as choose it, continue, as heretofore, to devote themselves to the chase in a country where their toils will be amply rewarded. Let those who are willing to cultivate the arts of civilization be formed into a colony consisting of distinct tribes or communities, but placed contiguous to each other, and connected by general laws which shall reach the whole. Let the lands be apportioned among the families and individauls, in severalty, to be held by the same tenures by which we hold ours, with perhaps some temporary and wholesome restraints on the power of alienation. Assist them in forming and administering a code of laws adapted to a state of civilization. Let the $10,000 appropriation be applied, within the new colony, exclusively for the same objects for which it is now expended; and add to it from time to time so much of our other annual contributions as can be thus applied without a violation of public faith.

In regard to such Indians as shall still remain within the States and refuse to emigrate, let an arrangement be made with the proper authorities of the respective States in which they are situated for partitioning out to them, in severalty, as much of their respective reservations as shall be amply sufficient for agricultural purposes—set apart a tract, proportioned in size to the number of Indians, to remain in common, as a refuge and provision for such as may by improvidence waste their private property, and subject them all to the municipal laws of the State in which they reside. Let the remainder of the reservation be paid for by those who hold the paramount right, at such prices as shall be deemed, in reference to the uses which Indians are accustomed to make of lands, reasonable; and the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of those of the tribe who emigrate after their establishment in the colony, or to be divided between those who emigrate and those who remain, as justice may require.

It may, perhaps, be fairly doubted whether the ten thousand dollar appropriation, independently of its tendency to prevent emigration, produces, under the circumstances in which it is now expended, any useful results. These schools, it is true, impart to a certain number of Indian youths so much information, and so far change their habits, as to inspire them with all the passions and desires, and particularly the passion for accumulating individual wealth, peculiar to a state of civilization; and then these half-educated men are turned loose among their respective tribes, without any honorable means of satisfying the desires and wants which have been thus artificially created. The lands of the tribe being common and unalienable, they have no motive to cultivate and improve them. There is no floating wealth to attract their ambition, and the only and usual means of gratifying their cupidity for money is by employing the advantages acquired by their education, to appropriate to themselves more than their just share of the large contributions annually made by the government; and in this way they, with some few honorable exceptions, render not only themselves, but the very arts they have acquired, obnoxious to the nation at large.

If, however, it should be deemed most expedient to continue to expend a portion of the $10,000 fund on the Indians remaining within the States, the missionaries and teachers should be located on the tracts proposed to be set apart for the common use of each tribe; from whence the information they supply, and the arts they teach, might be advantageously applied by the adjoining Indians to the improvement of their separate property; and where they might also take charge of those Indians who may, by improvidence, have expended their private estates.

It is, in my opinion, worse than useless to impart education and the arts to the Indians, without furnishing them, at the same time, with appropriate subjects on which to employ them.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

List of documents accompanying the foregoing letter.

Report of General Macomb, marked A.
Report of the Engineer department, marked B.
Report of the Quartermaster General, marked C.
Report of the Commissary General of Subsistence, marked D.
Report of the Paymaster General, marked E.
Report of the Commissary General of Purchases, marked F.
Report of the Surgeon General, marked G.
Report of the Ordnance department, marked H
Report of the Pension office, marked I.
Report of the Indian office, marked K.
Report of the Bounty Land office, marked L.
Report of the Second Comptrolier, marked M.
Report of the Second Auditor, marked N.
Report of the Third Auditor, marked O.

A.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, November,* 1828.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 20th of September last, I have the honor to lay before you:
1st. A statement showing the organization of the army, marked A.
2d. A return of the actual strength of the army, marked B.
3d. A return of the strength of the eastern department, designating the posts and garrisons, marked C.

4th. A return of the strength of the western department, designating the posts and garrisons, marked D.

5th. A general map, exhibiting in one view a distribution of the whole force, designating those posts occupied by the artillery and those by the infantry, marked F.

6th. A statement showing the whole number of recruits enlisted in the army from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1828, marked E.

7th. An estimate of the amount which will be required for the current expenses of the recruiting service for the year 1829, marked G.

Since I have taken the command of the army no reports of inspections have been received from the generals commanding departments, nor from the field officers of the artillery; the latter, however, are now engaged in inspecting the companies of their respective regiments, and it is presumed that their reports will be received in due time.

Inspector General Wool has been engaged in the inspection of the arsenals and other objects connected with the Ordnance department. He has inspected the arsenals of Washington, Frankford, Watervliet, Watertown, Rome, Detroit, and Pittsburg, and the armory at Springfield and the ordnance and ordnance stores at New York, Newport, and Boston. He reports that there is an evident improvement in the arrangement of these arsenals, and that by condemning and selling the damaged and unserviceable articles a considerable amount in money has been realized, and the arsenals freed of a quantity of rubbish which, while it occupied considerable space, impeded also the proper arrangement for inspections of the useful and serviceable articles.

Inspector General Croghan has visited the posts on the lakes and the Atlantic frontier from Maine to Virginia, including the new post established at Houlton Plantations, in Maine. He reports favorably of the condition of the troops, as regards their discipline, police, and general instruction, and recommends some improvements in the quarters and hospitals, which will be attended to by the proper departments.

Both inspectors general will continue the inspections which they have been directed to make—the former of the remaining arsenals, armories, ordnance, and ordnance stores, and the latter the remaining posts occupied by the troops.

Since the last annual report from the headquarters of the army, made by my predecessor, several movements of the troops have taken place, new posts established, and others reoccupied. These movements and changes are explained in the following statement, together with the circumstances that led to them:

Four companies of the 2d regiment of infantry were ordered to form a garrison at Houlton Plantations, in Maine, for the purpose of keeping order, and in assisting the civil authorities in maintaining the sovereignty of the Union in that quarter, in consequence of irregularities which were committed on the eastern frontier of that State. These companies are now engaged in establishing their winter quarters, and in opening communications, by means of roads, with the navigable waters leading into the Atlantic, to facilitate the procurement of their necessary supplies.

From the restlessness evinced by the Winnebagoes and other tribes in the northwest, partly arising from intrusion upon lands in the mineral district claimed by them to be within their boundaries, by white people in search of lead, and in consequence of a belief entertained by these tribes, from the smallness of the military force in their neighborhood in comparison with what it had been several years before, that the government might not find it convenient to increase it, and that they might therefore with impunity resume the depredations which had led to the establishment of those posts in the first instance, it was found necessary to establish a new post at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to reoccupy Chicago, at the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, and Fort Gratiot, at the entrance of Lake Huron; and with a view to maintain the sovereignty of the United States on the Canadian line, besides the re-establishment of Fort Gratiot, Fort Niagara, an important post at the entrance of Niagara river, on Lake Ontario, has been reoccupied. These troops posted along the Canadian line may be so disposed of, should it be found necessary, to aid in preventing any infractions which may be attempted of the revenue system.

In order to effect these changes, the 1st regiment furnished the garrison of the post at the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, while it continued to occupy Fort Crawford, at the Prairie du Chien, and Fort Snelling, at the junction of the St. Peter's with the Mississippi. The 2d regiment, which heretofore occupied the posts at the Sault de Ste. Marie, Green Bay, and Mackinac, moved down to occupy the post of Forts Gratiot and Niagara, the residue of the regiment being at Houlton Plantations. The 5th regiment, which was stationed with the sixth at the school of instruction at Jefferson Barracks, relieved the second at Green Bay, Sault de Ste. Marie, and Mackinac, besides furnishing two companies for the garrison at Chicago. The march of the 5th regiment by the way of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers must have produced an imposing effect on the tribes of Indians through whose country it passed—an effect which was contemplated by the movement. It will be seen by the accompanying map of the distribution of the troops that there is a complete cordon from Green Bay to the Mississippi, which must have a powerful influence over the Winnebagoes, and afford protection to the Indian trade which passes in that direction; and there is every reason to believe that neither the Winnebagoes nor their confederates will attempt any hostilities so long as the troops maintain their present positions.

The remaining regiments of infantry occupy the positions which they held at the last annual report, with the exception of some movements of detachments of the 4th regiment in Florida to facilitate the migration of the Creeks to the west of the Mississippi, and the stationing of a portion of that regiment which was intended for the garrison of New Orleans at Baton Rouge, with a view of protecting the arsenal at that place, and to be ready to fall down upon New Orleans or the intermediate country should circumstances require it. Also one company of this regiment has been ordered to occupy Fort St. Philip, which was without a garrison, for the purpose of guarding the works and public property at that place, and particularly at Fort Jackson, on the opposite side of the Mississippi, which fort was much exposed to depredations during certain seasons of the year. These troops will also be in a position to aid in enforcing the revenue laws, should there be a necessity for their service in that regard.

The infantry forms a very efficient corps in its present organization, armament, and equipment; still it has suggested itself, by the nature of the country which opens upon the plains towards the Mexican frontier and towards the Rocky mountains, that the efficiency of such of the regiments which occupy the posts which have reference to that frontier could be greatly augmented by providing the means of mounting the light companies, and giving them the character and effect of rangers or mounted *chasseurs*. Such an armament would enable the commandants of garrisons in that quarter to overtake and punish, promptly, any of those mounted tribes which inhabit the plains that may venture to commit depredations on the frontier inhabitants or their property, while it would at the same time enable the

government to check any unlawful enterprises in that quarter. From the nature of the country, which is admirably calculated for the support of horses and for their use, together with the cheapness of the animals, as well as the means of their subsistence, it is believed that a very small addition to the appropriation for the Quartermaster's department would enable the mounting and support of one or two companies, which would be a very useful experiment; all the necessary equipments being already provided, so far as it regards the furniture for the horses. Such corps, from the celerity with which they may be moved, will put it in the power of the commandants of garrisons to reinforce, promptly, any garrisons along the frontiers that may be threatened, besides afford the means of convoys and expresses where occasion should require. It is not proposed to have a costly cavalry, but merely to procure such horses which that frontier affords, where they can be had at a very low rate.

The artillery, from the nature of its arms, properly forms the garrisons of forts on the maritime frontier, and is distributed along the coast from Maine to Louisiana, inclusive, as indicated by the accompanying returns and the map above alluded to. Since the last annual report some changes have taken place, so as to throw the companies of the several regiments in such manner as to form one continuous line, and to be more immediately under the command of their respective colonels and field officers. Thus, the third regiment occupies all the forts on the seaboard from Eastport, in Maine, to New London, in Connecticut. The fourth occupies all the forts on the seaboard from New York to Annapolis, in Maryland, besides furnishing one company as a guard for the public stores at West Point. The first regiment occupies the forts on the Potomac, Hampton Roads, in Virginia, and on the Cape Fear river, in North Carolina, besides furnishing a guard of one company for Bellona arsenal, near Richmond, in Virginia; and the second regiment occupies the forts on the seaboard from Charleston, in South Carolina, to the passes leading from Lake Pontchartrain to the Gulf of Mexico, besides furnishing a guard to the arsenal established at Augusta, in Georgia.

The artillery school of practice established at Fortress Monroe, which has heretofore consisted of ten companies, has been reduced to six companies, as will appear by the accompanying order, No. 58, marked H, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer you. It will also be perceived by that order that the original organization of the school remains unchanged. It may be proper to remark, in regard to this institution, that the want of means has prevented its establishment to its full extent upon the plan originally contemplated. It is believed, however, that under the arrangement set forth in the order above mentioned it may be made instrumental in diffusing throughout the artillery the practical knowledge necessary to the efficiency of that arm. The artillery heretofore has been too much confined to the duties of infantry from a want of a suitable equipment in its proper arm. Arrangements with the Ordnance department are making for a supply of ordnance and ordnance stores, to enable the artillery to exercise at the sea-coast batteries as well as the field-pieces, and, within certain limits, to practice with the mortars, howitzers, and light and heavy pieces, and the machinery appertaining, not intending, however, to have more guns mounted than the respective garrisons can serve, the remainder, if any, to be housed and kept in store for other occasions. By this means all the artillery will have an opportunity of perfecting themselves in the manual of their proper arm, and possess, at the same time, the means of repelling any insult that may be offered to the American flag at their stations respectively.

The promptness with which the changes and movements of the troops have been made indicate the efficiency of the staff departments intrusted with the management of the necessary transport and supplies consequent thereon, while it affords satisfactory evidence of the present state of the discipline of the army.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER MACOMB,
Major General, Commanding the Army.

Hon. PETER B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Organization of the army of the United States, November, 1828.

	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Inspector generals.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Military storekeepers.	Assistant engineers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster's sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Enlisted men for ordnance.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Medical department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	54
Pay department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Purchasing department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Corps of engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
Topographical engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
1st regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	.....	18	27	.....	378	48	497	545
2d regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	.....	18	27	.....	378	48	497	545
3d regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	.....	18	27	.....	378	48	497	545
4th regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	.....	18	27	.....	378	48	497	545
Supernumerary for ordnance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	4	56	60
Aggregate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	40	72	72	4	4	144	144	.....	72	108	56	1,512	196	2,044	2,240
1st regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
2d regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
3d regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
4th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
5th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
6th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
7th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
Aggregate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	7	70	70	70	7	7	210	280	14	140	.....	.....	2,940	231	3,598	3,829
Grand aggregate	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	8	45	1	14	1	2	1	12	12	19	120	148	148	11	11	354	424	14	212	108	56	4,452	544	5,642	6,186

REMARKS.—The law authorizes the appointment of fifty assistant commissaries of subsistence and twenty assistant quartermasters, to be taken from the line of the army; the former are confined to the rank of lieutenants.

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, November*, 1828.

A. MACOMB, *Major Gen., Com'g the Army.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November*, 1828.

R. JONES, *Adjutant Gen. U. S. Army.*

B.

General return of the army of the United States, 1828.

	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Inspector generals.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary gen. of subsistence.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary gen. of purchases.	Military storekeepers.	Assistant engineer.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Non commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff	1	2	1	2	1	4	1																12
Medical staff								1	8	45													54
Pay department											1	14											15
Purchasing department													1	2									3
Corps of engineers															1	1	1	2	6	6	6		23
Topographical engineers																		6	4				10
First regiment of artillery																1	1	1	9	18	18	408	456
Second regiment of artillery																	1	1	9	18	18	436	482
Third regiment of artillery																1	1	1	9	18	18	412	460
Fourth regiment of artillery																1	1	1	9	18	18	434	482
Supernumerary for ordnance																			4			56	60
Aggregate of artillery																3	4	4	40	72	72	1,746	1,940
First regiment of infantry																1	1	1	10	10	10	373	406
Second regiment of infantry																1	1	1	10	10	10	424	457
Third regiment of infantry																1	1	1	10	10	10	363	396
Fourth regiment of infantry																1	1	1	10	10	10	458	491
Fifth regiment of infantry																1	1	1	10	10	10	301	333
Sixth regiment of infantry																1	1	1	10	10	10	350	383
Seventh regiment of infantry																1	1	1	10	10	10	391	423
Aggregate of infantry																7	7	7	70	70	70	2,660	2,889
Recruits and unattached soldiers																						583	583
Grand aggregate	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	8	45	1	14	1	2	1	11	12	19	120	148	148	4,989	5,529

NOTE.—Major of the second artillery, one captain of the fifth and one of the seventh infantry, are omitted in the "aggregate" of their respective regiments because they are reported and included in the "aggregate" of the general staff.

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, November*, 1828.

A. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November*, 1828.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General U. S. Army.*

C.

Position and distribution of the troops of the eastern department, under the command of Brevet Major General Edmund P. Gaines, 1828.

Number.	Posts.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	Situation.	Commandants of posts.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
1	Fort Brady	5th regiment of infantry.	2	Sault St. Marie, Mich. Ter.		6	59	65
2	Fort Mackinac	do	2	Michilimackinac, Mich. Ter.		7	63	70
3	Fort Howard	do	4	Green Bay, Mich. Ter.	Colonel Lawrence	13	121	134
4	Fort Dearborn	do	2	Head of Lake Michigan, Mich. Ter.		7	58	65
5	Fort Gratiot	2d regiment of infantry.	2	Outlet of Lake Huron, Mich. Ter.	Brevet Major Thompson	6	94	100
6	Fort Niagara	do	2	New York	Lieut. Col. Cummings	7	78	85
7	Madison Barracks	do	2	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.		8	71	79
8	Hancock Barracks	do	4	Houlton Plantation, Me.	Brevet Major Clark	12	178	190
9	Fort Sullivan	3d regiment of artillery.	1	Eastport, Me.	Captain Childs	5	50	55
10	Fort Preble	do	1	Portland, Me.	Captain McClintock	5	44	49
11	Fort Constitution	do	1	Portsmouth, N. H.	Captain Ansart	5	50	55
12	Fort Independence	do	3	Boston, Mass.	Colonel Armistead	16	136	152
13	Fort Wolcott	do	2	Newport, R. I.	Brevet Major Lomax	10	86	96
14	Fort Trumbull	do	1	New London, Conn.	Brevet Colonel Lindsay	6	47	53
15	West Point	4th regiment of artillery.	1	West Point, N. Y.	Captain L. Whiting	5	42	47
16	Fort Columbus	do	4	New York, N. Y.	Lieut. Col. Eustis	21	201	222
17	Fort Delaware	do	1	Near Newcastle, Del.	Brevet Major Pierce	5	55	60
18	Fort McHenry	do	2	Baltimore, Md.	Brevet Major Payne	10	83	93
19	Fort Severn	do	1	Annapolis, Md.	Major Crane	6	42	48
20	Fort Washington	1st regiment of artillery.	1	On the Potomac, Md.	Brevet Major Mason	5	50	55
21	Fortress Monroe	do	6	Old Point Comfort, Va.	Colonel House	32	283	315
22	Bellona Arsenal	do	1	Near Richmond, Va.	Brevet Major Brooks	5	48	53
23	Fort Johnston, N. C.	do	1	Near Smithville, N. C.	Brevet Major Churchill	5	47	52
24	Fort Moultrie	2d regiment of artillery.	2	Charleston, S. C.	Brevet Major Heileman	10	98	108
25	Fort Johnson, S. C.	do	1	do	Captain Belton	5	45	50
26	Augusta Arsenal	do	1	Augusta, Ga.	Brevet Major Fanning	5	39	44
27	Oglethorpe Barracks	do	2	Near Savannah, Ga.	Brevet Colonel McRea	11	75	86
28	Fort Marion	do	1	St. Augustine, Fla.	Brevet Major Gates	5	44	49
						243	2,287	2,530

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, November*, 1828.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November*, 1828.

A. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

D.

Position and distribution of the troops of the western department, under the command of Brevet Major General Winfield Scott, 1828.

Number.	Posts.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	Situation.	Commandants of posts.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
1	Fort Snelling	1st regiment of infantry.	4	Upper Mississippi	Lieut. Col. Taylor	13	146	159
2	Fort Crawford	do	4	Prairie du Chien, Mich. Ter.	Colonel McNeil	13	163	176
3	Fort Winnebago	do	2	Portage, Fox, and Wisconsin rivers, Mich. Ter.	Major Twiggs	7	64	71
4	Fort Armstrong	3d regiment of infantry.	2	Rock Island	Lieut. Col. Cutler	7	72	79
5	Cantonment Leavenworth	do	8	Right bank of Missouri, near Little Platte	Colonel Leavenworth	26	291	317
6	Jefferson Barracks	6th regiment of infantry.	10	Near St. Louis, Missouri	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Atkinson.	33	350	383
7	Cantonment Gibson	7th regiment of infantry.	5	Near St. Louis, Ark. Ter.	Colonel Arbuckle	16	208	224
8	Cantonment Jesup	do	3	Near Natchitoches, Louisiana	Lieut. Col. Many	10	119	129
9	Cantonment Towson	do	2	Near Natchitoches, Ark. Ter.	Major Burbank	7	64	71
10	Baton Rouge	4th regiment of infantry.	3	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Major W. S. Foster	10	125	135
11	Fort Wood	2d regiment of artillery.	1	Chef Menteur, Louisiana	Captain Zantzinger	5	55	60
12	Fort Pike	do	1	Petite Coquille, Louisiana	Captain Mountfort	5	51	56
13	Cantonment Clinch	4th regiment of infantry.	1	Near Pensacola, Florida	Colonel Clinch	4	46	50
14	Cantonment Brooke	do	4	Tampa Bay, Florida	Brevet Colonel Brooke	13	201	214
15	Cantonment King	do	1	Alachua, Florida	Captain Glassell	3	39	42
16	Fort Mitchell	do	1	Near Creek Agency, Alabama	Captain Wager	3	34	37
						175	2,028	2,203

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, November*, 1828.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November*, 1828.

A. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding Army.*

R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

E.

Statement showing the whole number of recruits established in the army from January 1 to September 30, 1828.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS.

Eastern Department.—Lieutenant Colonel MORGAN, *Superintendent.*

Albany	113	
Boston	64	
Bangor	25	
Baltimore	60	
Easton, Pennsylvania	26	
Fayetteville, North Carolina	5	
Greenville C. H., South Carolina	46	
Hagerstown, Maryland	6	
Lynchburg, Virginia	78	
New York	88	
Philadelphia	19	
Portland	65	
Pittsburg	5	
Raleigh	32	
Winchester	2	
		632

Western Department.—Major DAVENPORT, *Superintendent.*

Newport, Kentucky	68	
Louisville	70	
Nashville	30	
St. Louis	42	
Natchez	45	
		255

REGIMENTS.

1st artillery	53	
2d artillery	30	
3d artillery	54	
4th artillery	48	
		185
1st infantry	50	
2d infantry	33	
3d infantry	40	
4th infantry	30	
5th infantry	57	
6th infantry	50	
7th infantry	20	
		280
Artillery school		6
Total		1,358

Amount of money advanced from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1828, on account of the recruiting service	$32,636 36
Amount of the same accounted for within the same period	20,532 27
Balance in the hands of the recruiting officers	12,104 09

R. JONES.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 5, 1828.*

G.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 5, 1828.*

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions, I submit the following estimate for the expenses of the recruiting service of the army for the year 1829, and the first quarter of 1830:

Bounties for 2,721 recruits, at $12 per man	$32,652 00
Premiums for enlisting the above, $2 per man	5,442 00
	38,094 00
Contingent expenses of the recruiting service, including quarters, fuel, bunks, straw, allowance to citizen surgeons for examination and medical attendance, magistrates' fees for administering oaths, and all expenditures on their account, until put in march for their regiment, at $7 per man	19,047 00

The number of recruits estimated for 1829 is calculated as follows:

The vacancies existing in the rank and file of the army on the 30th of September last, as exhibited by the latest monthly returns received, were		1,255
To which add the number of discharges that will take place by the expiration of enlistments from the 1st of October, 1828, to the 31st of December, 1829		1,454
And the number of casualties by death, desertion, and discharges for inability, &c., for the same period		1,000
		3,709
From which must be *deducted*—		
Recruits not assigned to regiments	238	
Recruits on the march	297	
And the estimated number that will be enlisted between the 1st of October and the 31st of December, 1828	453	
		988
Total number of recruits required for 1829		2,721

According to the amount expended of the appropriation for the recruiting service for 1828, in the first three quarters of the year, it is calculated that on the 31st of December next there will remain in the treasury a balance of the appropriation for "bounties and premiums" of	$11,832 00
And of the appropriations for contingencies	3,000 00
In addition to the above balance, there will be required for the year 1828 an appropriation for "bounties and premiums," after deducting the sum ($9,000) already appropriated under that head for the first quarter of 1829, the sum of	17,262 00
And for "contingencies," in addition to the above balance, there will be required an appropriation for the year 1829, after deducting the sum ($5,000) already appropriated under that head for the first quarter of 1829, the sum of	11,047 00

Appropriation required for the *first quarter* of 1830:

"Bounties and premiums"	$9,523 50
"Contingencies"	4,761 75
Total sum required	14,285 25

NOTE.—The above estimate for the first quarter of 1830 is based upon that of 1829, which affords the best data that the nature of the calculation will admit of.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Major General MACOMB, *General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Headquarters, Washington.*

H.

ORDER No. 58.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October* 29, 1828.

1. In conformity with the views of the War Department, the following distribution of the artillery will be made forthwith:

The 1st regiment.—The colonel and lieutenant colonel to take post at Fortress Monroe, and the major at Bellona arsenal.

Company F to garrison Fort Washington, Maryland; Brevet Major Mason.

Companies A, H, I, E, G, B, Fortress Monroe, Virginia; Brevet Majors Worth and H. Whiting; Captains F. Whiting, Saunders, Kirby, and Dana.

Company C, Bellona arsenal, Virginia; Brevet Major Brooks.

Company D, Fort Johnson, North Carolina; Brevet Major Churchill.

The 2d regiment.—The brevet colonel to take post at Savannah, and the major at St. Augustine.

Companies F and A, to garrison Fort Moultrie, South Carolina; Brevet Major Heileman and Captain Legate.

Company B, Fort Johnson, South Carolina; Captain Belton.

Company C, Augusta arsenal, Georgia; Brevet Major Fanning.

Companies I and E, Oglethorpe barracks, Savannah, Georgia; Captains Baden and Lyon.

Company D, Fort Marion, Florida; Brevet Major Gates.

Company H, Fort Wood, Louisiana; Captain Zantzinger.

Company G, Fort Pike, Louisiana; Captain Mountfort.

The 3d regiment.—The colonel to take post in the city of Boston, the lieutenant colonel in New London, and the major in Portsmouth.

Company A, to garrison Fort Sullivan, Maine; Captain Childs.

Company F, Fort Preble, Maine; Captain McClintock.

Company D, Fort Constitution, New Hampshire; Captain Ansart.

Companies H, B, and I, Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts; Captains Mackay, Fraser, and Lendrum.

Companies G and C, Fort Wolcott, Rhode Island; Brevet Major Lomax and Captain Thruston.

Company E, Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut; Captain Taylor.

The 4th regiment.—The colonel to take post in Philadelphia, the lieutenant colonel in New York, and the major in Annapolis.

Companies C, A, G, and H, to garrison Fort Columbus, New York; Captains Spotts, Gardner, Monroe, and Schmuck.

Company F, West Point, New York; Captain L. Whiting.

Company D, Fort Delaware, Delaware; Brevet Major Pierce.

Companies E and B, Fort McHenry, Maryland; Brevet Major Payne and Captain Ripley.

Company I, Fort Severn, Maryland; Captain Erving.

2. This arrangement of the artillery is not to interfere with the establishment of the school of practice at Fortress Monroe; and the graduates from the Military Academy will repair thither, agreeably to the orders heretofore given, unless otherwise specially directed.

3. Companies which shall be found deficient upon inspections will be ordered to Fortress Monroe by special direction from general headquarters, with a view to their improvement and instruction, as well as such officers as may be found deficient in practical knowledge

4. The commanding officer of the eastern department will exercise the same authority over Fortress Monroe as he does over any other post within his command, while there is reserved to the general-in-chief, under the approbation of the War Department, the exclusive right to make regulations connected with the post as a school of practice. All reports and returns will be made, accordingly, to the general of department.

5. Those officers who have heretofore formed the staff of the artillery school, with the exception of the officers of the quartermasters', subsistence, ordnance, and medical departments, are by this order relieved, and their places supplied by the field and staff officers composing the garrison under this arrangement.

6. The library, apparatus, instruments, and other property belonging to the school and to the post will be turned over to the quartermaster of the post, to be held subject to the orders of the relieving officer.

7. The detachment of the 4th regiment of artillery, mustered as a band for the school of practice, and supported as such by that institution, will remain at the post, and be considered as transferred to the regiment forming the garrison, and will be mustered accordingly.

8. In this distribution of the artillery, the commandants of regiments will take a general supervision of their respective regiments, see that the companies are completed in officers and men, according to their legal organization, and duly instructed and exercised in the duties appertaining to their arm; in this they will be assisted by their field officers. The captains and subalterns being comfortably quartered with their companies, will have every opportunity of perfecting the discipline and instruction of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, and will be held accountable to their superior officers for the state of their respective companies.

9. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation to carry into effect the movements indicated in this order, and will make such arrangements for the accommodation of the troops at the posts, respectively, to which they are ordered, as may be necessary.

10. The commanding officers of such posts, to which this order has reference, are charged with the immediate execution of it, so far as relates to the troops under their command.

By order of Major General Macomb.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

B.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November* 19, 1828.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 22d of September last, I have the honor to report the condition of the fortifications, the works of internal improvement, and of the Military Academy, on the 30th of that month, with their progress during the year ending on the same day.

The accompanying table (A) exhibits the sums available for those objects during the period specified; from which it will also appear that the amounts advanced to the disbursing agents on account of the several objects of expenditure have been, as far as returns are received, satisfactorily accounted for.

The table marked B exhibits the fortifications of which plans have been made and submitted for adoption by the board of engineers, arranged in classes according to the order in which they should be begun, with estimates of costs, and for which appropriations have not as yet been made.

Fortifications.

1. *Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.*—Great progress has been made during the year in the construction of this fort. The materials used are of an excellent quality, and the workmanship of superior execution. A partial inspection of the work was made in July last by the chief engineer.

2. *Fort Hamilton, New Utrecht Point, New York.*—In consequence of the limited amount appropriated for this work its progress has been less than desired. The quantity of work executed, however, is considerable, and consists of the excavation and removal to the proper places of more than 32,000 yards of earth, of the laying of 3,233 cubical yards of stone masonry, of 2,193 cubical yards of brick masonry, laid in arches, and in cutting to a smooth surface of 36,013 feet of freestone. The materials, and particularly the stone, are of superior quality, and the workmanship strong and excellent. The chief engineer likewise partially inspected this work in July last.

3. *Fortress Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia.*—Owing to the limited supply of stone during the past summer, arising from causes over which the contractor for furnishing that material had no control, its masonry did not progress to the extent contemplated, which will account for the large amount—upwards of $42,000 of the appropriation—remaining to be applied after the termination of the third quarter of the year. Considerable work has, however, been effected towards its completion. Nearly all the casemates on the water fronts are finished, and a considerable portion of the rampart on the other fronts formed. The sum asked to be appropriated for next year, together with that remaining available on October 1, and appropriated for the first quarter of the ensuing year, it is believed will be ample to complete the

body of the work. All the supplies except that of stone have been abundant, and obtained at reasonable rates.

4. *Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia.*—The deposit of stone for the formation of its base has been continued, and is now of such extent and firmness as to justify the construction, during the next year, of the first or lower tier of the castle. The whole of the foundations are laid to a height which will admit of the work being prosecuted at all stages of the tides. The materials used are of a durable quality, and the work executed is substantial.

5. *Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina.*—The injuries sustained by this work from the storm of August, 1827, have been repaired; besides which, enough earth to form the glacis to the level of the terreplein of the covert way has been excavated and put in place. The masonry and other parts of the work have likewise, notwithstanding the lateness of the season when the appropriation for the year became available, made considerable and satisfactory progress.

6. *Fort at Oak island, North Carolina.*—In consequence of the late period of the year at which the appropriation was available, the superintending engineer was unable, before the month of July, to organize the requisite force of masons to resume the construction of its masonry. He has, however, subsequently been able, besides making extensive excavations, to lay 115 cubical yards of stone and 2,131 cubical yards of brick masonry; and he confidently believes that, by the end of the year, the citadel will have so progressed as to receive its terminating grillage. In addition to the foregoing, the damages sustained by the storm of August, 1827, have all been repaired.

7. *Fort, Charleston harbor.*—In consequence of there being no officer available for that service, it has been out of the power of the department to detach one to superintend its construction before now, without material injury to other works already commenced, from one of which it would have been necessary to withdraw the officer. Arrangements will, however, be made to detach one from a northern station so soon as the operations at one of them are suspended for the winter, which may be expected to take place some time during this month.

8. *Fort, Cockspur island, Savannah river, Georgia.*—An officer has been assigned to superintend the construction of this work, and he will proceed to the execution of his orders so soon as he can be furnished with the necessary plans, &c., which are now copying for the purpose.

9. *Fort, Santa Rosa island, Pensacola bay, Florida.*—An officer has also been assigned to the superintendence of this work, who will be ready to commence its construction immediately after the receipt of the plans, &c., which are now under progress of being copied for transmission.

10. *Battery, Bayou Bienvenu, Louisiana.*—As had been anticipated by this department in its last annual report, this work, as far as the nature of the soil on which it is erected (a prairie tremblaute) would admit, has been completed. The cost of the work executed has exceeded the amount appropriated by the sum estimated for this work for the ensuing year, in consequence of the settling being so much greater than had been expected or could have been foreseen, especially when the labor bestowed and the means resorted to in preparing the foundation to guard against that casualty are considered. An inspection of it was made in March last by an officer of engineers, who reports that the materials used in its construction are of an excellent quality, the workmanship well executed, and that no injury appears to have been sustained by the settling.

11. *Fort Jackson, Plaquemine Bend.*—The superintending engineer reports that the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this year, added to the appropriation for the first quarter of the next, will suffice for its completion, unless the coming season should prove unfavorable, either by storms, Mississippi floods, or other unforeseen causes, which would operate to increase the labor of excavating, or necessarily compel the suspension of that operation to another year, and consequently require the reorganization of the required force, which in that country is always attended with great cost; to avoid which, he requests that a small appropriation may be made, to revert to the treasury in case it is not wanted for that object. A special inspection of this work was likewise made in March last by an officer of engineers, who reports that the work was in a prosperous condition, the materials used of a good quality, and likely to be durable. The superintending engineer reports, in addition, that the diseases of the climate have been less severely felt during the past season than during any previous year, confirming the opinion that with the improvement of the grounds and the completion of the works the site will become as healthy as any other locality of the Lower Mississippi below New Orleans.

12. *Fort at Mobile Point, Alabama,* has progressed satisfactorily during this year. The officer who inspected Fort Jackson also inspected this fort. He reports that the materials used are of an excellent and durable quality, and that great attention has been paid to the workmanship, as exhibited in its appearance.

13. *Fort Chef Menteur.*—As anticipated at the date of the last annual report, this fort was completed soon afterwards, and occupied by a military garrison. A special and minute inspection of it was made in March last by an officer of engineers, who reports that the materials of which it is built are of an excellent quality, and the workmanship good, and that he could not discover the slightest injury of any kind.

Sea-wall for the protection of George's island, harbor of Boston.—The sum appropriated during the last session of Congress proved insufficient to complete this work. The top course of the wall is all that remains to be done to complete it, and an appropriation for that object is accordingly respectfully recommended.

The board of internal improvement have been employed since the date of the last annual report as follows, viz:

1. In preparing their report on the reconnoissance made of a route across the Cumberland mountains, with a view of constructing a national road from the city of Washington to New Orleans.

2. In making their report of the examination of the Muscle and Colbert's shoals, with a view of making a steamboat canal to avoid the obstructions in the navigation of the Tennessee river at those points.

3. In preparing a report on the projected canal to unite the Hiwassee with the Coosa.

4. In revisiting the country between Barnstable and Buzzard's bays, with a view of projecting a plan for connecting them by a sloop canal navigation; and,

5. In preparing a full report on the contemplated canal between the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico; as also on the navigation along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico to the Mississippi.

Civil constructions.

1. *Continuation of the Cumberland road from the Ohio river to Zanesville, Ohio.*—The construction of this work has been continued on the principles explained in the last annual report. No full report of the operations during the past year has yet been received; but it is known that contracts have been made for its completion, which will be effected during the present year, the sum appropriated by the act of the 19th of May last being sufficient for that purpose.

2. *Repairs of the Cumberland road between Cumberland and Wheeling.*—The sum of thirty thousand dollars, appropriated for this purpose by the act of the 2d March, 1827, has been expended in repairing those portions of the road which most required it, leaving yet more than one-half of the road unrepaired. The propriety of asking for an additional appropriation for this object is therefore respectfully submitted.

3. *Construction of a road from Detroit, in Michigan Territory, to Chicago, in the State of Illinois.*—With the sum of twenty thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of the 2d of March, 1827, thirty-three miles of this road have been completed in a fair and substantial manner, and it already affords important facilities to emigrants and to the inhabitants of the vicinity. With the appropriation of eight thousand dollars by the act of the 19th of May, 1828, an additional portion of about eighteen and a half miles has been placed under contract, and will be completed by the 15th of June next; and the funds already appropriated will be sufficient to complete the road to the river Raisin, making a distance of fifty-three and a quarter miles from Detroit. To continue this work advantageously during the next year an additional appropriation of ten thousand dollars, as mentioned in the general estimate, is required.

4. *Construction of a road from Detroit to the Maumee.*—This work has progressed during the year in a satisfactory manner, and the sum appropriated by the act of the 19th May, 1828, will, it is believed, suffice for its completion.

5. *Improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river.*—In the autumn of 1827 the operations for this purpose were carried on between the mouth of the Ohio and White rivers, a distance of about four hundred miles, and the obstructions removed in that portion of the river as completely as the stage of the water would permit. During the present fall the operations on the same portion of the river have been continued under much more favorable circumstances, the water having been about seven feet lower than last year, which has enabled the superintendent to effect the removal of all the obstructions on the sand-bars and island chutes as far as New Madrid; and should the stage of the water and the health of the workmen continue favorable, the operations will be continued this year as low down as Natchez, or perhaps to Baton Rouge. The reports of masters of steamboats and others are highly favorable as to the efficiency of the work which has been done.

6. *Improving the navigation of the Ohio river.*—The stage of the water in this river has not been as favorable as usual for the prosecution of the operations, and in consequence the progress has not been so great as was anticipated. Considerable progress was, however, made in removing rocks, snags, and logs from the channel of the river, and fallen timber from its banks. The work was suspended about the middle of October, to be resumed, however, should circumstances permit.

7. *Deepening the channel to the entrance of Presqu' Isle bay.*—The works projected for this purpose have been completed in a substantial and satisfactory manner, and have already nearly accomplished the intended object, there being in no place less than 7 feet water on the bar, where 4 feet was formerly the greatest depth, and steamboats and other vessels navigating Lake Erie enter and leave the port without any difficuty. Violent storms on the lake have caused a breach in the point of land forming the bay, which, if not repaired, may cause serious injury to the harbor by producing a bar inside. I would therefore suggest the propriety of asking for an appropriation for this purpose, as recommended by the local engineer.

8. *Completion of a pier at Buffalo, in the State of New York.*—This work, for which an appropriation was made by the act of the 19th of May, 1828, has been prosecuted to advantage, and the breaches made in the old pier have been closed by the new one constructed on the inside of it, and protected by a mole of stone on the outside, raised 15 feet above the level of the lakes. This pier and mole have been extended complete for 240 yards, the benefit of which has been already experienced, and their strength tested by the late storms, from which no injury was sustained.

9. *Erection of piers at the mouth of Dunkirk harbor, in the State of New York.*—This work, commenced last year, has been nearly completed by means of the additional appropriation made on the 19th of May last; some injury was sustained in consequence of the storm which visited Lake Erie on the 13th of October, the works being then in an unfinished state, but it is believed that its extent was not very great, and will be soon repaired.

10 *Removing obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, in the State of Ohio.*—The works constructed for this purpose have in part effected the object of removing the sand-bar which obstructed the channel, leaving but a small gravel bar next to the creek, the compactness of which is such that it will probably require to be excavated by machinery. The portion of the piers commenced last season has been completed, and when they shall have been carried out as far as the plan contemplates, they will form a safe and commodious harbor.

11. *Removal of obstructions at the mouth of Cunningham creek, in the State of Ohio.*—By the severe storms the last winter and this fall, a pier constructed by a company of citizens, together with an experimental pier 60 feet in length, constructed by the United States engineer, was entirely destroyed; in consequence of which the original plan was abandoned, and a succession of solid blocks of pier-work filled with stone substituted for the old pier; and the same mode of construction will be continued until the work shall have been carried out as far as contemplated by the plan.

12. *Removal of obstructions at the mouth of Grand river, in the State of Ohio.*—The construction of the works for this purpose has been successfully prosecuted, and the effect produced by them is such that the harbor has been accessible at all times during the summer; and when the contemplated works shall have been completed there is every reason to believe that the benefits anticipated from them will be fully realized.

13. *Improvement of Cleveland harbor, in the State of Ohio.*—Under the act of the 2d of March, 1827, works for this purpose were commenced, and the construction has been continued with success. Most of the vessels navigating the lake already find little or no difficulty in entering the harbor. To prevent any accumulation of sand at the entrance in future, it is purposed to continue the works further into the lake, the bed of which is of clay.

14. *Removing the sand-bar at the mouth of Black river, in the State of Ohio.*—The execution of works for this purpose, under the act of the 23d of May, 1828, was intrusted to an officer of engineers, by whom arrangements were immediately entered into for the commencement of the work, by making contracts for materials and procuring the necessary machinery. These arrangements were in such a state of forwardness as to permit of the commencement of the work about the last of October.

15. *Removing obstructions at the mouth of Huron river, in the State of Ohio.*—The channel leading into Huron river continues to improve, so that vessels have found no difficulty in entering it, and the completion of the projected works will constitute it a safe harbor. The greater part of the sum appropriated by the act of the 19th of May last has been expended in raising to their intended height the portions of piers already constructed, the deepening of the channel having occasioned a settling of from 6 to 9 and 12 feet in the work.

16. *Completing a pier at the entrance of La Plaisance bay, in Michigan Territory.*—The sum appropriated for this purpose by the act of the 2d of March, 1827, has been advantageously applied, and the construction of a breakwater is nearly completed; it will, however, be necessary to extend the works in order to give perfect security to the harbor.

In relation to the works on Lake Erie, I would here remark that the openness of the last winter was such that very little ice formed along its shores, and the works were consequently exposed to all the storms (which were frequent and violent) that occurred; notwithstanding which no injury was sustained by any of those constructed under the direction of the United States engineer, except that of Dunkirk, occasioned by the works being moored on a smooth rock.

17. *Construction of piers at the mouth of Oswego harbor, in the State of New York.*—The prevalence of high winds on Lake Ontario, combined with that of general sickness among the inhabitants of the vicinity of Oswego, has prevented the completion of this work, which it was expected would be accomplished during the last season; and the injury sustained by the unfinished part of the piers, in consequence of a violent storm in October, has rendered it necessary to estimate for an additional sum to enable the superintendent to meet his engagements with the contractor.

18. *Clearing out and deepening the harbor of Sackett's Harbor, in the State of New York.*—To effect this object a dredging machine worked by steam was procured, and has been during the season in successful operation.

19. *Erection of a pier on Steel's Ledge, near the harbor of Belfast, in the State of Maine.*—Since the date of the last annual report this work has been completed, and by the report of its condition in October, it appears to be perfectly firm and substantial.

20. *Removing obstructions to the navigation of Kennebec river at Lovejoy's Narrows, in the State of Maine.*—The sum appropriated by the act of the 2d of March, 1827, having been found insufficient to effect this work, as was stated in the last annual report, an additional appropriation was made on the 19th of May last, which will, in all probability, suffice for the purpose. In consequence of the shortness of the season for working in the water on the Kennebec river, all that can be effected this year will be the making of a contract and preparing for the execution.

21. *Improvement of the harbor of Saco, in the State of Maine.*—Contracts were made for the erection of piers and other works for this purpose agreeably to the act of the 2d of March, 1827, and considerable progress has been made in their construction; but the execution of one of them has been delayed by a difficulty in procuring possession of one of the sites; to remove which difficulty the interference of the legislature of the State will be necessary.

22. *Removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river, in the State of Maine.*—The agent appointed to superintend the operations on this river made arrangements during the summer of a very satisfactory kind, and the work has been successfully commenced.

23. *Removing the sand-bar at the mouth of Merrimack river, in the State of Massachusetts.*—Under the act of the 23d of May, 1828, a project for works to effect this object has been adopted, and an agent appointed to carry it into execution; but no report of the arrangements made for the purpose has yet been received.

24. *Preservation of Deer island, in Boston harbor, in the State of Massachusetts.*—Under the same act as the preceding an agent has been appointed for carrying on this work; very advantageous contracts have been made for supplies of materials, and the construction commenced.

25. *Preservation and repair of Plymouth beach, in the State of Massachusetts.*—The sea-wall and other works constructed for the purpose have had the desired effect, and are generally in a good condition. Some additions may be necessary at a future time to maintain the advantages resulting from them.

26. By the act of the 20th of May, 1826, an appropriation was made for the preservation of the point of land forming Provincetown harbor, in the State of Massachusetts. The appointment of an agent for the construction of works for this purpose was referred to the officer of engineers under whose general superintendence all the public works in this section of the country are carried on; but no report on the subject has been received this year.

27. *Improvement of Hyannis harbor, in the State of Massachusetts.*—The prevalence of boisterous weather has prevented the operations on this work from being carried on as rapidly as was expected, and a portion of the appropriation made by the act of the 2d of March, 1827, remains unexpended. The works have been constructed in a permanent and satisfactory manner as far as they have progressed, but additional funds will be required to complete them.

28. *Erecting a pier and beacon on Allen's Rocks, Warren river, in the State of Rhode Island.*—An appropriation for this purpose was made by the act of the 23d of May, 1828, and an agent has been appointed, who has made suitable arrangements to carry on the work with effect next year.

29. *Erecting piers at Stonington harbor, in the State of Connecticut.*—By the act just mentioned an appropriation was also made for this purpose, and an agent has been appointed to carry it into effect, who is now engaged in making the necessary contracts to commence the work as early in the spring as circumstances will allow.

30. *Removing obstructions to the navigation of Saugatuck river, in the State of Connecticut.*—The operations for this purpose, under the act of the 2d of March, 1827, have been completed, and attended with the desired results.

31. *Building piers and repairing the old piers at New Castle, in the State of Delaware.*—The services of the officer of engineers who directed the construction of these works having been required elsewhere, the superintendence of them was intrusted to a civil agent, under whose direction the construction has been

satisfactorily continued, and before the close of the working season it is believed that the state of the two principal piers will be such as to place them out of danger from the ice.

32. By the act of the 23d of May last an appropriation was made for the repairs of public piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin, the superintendence of which was intrusted to the agent who has charge of the works at New Castle, and arrangements have been made for effecting the repairs at an early period.

33. By the same act an appropriation was made for purchasing a dredging machine, to be used in removing the shoals that obstruct the navigation of Ocracoke inlet, in the State of North Carolina. The execution of this duty has been assigned to the officer of engineers commanding at Fort Macon, who has made arrangements for effecting the purpose.

34. By the same act an appropriation was also made for deepening the inland passage between the St. John's, in Florida, and the St. Mary's, in Georgia. There being no officer of engineers or other agent of this department in the vicinity of those rivers, all that the department has yet been able to effect with respect to this work has been to enter into a correspondence with a competent gentleman, a resident of Florida, who it is hoped will undertake the direction of the operations.

35. By the same act an appropriation was also made for removing obstructions to the Apalachicola river, in Florida; for which purpose an agent has been appointed, who is engaged in making arrangements for carrying on the work during the winter.

36. By the same act an appropriation was made for deepening the channel through the Pass au Heron, near the bay of Mobile, in the State of Alabama; which operation, together with that of deepening the harbor of Mobile, under the act of the 20th of May, 1826, has been placed under the direction of the engineer officer commanding at Mobile Point. The latter operation is in successful progress, and the former will be commenced as soon as circumstances shall permit.

37. And by the same act appropriations were also made for deepening the channel at the mouth of Pascagoula river, in the State of Mississippi, and for removing obstructions to the navigation of Red river, at the part called the Raft, in the State of Louisiana, and the Arkansas Territory. The charge of those operations has been intrusted to the commanding engineer on the Gulf of Mexico, by whom arrangements will be made as early as practicable for their execution.

Surveys for which special appropriations have been made by acts of Congress, viz:

1. A survey of Roanoke inlet and sound, in the State of North Carolina, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of making a permanent ship-channel between Albemarle sound and the Atlantic ocean, at Roanoke inlet, or elsewhere.

2. Surveying the obstructions to the navigation of the Wabash river, between its mouth and Eel river, in the State of Indiana.

3. Surveying the mouth of Sandy creek, which discharges itself into Mexico bay, on Lake Ontario, in the State of New York, for the purpose of constructing a harbor at that place

4. Survey and examination of the southern shore of Lake Ontario, in the State of New York, between Genesee and Oswego rivers, with a view to the improvement of the most accessible and commodious harbors on the frontier.

5. Survey of Genesee river and harbor, in the State of New York.

6. Survey of the harbor of Nantucket and the passage leading into it.

7. Survey of the river and harbor of St. Mark's, in Florida, with a view to ascertain the practicability and expense of deepening the same.

These surveys are under progress, and it is believed will be ready to be reported upon before the close of the next session of Congress.

8. The surveys ordered to be made for the purpose of continuing the location of the national road from Zanesville to the seat of government of Missouri have been diligently prosecuted during the year, and the location effected as far as Vandalia, in Illinois, in addition to which an experimental survey has been made of the country between the latter place and St. Louis, at which point the operations have been suspended for the season.

Surveys made during the year by order of the President, under the provisions of the act of April 30, 1824.

1. Survey of the Kennebec river, below Gardiner, in the State of Maine.

2. Survey of the Androscoggin river, in the State of Maine.

3. Survey of the Oliverian canal route, in the State of New Hampshire.

4. Survey of the Pasumsick canal route, in the State of New Hampshire.

5. Survey of the Taunton and Weymouth canal route, in the State of Massachusetts.

6. Survey of the Alleghany river, from Pittsburg to Franklin, in Pennsylvania, with a view to the improvement of its navigation.

7. Survey of a canal route from the Akron summit of the Ohio canal to the Chenango river.

8. Reconnoissance of a route for a road from Uniontown, in Pennsylvania, through Pittsburg, to Lake Erie.

9. Survey of a route for a railroad from Hudson, in New York, to Pittsfield, in Massachusetts.

10. Survey of a route for a railroad from Owego to Ithaca, in the State of New York.

11. Survey of a route for a railroad from Ithaca to Catskill, in the State of New York.

12. Survey of the Kentucky river from its mouth to Boonsborough, with a view to improve its navigation.

13. Survey of a canal route from Elizabeth river to Lockwood's Folly, in the State of North Carolina.

14. Survey of a canal route from the Neuse river to Beaufort harbor, in North Carolina.

15. Completing the reconnoissance of a route for a road from Washington city, in the District of Columbia, to the western part of the State of New York.

16. Surveys in Indiana, with a view of connecting the waters of Lakes Erie and Michigan with those of the Ohio river, and of improving the navigation of the Wabash and White Water rivers.

17. Surveys of the several routes for the continuation of the Cumberland road to the District of Columbia.

18. Survey of the country between the headwaters of the Savannah and Tennessee rivers, to ascertain the practicability of connecting them by a canal or railroad.

19. Survey of the country between the headwaters of the Tennessee and Alatamaha rivers, to ascertain the practicability of connecting them by a canal or railroad.

20. Survey of a route for a canal from the village of Monroe to La Plaisance bay, in the Territory of Michigan.

The field operations on the above surveys will probably have been completed and the reports on them prepared before the close of the next session of Congress.

In addition to the above surveys the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have been assisted in their operations by some of the officers under the orders of this department.

In August last an application was also made by the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company for the assistance of the government in making surveys, with a view of constructing a railroad from Charleston to Hamburg, in South Carolina; and agreeably to your instructions a civil engineer, with a suitable number of assistants, has been ordered to prepare for that purpose, and will proceed to Charleston without delay. Previous engagements have prevented an earlier compliance with the request of the company.

The Military Academy continues to sustain its high reputation, as will fully appear by the accompanying report of the board of visitors for this year, marked C. I would beg leave to recommend to your favorable consideration the suggestions made by the board of visitors, with a view to the further improvement of the institution.

In closing this report I beg leave to repeat the remarks made by my predecessor in his last annual report, urging the necessity of providing by law for an addition to the present number of officers in the corps of engineers, for purposes exclusively military, independent of the other duties to which they may be assigned; and also the consideration of the proposed plan for organizing the topographical engineers, which has been heretofore submitted to the War Department. The experience of each year affords additional evidence of the necessity of augmenting the number of officers in order to perform the duties assigned to this department.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of December 18, 1827, an officer of engineers was instructed to make an examination of certain sites for the establishment of an armory on the western waters. This service has been performed, and a report on the subject will be submitted at an early period.

All of which is respectfully submitted by, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT, *Colonel of Engineers.*

Hon. P. B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department for the year ending September 30, 1828, in which the funds which had accrued within that period, and the manner of their accruing, are stated, and accounted for by showing their application; and showing, also, the amounts expended upon the several works under construction; and the amounts required to complete them.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1828, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.				
	From appropriations for 1828.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the Treasury and those remaining in the hands of agents September 30, 1827, and from amounts arising from moneys refunded.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied corresponding with accounts rendered and settled to September 30, 1828.	Amounts undrawn from the Treasury, and remaining in the hands of agents Sept. 30, 1828.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.	Cost of the several works on September 30, 1828.	Amount required to complete the several works.
Fort Adams, at Brenton's Point, Newport, Rhode Island	$80,000 00	$31,446 28	$111,446 28	$90,692 75	$20,753 53	$111,446 28	$339,861 07	$390,305 45
Fort Hamilton, at New Utrecht Point, New York	60,000 00	15,293 60	75,293 60	67,731 08	7,562 52	75,293 80	277,868 35	145,177 45
Fort Delaware, Delaware river								
Fort Monroe, at Old Point Comfort, Virginia	100,000 00	21,248 52	121,248 52	79,091 44	42,157 08	121,248 52	1,333,714 55	251,625 00
Fort Calhoun, at the Rip Rap Shoals	80,000 00	23,497 18	103,497 18	77,487 24	26,009 94	103,497 18	815,590 31	
Fort Macon, at Bogue Point, North Carolina	52,500 00	21,390 11	73,890 11	42,216 83	31,673 28	73,890 11		
Fort at Oak island, Cape Fear river, North Carolina	60,000 00	2,991 06	62,991 06	36,202 89	26,788 17	62,991 06	139,580 13	
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina	25,000 00		25,000 00		25,000 00	25,000 00		
Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia	25,000 00		25,000 00		25,000 00	25,000 00		
Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida	50,000 00		50,000 00	4,000 00	46,000 00	50,000 00	4,000 00	
Fortifications at Mobile Point, Alabama	80,000 00	2,788 69	82,788 69	70,959 24	11,829 45	82,788 69	620,119 24	
Fortifications at Chef Menteur, Louisiana		7,979 80	7,979 80	7,979 80		7,979 80	362,812 68	
Fort Jackson, at Plaquemine Bend, Louisiana	88,500 00	32,266 66	120,766 66	71,205 22	49,561 44	120,766 66	478,437 78	
Battery at Bayou Bienvenu, Louisiana		22,967 62	22,967 62	22,967 62		22,967 62	90,000 00	
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	15,000 00	5,333 13	20,333 13	15,735 12	4,598 01	20,333 13		
Preservation of islands in Boston harbor	2,000 00	7,525 29	9,525 29	8,713 65	811 64	9,525 29		
The purchase of land, and the right of way, Throg's Point, New York		2,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00	2,000 00		
	718,000 00	196,727 94	914,727 94	594,982 88	319,745 06	914,727 94		
For deepening the channel leading into the harbor of Presque Isle	6,223 18		6,223 18	6,168 53	54 65	6,223 18		
For the construction of the Cumberland road from Canton to Zanesville, Ohio, and surveying and locating the same from Zanesville, Ohio, to the permanent seat of government in the State of Missouri	175,000 00	155,478 48	330,478 48	160,974 61	169,503 87	330,478 48		
For completing the repairs to Plymouth beach, Massachusetts		575 07	575 07	389 15	185 92	575 07		
For building a pier on Steel's Ledge, near the harbor of Belfast, Maine		216 46	216 46	50 22	166 24	216 46	$1,033 76	
For preservation of a point of land forming Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts		3,500 00	3,500 00		3,500 00	3,500 00		
For building a pier and repairing the old one at the mouth of Buffalo creek, New York	34,206 00	15,000 00	49,206 00	28,913 64	20,292 36	49,206 00	28,913 64	
For cleaning out and deepening the harbor of Sackett's Harbor, New York	3,000 00	3,000 00	6,000 00	3,177 72	2,822 28	6,000 00	3,177 72	

A.—*Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.*—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1828, and whence derived.			Amounts available accounted for—			Cost of the several works on September 30, 1828.	Amount requisite to complete the several works.
	From appropriations for 1828.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the Treasury and those remaining in the hands of agents on September 30, 1827, and from amounts arising from moneys refunded.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied corresponding with accounts rendered and settled to September 30, 1828.	Amounts undrawn from the Treasury, and remaining in the hands of agents September 30, 1828.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
For building piers at proper sites in the river Delaware, at Newcastle, Delaware, and repairing the old piers at Newcastle, and deepening the water around them	.....	$24,895 99	$24,895 99	$6,863 75	$18,032 24	$24,895 99	$6,967 76	.....
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Grand river, Ohio	$9,135 11	3,107 04	12,242 15	3,717 34	8,524 81	12,242 15	.....	.....
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, Ohio	2,403 50	2,268 38	4,671 88	2,512 11	2,159 77	4,671 88	.....	.....
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Cunningham creek, Ohio	1,517 76	149 36	1,667 12	993 48	673 64	1,667 12	2,844 12	.....
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Huron river, Ohio	4,413 35	2,127 25	6,540 60	1,910 86	1,629 74	6,540 60	.....	.....
For surveys of the public piers at Chester, in the river Delaware	.....	71 75	71 75	.....	71 75	71 75	28 25	.....
For making a survey of the swash in Pamlico sound, near Ocracoke inlet, of Cape Fear river, below the town of Wilmington, and of Roanoke inlet and sound, with a view to their improvement, and a statement of the cost of effecting the same	.....	195 83	195 83	195 83	.....	195 83	1,000 00	.....
For removing obstructions and deepening the harbor of Mobile	.....	9,394 22	9,394 22	.....	9,394 22	9,394 22	.....	.....
For making a survey of La Plaisance bay, Michigan, to ascertain the expediency of improving the navigation thereof, and the expense	.....	89 11	89 11	.....	89 11	89 11	.....	.....
For repairing the Cumberland road	.....	30,000 00	30,000 00	29,176 46	823 54	30,000 00	.....	.....
Fo improving Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts	.....	10,650 00	10,650 00	7,838 58	2,811 42	10,650 00	.....	.....
For building two piers at the mouth of Oswego harbor, New York	9,583 39	29,815 58	39,398 97	15,758 60	23,640 37	39,398 97	.....	.....
For improving Cleveland harbor, Ohio	.....	9,014 20	9,014 20	4,314 85	4,690 35	9,014 20	.....	.....
For improving the harbor at the mouth of Pascagoula river, and removing obstructions to the navigation of said river	17,500 00	8,000 00	25,500 00	.....	25,500 00	25,500 00	.....	.....
For removing obstructions to the navigation of Saugatuck river and protecting the Saugatuck harbor, by a suitable work, to prevent the washing of sand from Cedar Point into said harbor	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	1,502 46	.....
For completing a pier at the entrance of La Plaisance bay, Michigan Territory	.....	3,977 81	3,977 81	.....	3,977 81	3,977 81	.....	.....
For surveying the Colbert Shoals, in the Tennessee river, to ascertain the nature of the obstructions, the practicability, the manner, and the expense of removing them	.....	200 00	200 00	200 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....
For removing obstructions to the navigation of the Kennebec river at Lovejoy's Narrows, Maine	3,500 00	4,000 00	7,500 00	.....	7,500 00	7,500 00	.....	.....
For erecting piers, placing beacons or buoys, and removing obstructions, at and near the entrance into the harbor of Saco, Maine	.....	6,894 06	6,894 06	3,649 58	3,244 48	6,894 06	.....	.....
For improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	50,000 00	36,038 11	86,038 11	11,938 80	74,100 31	86,038 11	.....	.....
For improving the navigation of the Ohio river	.....	24,187 89	24,187 89	6,724 29	17,463 60	24,187 89	.....	.....
For surveying, opening, and constructing a road from Detroit, in Michigan Territory, to Chicago, in Illinois	8,000 00	14,939 80	22,939 80	14,271 50	3,668 30	22,939 80	.....	.....
For marking out a road from the western boundary of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
For making a road from the Miami of Lake Erie to Detroit	5,900 00	10,930 64	16,830 64	10,738 25	6,092 39	16,830 64	.....	.....

A.—*Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.*—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1828, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.			Cost of the several works for September 30, 1828.	Amount required to complete the several works.
	From appropriations for 1828.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the Treasury and those remaining in the hands of agents September 30, 1827, and from amounts arising from moneys refunded.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied corresponding with accounts rendered and settled to September 30, 1828.	Amounts undrawn from the Treasury, and remaining in the hands of agents September 30, 1828.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
For laying out a road from Detroit to the Saginaw river and bay, and another from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, in Michigan	$302 69	$326 41	$629 10	$556 55	$72 55	$629 10		
For surveying a route for a canal from the Atlantic to the gulf of Mexico		1,254 37	1,254 37	741 28	513 09	1,254 37		
For erecting piers at the mouth of Dunkirk harbor, New York	6,000 00	3,000 00	9,000 00	6,782 32	2,217 68	9,000 00		
For removing the sand-bar at or near the mouth of Merrimack river, Massachusetts, by erecting piers or other works	32,100 00		32,100 00		32,100 00	32,100 00		
For erecting piers or other works at or near Stonington harbor, in the State of Connecticut, for the purpose of making the same a good and safe harbor	20,000 00		20,000 00		20,000 00	20,000 00		
For repairing public piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin, in the river Delaware	4,413 00	36 11	4,449 11	1 33	4,447 78	4,449 11		
For purchasing a dredging machine, to be worked by steam, and employing the same for the removal of the shoals forming obstruction to the navigation near Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina	20,000 00		20,000 00		20,000 00	20,000 00		
For removing a sand-bar at or near the mouth of Black river, Ohio, by the erection of piers or other works	7,500 00		7,500 00	577 20	6,922 80	7,500 00		
For removing obstructions in the Apalachicola river, Florida	3,000 00		3,000 00		3,000 00	3,000 00		
For making a survey of the harbor of Nantucket and the passage leading into it, and an estimate of the cost of making the harbor a good and safe one	300 00		300 00		300 00	300 00		
For making a survey of Genesee river and harbor, New York, and estimates of the cost of improving the same	300 00		300 00		300 00	300 00		
For surveying the mouth of Sandy creek, which discharges itself into the Mexico bay, on Lake Ontario, in the State of New York, for the purpose of constructing a harbor at that place, and ascertaining the cost of the same	300 00		300 00		300 00	300 00		
For making an examination and survey of the southern shores of Lake Ontario, in the State of New York, between Genesee and Oswego rivers, with a view to the improvement of the most accessible and commodious harbor on the frontier, by erecting piers or other works, and estimates of the cost of the same	400 00		400 00		400 00	400 00		
For deepening the channel through the Pass au Heron, near the Bay of Mobile	18,000 00		18,000 00		18,000 00	18,000 00		
For surveying the obstructions to the navigation of the Wabash river, between its mouth and Eel river	500 00		500 00		500 00	500 00		
For removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river, in Maine	8,000 00		8,000 00	2,050 04	5,949 96	8,000 00		
For deepening the inland passage, or private channel for navigation, between the St. John's river, in Florida, and St. Mary's harbor, Georgia	13,500 00		13,500 00		13,500 00	13,500 00		
For survey of the river and harbor of St. Mark's, in Florida, with a view to ascertain the practicability and expense of deepening the same	500 00		500 00		500 00	500 00		

A.—*Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.*—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1828, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.			Cost of the several works on September 30, 1828.	Amount requisite to complete the several works.
	From appropriations for 1828.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the Treasury and those remaining in the hands of agents on September 30, 1827, and from amounts arising from moneys refunded.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied corresponding with accounts rendered and settled to September 30, 1828.	Amounts undrawn from the Treasury, and remaining in the hands of agents September 30, 1828.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
For erecting a pier, and a beacon thereon, at or near a ledge of rocks called Allen's Rocks, in Warren river	$4,000 00	.....	$4,000 00	.....	$4,000 00	$4,000 00	.....	.....
For improving the navigation of Red river, through or around that part of it called the Raft	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	.....	.....
For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys, under the act of April 30, 1824	30,000 00	$17,598 22	47,598 22	$29,648 14	17,950 08	47,598 22	.....	.....
For preservation of Deer island, in Boston harbor	87,000 00	.....	87,000 00	.....	87,000 00	87,000 00	.....	.....
	611,497 98	442,432 14	1,053,930 12	375,335 01	678,595 11	1,053,930 12	.....	.....
For fuel, stationery, transportation, &c.; repairs; for the improving barracks, erecting new buildings, procuring articles for the mathematical, drawing, chemical, and mineralogical departments, and for the library, and contingencies for the Military Academy at West Point	32,234 58	26,336 22	60,070 80	43,645 50	16,425 30	60,070 80	.....	.....
For defraying the expenses of the board of visitors	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

B.

Exhibiting the works projected by the board of engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

FIRST CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.		SECOND CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AT A LATER PERIOD.		THIRD CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AT A REMOTE PERIOD.	
Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.	Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.	Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.
Fort St. Philip, Louisiana	$77,810 79	Fort at Grand Terre, in Louisiana	$264,517 52	The rafts to obstruct the channel between Fortress Monroe and Fort Calhoun	$240,568 00
Fort at Soller's Point flats, Patapsco river	673,205 44	Tower at Pass au Huron, Mobile	16,677 41	Fort, Craney Island flats	258,465 00
Fort Tompkins, New York	420,826 14	Tower at Bayou Dupre	16,677 41	Fort at New Port News	244,337 14
Redoubt in advance of Fort Tompkins, New York	65,162 44	Fort at Hawkins's Point, Patapsco river	224,337 14	Fort on Naseway Shoal	673,205 44
Fort at Wilkins's Point, New York	456,845 51	Fort at St. Mary's, Potomac river	205,602 33	FOR THE DEFENCE OF PATUXENT RIVER.	
Fort at Throg's Point, New York	471,181 53	Fort opposite the Pea Patch, Delaware river	347,257 71	Fort on Thomas's Point	173,000 00
Fort at Dumpling's Point, Rhode Island	479,946 57	Fort at the Middle Ground, outer harbor, New York	1,681,411 66	Fort on Point Patience	164,000 00
Fort at Rose island, Rhode Island	82,411 74	Fort at East Bank, New York	1,681,411 66	Fort at the narrows of Penobscot river, Maine	101,000 00
Dikes across west passage, Monaganset Roads	205,000 00	Fort Hale, Connecticut	31,815 83	Total	1,854,575 58
FOR THE DEFENCE OF BOSTON HARBOR.		Fort Wooster, Connecticut	27,793 34		
Fort on George's island	458,000 00	Fort Trumbull, Connecticut	77,445 21		
Fort on Nantasket Head	539,000 00	Fort Griswold, Connecticut	132,230 41		
Lunette in advance of ditto	79,000 00	Fort on Fort Preble Point, Portland harbor, Maine	103,000 00		
Redoubt No. 2, in advance of ditto	32,000 00	Fort on House island, Maine	32,000 00		
Redoubt No. 1, (on Hog island,) in advance of ditto	29,000 00	Fort Pickering, Salem	116,000 00		
Dike across Broad Sound passage	140,000 00	Fort for Naugus Head, Salem	35,000 00		
Cutting off the summit of Gallop island	2,429 51	Fort Sewall, Marblehead	116,000 00		
Works for the defence of Connecticut island, Narraganset bay, Rhode Island	220,053 43	Fort for Jack's Point, Marblehead	96,000 00		
		Fort on Bald Head, North Carolina	120,000 00		
		Fort on Federal Point	12,000 00		
Total	4,531,873 10	Total	5,357,177 63	Total	1,854,575 58

RECAPITULATION	
First class, seventeen works	$4,531,873 10
Second class, twenty works	5,357,177 63
Third class, seven works	1,854,575 58
Total	11,743,626 31

NOTE.—The classification in this table, distinguishing three periods, exhibits the works enumerated in the order of their efficiency, to meet the earliest possible emergency.

C.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, *West Point, June*, 1828.

The board of visitors, in pursuance of your invitation, have attended the examination of the students in this academy, which commenced on the 2d instant, and they have now the honor to submit the result of their observations.

The board were requested to report upon the actual state and progress of the institution, and to make such suggestions for its improvement as they might deem necessary; and in the performance of this trust it is intended to confine their report strictly to the objects for which they were to assemble.

The sound policy of such an establishment, and its propitious influence upon the safety and welfare of the Union, may well be assumed as undeniable truths. The value of the academy is not a matter of speculation. It is tested by experience, and its utility has been made manifest to every judicious observer. The institution was founded by the government of the United States for national objects, and it has deserved and received the steady and continually increasing patronage of Congress. It is likewise cherished by the influence of public opinion, founded on the character of its pupils, and on the reports of successive boards of visitors, convened from every part of the United States; and we have to add our entire and cordial concurrence of the general approbation which has been expressed by our predecessors.

The various branches of *mathematics* occupy the principal attention of the two junior classes, and this department of science is justly entitled to the pre-eminent place it occupies, considering the relation it bears to natural philosophy and the science of war. The examinations were minute and strict, and gave great satisfaction to the board. The pupils showed, by their answers and demonstrations, the diligence and zeal with which mathematical studies had been prosecuted, and the very great precision and accuracy with which they were taught. It appeared to have been the object of the professors to have the exact sciences deeply and thoroughly understood, while, at the same time, it appeared to be a principle in the discipline of the academy to assign to the cadets such reasonable portions of study as should not be oppressive, and were best calculated to call into exercise and unfold the strongest faculties of the mind.

In the department of natural philosophy it was observed, with pleasure, that since the last annual report the introduction of a new set of text books had placed the course of instruction more entirely than it had hitherto been on a level with the methods and spirit of the science of our day. But in this part of the course an important deficiency is deemed by the board to exist. The instruction is chiefly confined to the application of the pure mathematics to the phenomena of nature, without a proper series of experimental illustrations of the facts assumed, or conclusions deduced This deficiency must continue to detract from the utility of the institution, so long as it remains unsupplied with the proper philosophical apparatus; and the board earnestly recommend to the consideration of government a due appropriation for this important object.

On the subject of astronomy the board regret to find there is no suitable apartment which can contain and preserve such astronomical instruments as are already in possession of the institution. And in reference to astronomical studies, which form such a necessary and interesting branch of natural philosophy, a regular observatory would be highly useful for the more successful initiation of the cadets in practical astronomy. There appears to be no good reason why this branch of the academic studies should form an exception to the intimate union between theory and practice, which is preserved in teaching the other sciences in the academy, and which is so exceedingly conducive to the prosecution of every branch of military science.

The board have been very favorably impressed with the attainments of the cadets in the art of drawing. The specimens exhibited showed taste and genius, and reflected much credit on their course of instruction.

The knowledge of the students in chemistry, considering the limited means afforded them, was very creditable to the institution, and afforded great gratification to the board. They were, however, strongly impressed with the importance of having the professorship in chemistry and mineralogy immediately supplied. In the department of chemistry there appears to be a great deficiency in the movable apparatus requisite to illustrate the principles of that science; and the apartments where the lectures are delivered do not afford sufficient space for the erection of the furnaces and other suitable means of explaining the practical parts of the course. The board, therefore, are of opinion that a laboratory ought to be erected, of sufficient dimensions to contain a suitable lecture room, and that the chemical apparatus be enlarged, and adequate funds provided for these purposes.

In civil and military engineering the examination was long and arduous, and the cadets exhibited a knowledge of these subjects at once comprehensive and minute, and gave the most indubitable proofs of their skill and learning by the promptness of their answers and the accuracy of their illustrations.

In the theory of modern warfare the cadets showed that they had attained correct knowledge of the relative number of the different descriptions of troops requisite to constitute an efficient army, in reference to the character of the enemy and the localities of the country which might happen to be the theatre of operation. It was manifest that they understood the precautions necessary to guard against surprise on a line of march, as well as those which belong to the selection of encampments. The practical evidence which was given of a complete knowledge of infantry tactics was still more gratifying. In all the various duties incident to the school of a soldier, company, and battalion, a perfection was manifested which those of the board who have had experience on such subjects have never seen surpassed in our country, and which has rarely been equalled by soldiers in regular service. The exercises and manœuvres appertaining to light infantry and riflemen were equally gratifying. Everything connected with the operations of this important description of military force was performed with a quickness and precision that evinced the attention, fidelity, and skill of the instructors in this department.

The board must not withhold the expression of their high gratification at witnessing the course of instruction in practical artillery. In the lecture room the examination comprehended the most important applications of science to this branch of the military service. In the laboratory and in the field almost all that is practical in the preparation of every description of ammunition and military fire-works; and in the service, manœuvring and firing of guns, howitzers, and mortars, was exhibited in a manner showing a degree of proficiency and skill commensurate with the ability and zeal with which this department is conducted.

The general police of the institution met with the entire approbation of the board. Arms and accoutrements are kept in good order. The cadets are neat and cleanly in their persons, orderly in their

deportment, generally exhibiting activity, health, and vigor of constitution; and the rooms which they occupy in the barracks are kept in a manner that entitles them to the highest commendation. The guard duties are so well arranged that, while they afford security that few infractions of the regulations for the government of the institution can escape detection, they may be said scarcely to interfere with the regular studies of the cadets.

The board have bestowed their attention on the civil economy of the institution. They have examined with care the adjutant's and quartermaster's books, and they have the satisfaction to state that those books furnish clear testimony of a correct discharge of duty. They feel assured, however, that the business of those officers cannot be done without the aid of clerks; and they respectfully submit to the consideration of government the necessity of an appropriation for the support of a clerk in each of those departments.

The inspection of the paymaster's office gave entire satisfaction to the board. They also examined the bill of fare, which, by contract with the superintendent, the steward is bound to furnish to the cadets; and they consider it to be good and entirely sufficient. If the steward fail in a proper discharge of his duty, the superintendent, on complaint by any cadet, causes an inquiry to be made, and the omission or neglect of duty to be corrected with the greatest promptitude.

The tailor is under a contract to furnish clothing, and the materials are to be of a specified value, and at a moderate advance; and the shoemaker is under similar restrictions.

The storekeeper is authorized to sell only a few articles of necessity; and those at a fixed and moderate advance. Every reasonable precaution seems to have been taken to secure the cadets from imposition and fraud.

In relation to the medical department, the board can bear their testimony to the faithfulness with which its duties are performed.

In concluding the subject of the civil economy of the establishment, the board would suggest the importance of the erection of a suitable building for military and other auxiliary exercises during the winter season, and in bad weather at all seasons. The winters at West Point are so severe, and the place so exposed to high winds, that it is necessary to suspend, in a great degree, all field exercises from the first of November to the first of April. During the other parts of the year the cadets are required to take a great deal of exercise, and during these inclement months no such exercise can be performed. This sudden transition from a very active to a very sedentary life is calculated to impair health, under any climate, however excellent. With such a building as is suggested, the field and other exercises could be carried on throughout the winter season; and it is estimated that a building from which such benefits are to flow would not exceed the expense of six thousand dollars.

The examination of the senior class in national and constitutional law did them great honor. Their answers on every branch of the subject showed that they had been taught diligently and skilfully, and that they had well and thoroughly studied the leading principles of those sciences. As many of the scholars of this institution are probably destined to fill important stations in the government or public service of their country, it appeared to the board that the elements of moral and political science were wisely selected as a part of the general course of instruction.

The board beg leave to add that among the suggestions which have been made by their predecessors for the amelioration and improvement of the course of instruction, and which, in our estimation, deserved the favorable reconsideration of the government, is the propriety of the disuse of the practice of employing cadets of a higher class to teach those of a junior. Such a supply of teachers might better be drawn from the graduates of each year than from the subordinate pupils. The board forbear to enter more minutely into the details of the institution, which are no doubt well understood by that department of the government to which they have the honor to address themselves.

In concluding their observations the board ought not to withhold the expression of their strong and decided conviction of the wisdom that appears in the establishment, the discipline, the studies, and the whole management of this institution. It is devoted to the initiation of a portion of our youth from every part of the country in the sciences connected with the military art, and is intended to bring into the civil administration of the government in peace, and into the national service in war, a succession of well educated men, calculated to be safeguards and ornaments to the nation. In the consideration of this subject there is one advantage belonging to this academy which struck the minds of the board with great force, for it appeared to be of surpassing value. The moral discipline of the institution is perfect; the avenues to vice are closed; and the temptations to dissipation seem to have been vigilantly guarded against. The locality of the academy is well adapted, not only for the promotion of public convenience, but to facilitate the views and wishes of the instructors. The board feel that it is due to themselves, as well as rendering a just tribute to distinguished merit, to observe that every facility has been afforded them in their inquiries and examinations by the superintendent and the whole academic staff. The ability and character, as displayed throughout the various branches of the institution, have inspired the board with sentiments of great respect.

The undersigned have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. CARROLL, *President.*
JOHN RODGERS.
JAMES KENT.
JOHN PITMAN.
HUGH MERCER.
ISAAC ANDREWS.
M. Q. ASHBY.
DAVID HOSACK.
ADAM LARABEE.
PHILIP H. NICKLIN.
THOS. EMORY.
GEORGE W. RITER.
JOS. G. TOTTEN.
HENRY VETHAKE, *Secretary.*

Hon. Secretary of War.

C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November* 19, 1828.

SIR: In compliance with your order of the 20th of September, I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the Quartermaster's department for the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of the present year; to which I take the liberty of adding those of the 4th quarter of last year, thus presenting the operations of an entire fiscal year. This course I have considered necessary in order to correct the unfounded reports in regard to the extent of the pecuniary accountability of the department, which were industriously circulated through this city during the last winter, and have since been widely circulated elsewhere; which reports, whether the result of honest misapprehension or intentional misrepresentation, I feel it to be due to myself as well as the public to counteract.

The balance in the hands of the several officers of the department at the date of the last report was		$38,410 27
To which is to be added—		
1. Amount remitted in 4th quarter of 1827	$45,307 02	
Amount remitted in 1st quarter of 1828	100,400 00	
Amount remitted in 2d quarter of 1828	169,400 00	
Amount remitted in 3d quarter of 1828	138,349 39	
		453,456 41
2. Proceeds of sales of damaged public property and rents of unoccupied barracks during the same period		2,947 23
Total to be accounted for		494,813 91
From which deduct accounts rendered for disbursements in the 3d quarter of 1827, which were received subsequently to the date of my last report	$7,388 84	
For the 4th quarter of 1827	92,615 34	
For the 1st quarter of 1828	75,233 98	
For the 2d quarter of 1828	133,788 54	
For the 3d quarter of 1828, so far as received	139,287 34	
		448,314 04
Leaving to be accounted for		46,499 87

Most of which is applicable to the service of the present quarter.

All the accounts for the 4th quarter of the last year, the 1st and 2d quarters of this, with those of fifty-one officers for the 3d quarter, have been received; and I have no doubt the whole amount outstanding will be accounted for at the end of this year.

The commanding officers of companies, ordnance depots, and recruiting stations render their accounts for clothing and other property derived from the department with great promptitude and accuracy.

The duties of the officers of this department relate principally to the movement and quartering of the troops, the purchase, preservation, and distribution of public property, the erecting of barracks, storehouses, hospitals, &c., and the survey and construction of military roads. The disbursement of public money is merely incidental to the performance of the duties enumerated, and the labor which it involves is comparatively small. It has been the policy of the department to reduce its expenditures as much as possible; but it will be seen, by an inspection of the foregoing statement, that the various appropriations for which it has been accountable during the year fall but a few thousand dollars short of half a million; in addition to which, two officers of the department, one acting under instructions from the Second and Third Auditors and the other from the Engineer department, have been charged with a pecuniary accountability exceeding seventy thousand dollars.

Of the public works confided to the superintendence of the department the road in East Florida, denominated "*The Old King's Road*," has been completely repaired at Tomaka, forty-five miles south of St. Augustine.

The causeways connected with the bridge authorized by an act of Congress, passed March 2, 1827, to be erected over the St. Sebastian's river at St. Augustine, were nearly completed when the troops employed on the works were withdrawn; the quartermaster at St. Augustine reports that but little has since been done, and that the appropriation is not sufficient to erect the bridge unless the troops be employed.

The unfinished portions of the road from Memphis, Tennessee, to Little Rock, Arkansas Territory, and of that from the latter place to Cantonment Gibson, have been completed.

The road authorized from Cantonment Towson to Natchitoches has been made by the troops; that authorized from Cantonment Towson to Fort Smith was commenced during the summer, but owing to the reduced state of the command at the former post it was found necessary to suspend the work.

With a view to carry into effect the provisions of an act of Congress of the 24th of May last, authorizing a military road to be made in the State of Maine from the mouth of the river Matanawcook, where it enters into the Penobscot, to Mars Hill, near the northeastern boundary of that State, the execution of which was confided to this department in July last, an officer of the department was instructed to make the necessary exploration and survey. In compliance with which he caused the country to be explored and commenced the survey, but in consequence of the sickness of an agent whom he had employed, and whose place he states could not be supplied, he was compelled to suspend the work; it will be resumed so soon as the weather shall admit, and it is hoped will be completed in time to enable us to open the road during the next season.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP, *Brigadier Gen. and Quartermaster Gen.*

Hon. P. B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

D.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, November* 22, 1828.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your view a statement of the moneys remitted and charged to contractors and the disbursing officers of the commissariat for the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of the year, amounting to $278,684 49
And the sums accounted for by them for the same period, amounting to..... 259,324 34

Leaving a balance to be accounted for of..... 19,360 15

Of this sum of $19,360 15, due on the 30th of September last, $1,100 were remitted late in the 3d to meet the expenditures of the 4th quarter, and $1,869 89 were placed in the hands of Lieutenant E. B. Griswold, by order of the commanding officer at Fort Howard, on the resignation of the regular assistant commissary at the post, and remained unaccounted for by him at the time of his decease; making $2,969 89 totally inapplicable to the period embraced by the statement; and leaving $16,390 26 actually in possession of the disbursing officers at all the posts, which will be applied to the expenditures of the 4th quarter of the year; and no doubt will, together with the $1,100 remitted for that purpose, be strictly accounted for at its expiration.

It affords me great satisfaction to report that the accounts of the officers of the commissariat have been promptly rendered, so that only seven remain unreceived; and those, although at the most remote posts, will, in all probability, reach the office in the course of the ensuing week.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE GIBSON, *C. G. S.*

Hon. P. B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors from January 1 *to September* 30, 1828, *the sums charged to them on account of failures, and the amounts accounted for by them; the balances in the hands of the disbursing officers of the department on December* 31, 1827; *the moneys remitted to them in the first, second, and third quarters of* 1828; *the sums charged to them for sales to officers on the frontier posts; sales of empty boxes, barrels, &c.; and the amounts accounted for by them for the same period; together with the balances in their possession at the expiration of the third quarter of the year.*

Names.	Balances on hand December 31, 1827.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to acting commissaries of subsistence Sept. 30, 1828.	Balances due by acting commissaries of subsistence Sept. 30, 1828.	Remarks.
John O. Lay.....contractor	.....	$14,251 06	$5 00	$14,256 06	$14,256 06	.....	.....	
Gordon, Norvell & Co.....do....	.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	
John Ramsey .....do....	.....	4,929 58	.....	4,929 58	4,929 58	.....	.....	
Thomas M. Kelly.....do....	.....	1,591 25	.....	1,591 25	1,591 25	.....	.....	
Jesse Smith .....do....	.....	796 23	.....	796 23	796 23	.....	.....	
William Loyall .....do....	.....	6,307 10	.....	6,307 10	6,307 10	.....	.....	
Cohagan & Whittle.....do....	.....	9,255 35	.....	9,255 35	9,255 35	.....	.....	
Burr, Lodwick & Co.....do....	.....	8,881 48	.....	8,881 48	8,881 48	.....	.....	
John H. Canby & Co. .....do....	.....	8,980 25	.....	8,980 25	8,980 25	.....	.....	
Sprague & Kelley .....do....	.....	8 32	.....	8 32	8 32	.....	.....	
Yarnall & Mitchell .....do....	.....	46,143 40	3,064 01	49,207 41	49,207 41	.....	.....	
William Yeaton .....do....	.....	2,376 46	.....	2,376 46	2,376 46	.....	.....	
Enoch C. March.....do....	.....	3,807 50	.....	3,807 50	3,807 50	.....	.....	
Richard R. Waldron .....do....	.....	2,110 85	.....	2,110 85	2,110 85	.....	.....	
G. B. Wilson & Co. .....do...	.....	1,697 04	.....	1,697 04	1,697 04	.....	.....	
H. & G. Cotheal.....do....	.....	2,032 29	.....	2,032 29	2,032 29	.....	.....	
Merwin, Gidings & Co.....do...	.....	13,711 29	.....	13,711 29	13,711 29	.....	.....	
Kerr & Fitzhugh .....do....	.....	1,053 17	.....	1,053 17	1,053 17	.....	.....	
David Butler, jr.. .....do....	.....	1,010 95	.....	1,010 95	1,010 95	.....	.....	
Wm. & John James.....do....	.....	1,053 78	.....	1,053 78	1,053 78	.....	.....	
Nathan Sargent..... .....do....	.....	77 36	.....	77 36	77 36	.....	.....	
Adam Brown..s'l cont'r for recruits.	.....	104 25	.....	104 25	104 25	.....	.....	
John Dunn.....do....	.....	179 25	.....	179 25	179 25	.....	.....	
John K. Graham .....do....	.....	220 77	.....	220 77	220 77	.....	.....	
David Henning..... .....do....	.....	142 20	.....	142 20	142 20	.....	.....	
Gordon Huntington.....do....	.....	164 70	.....	164 70	164 70	.....	.....	
Edward Kirkpatrick .....do....	.....	184 32	.....	184 32	184 32	.....	.....	
John B. Lindsey.....do....	.....	542 11	.....	542 11	542 11	.....	.....	
J. W. & C. Poe..... do....	.....	224 70	.....	224 70	224 70	.....	.....	
Robetaille & Sarbe.....do....	.....	633 95	.....	633 95	633 95	.....	.....	
T. C. Robinson .....do....	.....	330 30	.....	330 30	330 30	.....	.....	
John P. Wade .....do....	.....	387 56	.....	387 56	387 56	.....	.....	
Lieut. Rob't Anderson....A. A. C. S.	.....	150 00	304 05	454 05	404 54	.....	$49 51	Disbursing.
Lieut. W. P. Bainbridge .....do....	$83 93	1,050 00	.....	1,133 93	1,174 57	$40 64	.....	Do.
Lieut F. N. Barbarin.....A. C. S.	.....	420 00	.....	420 00	366 28	.....	53 72	Do.

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Balances on hand December 31, 1827.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to acting commissaries of subsistence Sept. 30, 1828.	Balances due by acting commissaries of subsistence Sept. 30, 1828.	Remarks.
Lieut. Thomas Barker.....A. C. S.	$33 66	$400 00	$1,901 77	$2,335 43	$193 47	.....	$2,142 96	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. E. K. Barnum.....A. A. C. S.	.....	.....	93 98	93 98	93 98	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. E. B. Birdsall .....do....	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	50 00	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. John Bradley.....A. C. S.	.....	.....	1,434 41	1,434 41	590 01	.....	844 40	Disbursing.
Lieut. A. Brockenbrough .....do....	.....	230 00	142 99	372 99	293 81	.....	79 18	Do.
Lieut. Fr. J. Brooke.....A. A. C. S.	187 72	.....	286 12	473 84	473 84	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Harvey Brown.....do....	.....	600 00	.....	600 00	599 20	.....	80	Balance on settlement; ceased to act.
Capt. Jacob Brown .....do....	1,996 90	500 00	1 00	2,497 90	2,295 81	.....	202 09	Disbursing.
Lieut. Thomas Burke.....do....	.....	1,421 46	220 29	1,641 75	832 14	.....	809 61	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. Joseph Cadle.....do....	517 39	.....	50 60	567 99	567 99	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Silas Casey.....do....	.....	.....	336 44	336 44	336 44	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. L. F. Carter.....do....	.....	.....	1,370 82	1,370 82	910 61	.....	460 21	Disbursing.
Lieut. John Clitz.....do....	.....	50 00	2 50	52 50	4 73	.....	47 77	Do.
Lieut. J. H. Cooke.....do....	64 00	1,000 00	.....	1,064 00	1,045 30	.....	18 70	Do.
Lieut. Osborn Cross .....do....	.....	.....	1,592 01	1,593 01	1,592 01	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. G. H. Crosman.....A. C. S.	397 70	.....	1,002 86	1,400 06	1,048 46	.....	351 60	Disbursing.
Lieut. Justin Dimick ..... .do....	.....	.....	261 42	261 42	261 42	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Charles Dimmock.....do....	43 61	400 00	31 41	475 02	386 41	.....	88 61	Disbursing.
Lieut. Anthony Drane .....do....	1,386 43	.....	397 80	1,784 23	1,758 39	.....	25 84	Do.
Lieut. G. S. Drane.....do....	666 42	.....	12 25	678 67	587 46	.....	91 21	Do.
Lieut. S. B. Dusenbury.....do....	141 64	1,800 00	39 10	1,980 74	1,933 55	.....	47 19	Do.
Lieut. George Dutton, acting..do....	151 17	.....	60 00	211 17	179 40	.....	31 77	Do.
Lieut. Geo. Fetterman, acting..do....	.....	.....	135 08	135 08	135 08	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Upton S. Fraser.....do....	.....	450 00	58 44	508 44	425 44	.....	83 00	Disbursing.
Lieut. Geo. W. Gardiner .....do....	.....	275 00	236 72	511 72	444 72	.....	67 00	Do.
Lieut. Wm. M. Graham, act'g..do....	860 55	.....	.....	860 55	860 55	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. G. W. Garey.....do....	.....	.....	252 00	252 00	252 00	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. J. S. Gallagher.....do....	.....	1,340 22	469 12	1,809 34	1,345 50	.....	463 84	Disbursing.
Lieut. Tim. Green.....do....	281 28	4,850 00	162 67	5,293 95	4,509 31	.....	784 64	Do.
Lieut. E. B. Griswold, acting..do....	1,870 89	.....	338 25	2,209 14	339 25	.....	1,869 89	Deceased.
Lieut. T. P. Gwynn, acting ...do....	.....	94 54	205 66	300 20	145 89	.....	154 31	Disbursing.
Lieut. Joseph W. Harris.....do....	.....	410 00	54 19	464 19	381 60	.....	82 59	Do.
Lieut. S. P. Heintzleman, act'g.do....	.....	.....	624 76	624 76	622 65	.....	2 11	Do.
Lieut. R. Holmes.....do....	1,354 32	15,000 00	3,727 62	20,081 94	.....	$762 16	.....	Do.
Lieut. Joshua Howard .....do....	705 97	.....	302 64	1,008 61	888 80	.....	119 81	Do.
Lieut. Louis T. Jamison .....do....	54 56	.....	654 67	709 23	84 78	.....	624 45	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. Thomas Johnston.....do....	2,639 53	.....	804 23	3,443 76	2,974 95	.....	468 81	Disbursing.
Lieut. Seth Johnston .....do....	.....	375 86	402 38	778 24	778 08	.....	16	Do.
Capt. Hez. Johnson, acting ...do....	90 37	150 00	10 06	250 43	240 25	.....	10 18	Do.
Lieut. J. W. Kingsbury.....do....	.....	3,042 94	.....	3,042 94	2,442 94	.....	600 00	Do.
Lieut. Wm. A. Lacey, acting..do....	.....	600 00	.....	600 00	.....	.....	600 00	Disbursing; remitted for 4th quarter.
Lieut. T. W. Lendrum.. .....do....	143 98	350 00	212 18	706 16	610 28	.....	95 88	Do.
Lieut. John L'Engle.....do....	.....	200 00	.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Geo. W. Long .....do....	.....	350 00	88 07	438 07	380 10	.....	57 97	Disbursing.
Capt. Æneas Mackay, acting..do....	189 74	.....	.....	189 74	189 74	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. S. McKenzie, acting ...do....	24 33	.....	.....	24 33	155 56	131 23	.....	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. Wm. S. Maitland, acting..do....	35 56	720 00	12 72	768 28	749 37	.....	18 91	Disbursing.
Lieut. Charles Mellon .....do....	.....	2,100 00	.....	2,100 00	2,126 21	26 21	.....	Ceased to act; balance due him on settlement.
Lieut. Moses E. Merrill .....do....	348 34	.....	1,419 31	1,762 65	1,762 65	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. D. S. Miles, acting .....do....	.....	.....	42 89	42 89	42 89	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. P. Morrison.....do....	807 43	450 00	51 15	1,308 58	1,300 88	.....	7 70	Disbursing.
Lieut. A. H. Morton.....do....	307 16	.....	459 65	776 81	443 99	.....	332 82	Do.
Lieut. Lewis N. Morris .....do....	302 11	.....	348 31	650 42	206 20	.....	444 22	Do.
Lieut. W. W. Morris, agent...do....	.....	.....	257 12	257 12	257 12	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. F. D. Newcomb, acting..do....	263 72	400 00	198 13	861 85	839 94	.....	21 91	Disbursing.
Lieut. J. E. Newell, acting... do....	92 56	.....	528 42	620 98	354 34	.....	266 64	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. W. S. Newton .....do. ..	.....	620 00	4 00	624 00	601 86	.....	22 14	Disbursing.
Lieut. John [illegible]age .....do....	1,298 37	2,400 00	712 74	4,411 11	4,337 30	.....	73 81	Do.
Lieut. M. A. Patrick, acting...do....	.....	200 00	.....	200 00	103 43	.....	96 57	Do.
Lieut. John Pickell, acting....do....	.....	.....	90 00	90 00	90 00	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. J. M. W. Picton, acting..do....	.....	210 00	250 00	460 00	277 07	.....	182 93	Disbursing.
Capt. J. Plympton, acting .....do....	.....	.....	190 55	190 55	287 49	96 94	.....	Balance due him on settlement.
Lieut. Giles Porter.....do....	472 83	700 00	.....	1,172 83	1,172 83	.....	.....	Closed.

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Balances on hand December 31, 1827.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to acting commissaries of subsistence Sept. 30, 1828.	Balances due by acting commissaries of subsistence Sept. 30, 1828.	Remarks.
Lieut. Wm. Reynolds, acting A. C. S.	$9 99	.....	.....	$9 99	.....	.....	$9 99	Balance due the United States on settlement.
Lieut. Samuel L. Russell.....do....	830 58	.....	$1,811 91	2,642 49	$2,638 73	.....	3 76	Balance due the United States on settlement.
Lieut. J. B. T. Russell, acting..do....	.....	$300 00	274 95	574 95	574 95	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Wm. Sewell, acting ...do....	115 60	.....	1,191 32	1,306 92	516 15	.....	790 77	Disbursing.
Lieut. John B. Scott, acting....do....	74 10	25,800 00	113 63	25,987 73	24,331 02	.....	1,656 71	Do.
Lieut. J. J. Schuler.....do....	.....	20 35	71 50	91 85	91 85	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Joseph B. Shaw.....do....	451 85	1,400 00	1,099 20	2,951 05	2,702 71	.....	248 34	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. Jas. Simonson, acting...do....	.....	.....	108 02	108 72	108 72	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Joseph R. Smith .....do....	.....	1,000 00	100 00	1,100 00	283 63	.....	816 37	Disbursing; $500 remitted for the 4th quarter.
Major Henry Stanton, acting..do....	.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	3,645 94	$145 94	.....	Balance due him on settlement; ceased.
Lieut. J. R. Stephenson.. ....do....	2,500 00	.....	429 43	2,929 43	898 06	.....	2,031 37	Disbursing.
Lieut. T. B. W. Stockton, act'g..do ...	.....	.....	70 00	70 00	68 77	.....	1 23	Do.
Lieut. E. V. Sumner, acting...do....	565 14	....	275 72	840 86	840 86	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. A. W. Thornton.....do....	113 66	1,049 60	2,192 07	3,355 33	3,365 16	9 83	.....	Disbursing; balance on settlement.
Lieut. D. H. Tafts, acting..... do....	.....	1,750 00	107 52	1,857 52	1,857 52	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. D. Van Ness, acting....do....	.....	150 00	12 34	162 34	133 21	.....	29 13	Disbursing.
Lieut. D. H. Vinton.....do....	.....	600 00	38 64	638 64	640 14	1 50	.....	Do.
Lieut. Benj. Walker.....do....	344 25	2,700 00	781 49	3,825 74	3,423 89	.....	401 85	Do.
Lieut. Chas. A. Waite, acting..do....	2,000 00	400 00	176 03	2,576 03	2,460 76	....	115 27	Do.
Lieut. Chas. Ward, acting ....do....	5 94	.....	.....	5 94	5 94	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. George Webb .....do ...	140 86	500 00	.....	640 86	528 40	.....	112 46	Disbursing.
Lieut. T. B. Wheelock.....do....	.....	50 00	274 26	324 26	324 26	.....	....	Closed.
Lieut. J. Williamson, acting...do....	.....	.....	315 07	315 07	191 88	.....	123 19	Disbursing.
Capt. James Young, acting....do ...	11 13	.....	61 12	72 25	.....	.....	72 25	Balance due the United States on settlement.
Total.....	24,971 77	217,018 79	35,479 48	277,470 04	259,324 34	1,214 45	19,360 15	

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount charged.....	$277,470 04
Balances due to assistant commissaries on settlement of their accounts.....	1,214 45
	278.684 49
Accounted for	259,324 34
Balance to be accounted for in the 4th quarter of the year.....	19,360 15

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.
WASHINGTON, *November* 22, 1828.

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

E.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November* 27, 1828.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit a report of the transactions of the pay department for the last quarter of the year 1827, and for the first, second, and third quarters of 1828.

The money drawn from the Treasury within the time stated amounts to $1,135,198 68 of which $40,457 19 only remain to be accounted for. This balance is in the hands of paymasters whose districts embrace the most remote posts, the difficulty of travelling to and from which will account for the delay in rendering their accounts. I have every reason to believe that the whole amount has been expended by this time, and will be accounted for before the close of the year without loss to the government.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. P. B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of the amount of money drawn from the appropriations for the pay department, and remitted to the disbursing officers, on account of payments for the fourth quarter of the year 1827, *and the first three quarters of the year* 1828 ; *the amount unexpended, and forming part of their estimates for the fourth quarter of* 1828 ; *the balance to be accounted for, the periods to which the troops have been paid, and accounts rendered.*

Names of paymasters.	Amount of funds remitted in the fourth quarter of 1827, and first three quarters of 1828.	Amount unexpended, and forming part of estimates for the fourth quarter of 1828.	Balances remaining to be accounted for.	Periods to which the troops have been paid and accounts rendered.	Remarks.
David S. Townsend	$57,900 00	$4,201 38		September 1, 1828	Balance due Paymaster Kirby, $1,030 92
Edmund Kirby	41,800 00			November 1, 1828	
Thomas J. Leslie	125,700 00	4,885 60		September 1, 1828	
Charles B. Tallmadge	161,000 00	12,521 03		September 1, 1828	
Timothy P. Andrews	140,000 09			November 1, 1828	
Charles H. Smith	118,700 00	5,477 28		September 1, 1828, and some officers to October 1.	
Abraham A. Massias	54,800 00	11,294 41		September 1, 1828, and partially to October 1.	
Thomas Wright	59,700 00	3,562 80		September 1, 1828, and partially to November 1.	
Daniel Randall	50,000 00			September 1, 1828, and partially to November 1 by Paymaster Wright	On furlough.
Benjamin F. Larned	40,600 00			September 1, 1828, and some officers to October 1.	Due Paymaster Larned, $1,879 21.
Asher Phillips	30,000 00		$21,574 83	May 1, 1828, and partially to September 1.	The troops on the Arkansas receive but two payments in the year, to wit: After the April and October musters.
Thomas Biddle	173,849 50	22,466 83½		September 1 and November 1, 1828	
Alphonso Wetmore	None				On furlough ; troops paid by Paymasters Biddle and Gwynne.
David Gwynne	52,000 00		18,882 36	May 1, 1828, and partially to July 1	
Lewis G. DeRussey	24,200 00	610 70		September 1, 1828 ; some few officers to a later period.	
	1,130,249 50	65,020 03½	40,457 19		
				Payments to militia and Indians:	
Thomas Wright	3,226 15				Florida militia.
Benjamin F. Larned	1,723 03				Michigan militia and Indians.
	4,949 18				
Total	1,135,198 68				

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *City of Washington, November* 27, 1828.

F.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 29, 1828.

SIR: I have prepared and have the honor to enclose seven statements, as follows, viz:

No. 1. Of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the purchasing department, during the first three quarters of 1828.

No. 2. Of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the purchase of woolens, in advance, for 1829, during the same period.

No. 3. Of moneys received and disbursed during the same period, on account of the purchasing department.

No. 4. Of moneys received and disbursed on account of the appropriation for purchasing woolens, in advance, for 1829, during the same period.

No. 5. Of moneys received and disbursed on account of contingent expenses.

No. 6. Comparative statement of the cost of clothing for the United States army, during the years 1827, 1828, and 1829, and

No. 7. Statement of the cost of clothing for the United States army, during the year 1829.

These statements, prepared in obedience to your instructions dated 30th September, 1828, I hope will be received in time and meet your approbation. The duplicates shall be transmitted without delay.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

General PETER B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

No. 1.

Statement of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the "purchasing department" during the first three quarters of the year 1828.

April 10, 1828, received treasury draft, No. 9684	$30,000
May 10, 1828, received treasury draft, No. 9726	30,500
July 11, 1828, received treasury draft, No. 9811	30,000
September 10, 1828, received treasury draft, No. 9912	25,000
	115,500

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 29, 1828.

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

General PETER B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

No. 2.

Statement of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the purchase of woolens, in advance, for 1829, *during the first three quarters of the year* 1828.

May 10, 1828, received Treasurer's draft, No. 9726	$10,000
August 13, 1828, received Treasurer's draft, No. 9871	10,000
	20,000

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 29, 1828.

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

General PETER B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

No. 3.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the first three quarters of the year 1828, *on account of the "purchasing department."*

To amount of sundry warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in favor of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, from the 1st of January, 1828, to the 30th September following, as per statement No. 1		$115,500 00
By amount of purchases during the 1st quarter of 1828, passed to the credit of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, per William Lee, esq., Second Auditor, Treasury Department	$30,868 44	
Amount of purchases during the 2d quarter of 1828, passed as above	62,880 88	
Amount of my accounts for the 3d quarter of 1828, before the Second Auditor for settlement,	60,465 71	
	154,215 03	
Deduct the amount expended during the last quarter of 1827, and 1st quarter of 1828, being no part of the appropriation for 1828, but a remittance received November 10, 1827, balance unexpended of the appropriation for that year	33,250 94	
	120,964 09	

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 29, 1828.

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

General PETER B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

No. 4.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the first three quarters of the year 1828 *on account of the "appropriation for the purchase of woolens in advance for* 1829."

To amount of sundry warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, from the 1st January, 1828, to the 30th September following, as per statement No. 2		$20, 000 00
By amount of purchases during the second quarter of 1828, passed to the credit of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, per William Lee, esq., Second Auditor, Treasury Department	$5, 467 50	
Amount of my accounts for the third quarter of 1828, before the Second Auditor for settlement	4, 563 42	
	10, 030 92	

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 29, 1828.

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

General PETER B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

No. 5.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the first three quarters of the year 1828 *on account of the appropriation for "contingencies."*

To amount of warrant No. 9901, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, being the only sum received on account of contingencies during the first three quarters of 1828 ..... $360

By amount of disbursements during the third quarter of 1828, as per my accounts before the Second Auditor, Treasury Department, for settlement $360

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 29, 1828.

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

General PETER B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

No. 6.

Comparative statement of the cost of clothing for the United States army during the years 1827, 1828, *and* 1829.

Garments.	Prices in 1827.	Prices in 1828.	Prices in 1829.
Forage cap	$1 63	$1 61	$1 29
Leather cap	1 35	1 35	1 31
Oil-cloth cover for cap	45	45	45
Pompon	20	20	20
Band and tassel	12	12	12
Cockade and eagle	6¼	6¼	6¼
Cap plate	8	8	8
Cap scales, sets for infantry	55	55	50
Cap scales, sets for artillery	53	53	50
Worsted wings, pairs	53	53	53
Gray twilled overalls, pairs	2 05	1 74	1 74
Drilling overalls, pairs, private's	74	72	71¼
Drilling overalls, pairs, sergeant's	94	94	86
Infantry sergeant's drilling jackets, with sleeves	1 16	1 16	1 07
Infantry private's drilling jackets, with sleeves	91	89	89
Artillery private's drilling jackets, with sleeves	97	95	93
Artillery sergeant's drilling jackets, with sleeves	1 22	1 22	1 13
Artillery gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves	2 67	2 36	2 33½
Infantry gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves	2 59	2 28	2 26
Cotton shirts, private's	56	53	52½
Cotton shirts, sergeant's	70	67	62
Flannel shirts	1 12	1 12	1 12½
Flannel drawers, pairs	88	83	87¼
Fatigue trowsers	71	69	67¼
Fatigue frocks	97	94	93⅓
Lace bootees, pairs	1 57	1 53	1 50
Shoes, pairs	1 25	1 25	1 25
Stockings, pairs	35½	35½	35½
Socks, pairs	18¾	18¾	18¾
Blankets	2 50	2 50	2 50
Great coats	6 62	5 87	5 74
Guard coats	7 19	6 44	6 10¼
Leather stocks	14½	14½	14½
Infantry private's coat	5 46	5 28	5 39¼
Infantry sergeant's coat	5 55	5 55	5 68¾
Infantry musician's coat	7 34	7 34	7 24
Artillery private's coat	5 73	5 55	5 60¼
Artillery sergeant's coat	5 82	5 82	5 89¾
Artillery musician's coat	7 63	7 63	7 45¼
Knapsack	1 53	1 53	1 51
Haversack	30	30	28¾

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 29, 1828.

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

General PETER B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

No. 7.

Cost of clothing for the army of the United States during the year 1829.

Forage cap	$1 29	Infantry gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves	$2 26
Leather cap	1 31	Cotton shirts, private's	52½
Oil-cloth cover for cap	45	Cotton shirts, sergeant's	62
Pompon	20	Flannel shirts	1 12½
Band and tassel	12	Flannel drawers, pairs	87¼
Cockade and eagle	6¼	Fatigue trowsers	67¼
Cap plate	8	Fatigue frocks	93¾
Cap ball	5	Bootees, pairs	1 50
Cap scales, infantry and artillery sets	50	Shoes, pairs	1 25
Worsted wings, pairs	53	Stockings, pairs	35½
Gray twilled cloth overalls, pairs	1 74	Socks, pairs	18¾
Drilling overalls, private's	71¼	Blankets	2 50
Drilling overalls, sergeant's	86	Greatcoats	5 74
Infantry sergeant's cotton jackets, with sleeves	1 07	Guard-coats	6 10¼
Infantry private's cotton jackets, with sleeves	89	Leather stock	14½
Artillery private's cotton jackets, with sleeves	93	Infantry private's coat	5 39¼
Artillery sergeant's cotton jackets, with sleeves	1 13	Infantry sergeant's coat	5 68¾
Artillery gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves	2 33½	Infantry musician's coat	7 24
		Artillery private's coat	5 60¼
		Artillery sergeant's coat	5 89¾
		Artillery musician's coat	7 45¼
		Knapsack	1 51
		Haversack	28¾

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 29, 1828.

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

General PETER B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

G.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November* 8, 1828.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to report that the amount expended on account of the medical department during the year ending September 30, was $21,970 77, the whole of which has been satisfactorily accounted for. The annual requisitions were received at the stated periods, and the supplies immediately forwarded to the several posts; they were reported to be of the best quality, and to have arrived in good order. The returns and reports required by the regulations have also been duly received. The accounts of all surgeons having public property under their charge have been examined and settled for the year; and the hospitals appear to have been amply supplied in every respect. The number of deaths reported during the two first quarters was 65; of which 14 were from consumption, 12 from intemperance, and 2 from accidents; leaving but 37 from all other causes for the six months. All the officers of the department are on duty, except four, who are on furlough from sickness, two under arrest, and one attending a court-martial.

As several posts have for some time been, and still are, without a surgeon, I beg leave to remark, that on the reduction of the army in 1821, the surgeons and assistant surgeons allowed by law were just sufficient to supply the several posts and stations then established and occupied. Since that period the number has been considerably increased, so that it is now impracticable to furnish one surgeon to a station, even if they should be all on duty. By the subjoined list it appears that fifty-four medical officers are required to supply one to each post, while the whole number allowed by law is fifty-three; of which seven are off duty, as above stated, and two are on the march with detachments, leaving but forty-four surgeons to fifty-four stations. At the larger and more sickly posts, however, there should be at least one surgeon and one assistant; and especially at the remote ones on the Arkansas, Missouri, Upper Mississippi, the lakes, and in Florida, where, in case of the death or sickness of the surgeon, medical attendance cannot be obtained on any terms for many months, as was the case not long since. Agreeably to the statement herewith submitted, it appears that the smallest number by which the necessary medical attendance can be furnished is twelve surgeons and fifty-five assistants, making no allowance for those who may be sick or accompanying detachments, or for the several recruiting stations, except New York and New Orleans. I have, therefore, respectfully to request that application may be made to Congress, at the approaching session, for an additional number of medical officers, not less than four surgeons and ten assistants, in addition to the eight surgeons and forty-five assistants now allowed by law.

I beg leave also to call your attention to the several reports heretofore made on the subject of graduating the pay of the surgeons in proportion to the length of time they may have been in service, and to remark that bills for that purpose have been twice reported by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, but have not been acted on.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

Hon. P. B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

Posts.	Surgeons	Assistant surgeons.	Posts.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons
Hancock Barracks	1	1	Fort Wood		1
Fort Sullivan		1	Fort Pike		1
Fort Constitution		1	Cantonment Jesup		2
Fort Preble		1	Cantonment Towson		1
Fort Independence		1	Cantonment Gibson	1	1
Fort Wolcott		1	Baton Rouge	1	1
Fort Trumbull		1	Jefferson Barracks	1	2
Fort Columbus		1	Cantonment Leavenworth	1	1
Fort Lafayette		1	Fort Armstrong		1
Fort Wood		1	Fort Crawford	1	1
New York	1	4	Fort Snelling	1	1
West Point	1	1	Fort Howard	1	1
Fort Delaware		1	Fort Mackinac		1
Fort McHenry		1	Fort Brady		1
Fort Severn		1	Fort Winnebago		1
Fort Washington		1	Fort Dearborn		1
Washington		1	Fort Gratiot		1
Fort Monroe	1	1	Fort Niagara		1
Bellona Arsenal		1	Sackett's Harbor		1
Fort Johnson, N. C		1	Arsenal near Baltimore		1
Fort Moultrie		1	Arsenal near Pittsburg		1
Fort Johnston, S. C		1	Arsenal near Watervliet		1
Oglethorpe Barracks		1	Arsenal near Rome		1
Arsenal, Augusta		1	Arsenal near Watertown		1
Fort Marion		1			
Cantonment Brooke	1	1	Total surgeons	12	55
Cantonment Clinch		1	Present number	8	45
Camp King		1			
Creek Agency		1	Required	4	10
New Orleans		1			

H.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November* 21, 1828.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a general report of the operations of this department during the past year.

Statement marked A exhibits an account of the moneys drawn from the treasury and remitted through this department during the year 1827 to disbursing officers and contractors, and also the amount of the accounts rendered, and the balance remaining in the hands of each at the close of the year. By this statement it appears that the remittances during the year 1827 amounted to $812, 424 98
That the accounts rendered and settled during the same period amounted to 802, 178 95

And that the unexpended balances remaining in the hands of the several disburing officers at the close of the year amounted to 10, 246 03

The whole of which was accounted for in the first quarter of the present year.

Statement B shows the amount of funds transmitted to the several disbursing officers of this department, and to contractors during the first three quarters of the present year, by which it will be seen that the total amount transmitted was $748, 381 70
And that the accounts rendered amounted to 723, 229 16

Leaving an unexpended balance in the hands of disburing officers on the 30th of September, of 25, 152 54

All the amounts due up to the 30th of September last have been rendered from all the armories and arsenals.

Statement C exhibits an account of some of the principal articles made at the several armories and arsenals during the year ending September 30, 1828, by which it will appear that 24,830 new muskets and 1,000 Hall's rifles, with their various appendages, have been made at the armories, and that 18,415 small arms have been cleaned and repaired, and 85 new gun-carriages have been made at the arsenals.

Statement D exhibits an account of the expenditures made, and of the arms, artillery, and equipments procured, under the act of 1808, for arming and equipping the militia during the year ending the 30th September, 1828, and also the number of arms apportioned to each of the States and Territories during the year 1827. The arms procured are: 11,220 muskets; 1,300 rifles; about 7,000 sets of accoutrements for small arms; 20 six-pound cannon, and 72 field artillery-carriages, with their various equipments. The amount expended on this account was $205,637 23.

Statement E exhibits the general results of the operations of the public lead mines during the year ending September 30, 1828; to which is appended a brief statement, showing the quantity of lead made at these mines in each year from 1821 to the present time.

By these statements it will be seen that the rents during the year past amounted to one million two hundred and thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-three pounds, an amount much greater than was anticipated in the last annual report. It appears also that the total quantity of lead made at the mines since 1821 is about twenty-two and a quarter millions of pounds; and that the product of the year past exceeds that of all preceding years. It is not expected, however, that the business will continue to increase with the rapidity that it has done for some years past. The number of persons now engaged in the business is so great that much competition and a reduced price for lead is the consequence. And it may therefore be estimated that the business has now nearly, if not quite, reached its maximum.

Under the act of the last session, authorizing the establishment of an arsenal on the waters of Mobile or Pensacola bays, an officer of this department has been employed during the past summer in exploring the section of country comprehended in the provisions of the act Upon his report, and upon information obtained from a member of the board of engineers, from officers of the army, and from others who are well acquainted with the country, a site on the public lands at Mount Vernon, near Mobile river, in Alabama, has, with your sanction, been selected, and arrangements have been made for proceeding to erect the arsenal.

In conclusion, I beg leave to advert to the considerations submitted in the last annual report relative to a reorganization of this department. The measures then proposed have met with the approbation of your predecessors, and they were also approved by the committees of Congress to whom they were referred. But as the bills reported by the latter were not acted upon, I beg leave again respectfully to submit the subject for consideration.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient,

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

Hon. PETER B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Statement of the money expended through the Ordnance department in the year 1827, *with amount of sums remitted, including the balances in the hands of agents on the* 1*st of January*, 1827.

Officers' names and stations.	Appropriations.											Remarks.	
	For national armories.	For the current expenses of the ordnance service.	For arsenals.	For arming and equipping the militia.	For armament of new fortifications.	For arsenal at Vergennes, Vermont.	For arsenal at Augusta, Georgia.	For arsenal at Augusta, Maine.	Total amount remitted.	Amount expended and accounted for.	Balance remaining in the hands of disbursing officers, December 31, 1827.		
John Chaffee, armory, Springfield, Massachusetts	$182,270 39			$2,012 45					$184,282 84	$181,236 88	$3,045 96	Accounted for in 1st quarter 1828.	
William Broadus, armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia	204,756 52								204,756 52	204,756 52			
Lieutenant J. Hills, arsenal, Augusta, Maine								$4,500	4,500 00	4,373 47	126 53	Do.	do.
Lieuts. W. T. Willard and J. M. Washington, arsenal, Vergennes, Vermont						$10,178 71			10,178 71	9,966 01	212 70	Do.	do.
Major H. K. Craig, arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts		$3,562 31		200 00					3,762 31	3,545 31	217 00	Do.	do.
Major George Talcott, arsenal, Watervliet, New York		3,095 94	$12,608 48	3,570 12					19,274 54	18,543 44	731 10	Do.	do.
Major D. D. Tompkins, arsenal, Rome, New York		1,616 04							1,616 04	1,596 20	19 84	Do.	do.
Lieutenant Samuel Ringgold, arsenal, New York		1,246 93							1,246 93	1,246 93			
Capt. T. J. Baird and Lieut. C. M. Eakin, arsenal, Frankford, Pennsylvania		5,062 20		4,933 87					9,936 07	9,394 73	541 34	Do.	do.
Major S. Churchill, arsenal, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania		10,088 50		10,600 00	$17 00				20,705 50	20,314 93	390 57	Do.	do.
Colonel J. Bankhead, arsenal, Baltimore, Maryland		4,957 05		76 45	242 80				5,276 30	4,552 31	723 99	Do.	do.
Lieutenant J. Symington, arsenal, Washington city		12,365 00	6,607 98	3,100 00	183 93				22,256 91	21,583 37	673 54	Do.	do.
Captain R. L. Baker and Lieutenant W. H. Bell, Fortress Monroe		3,236 19			4,254 31				7,490 50	7,282 22	208 88	Do.	do.
Majors M. P. Lomax and A. S. Brooks, Richmond, Virginia		2,342 27							2,342 27	1,939 71	402 56	Do.	do.
Major M. M. Payne, Augusta, Georgia		4,341 20					$31,300		35,641 20	35,641 20			
Lieuts. J. A. Adams and W. W. Morris, Baton Rouge, Louisiana		7,072 61	3,476 49	215 12					10,764 22	8,679 02	2,085 20	Do.	do.
Lieutenant M. Thomas, St. Louis, Missouri		4,178 94	19,251 93						23,430 87	22,617 57	813 30	Do.	do.
Captain S. Perkins, Detroit, Michigan Territory		397 41							397 41	343 29	54 12	Do.	do.
Sundry contractors for cannon, small arms, &c.				182,581 65	58,291 29				240,872 94	240,872 94			
Sundry persons for balances due on audited accounts	1,499 26	2,193 64							3,692 90	3,692 90			
Total	388,526 17	65,696 23	41,944 88	207,289 66	62,989 33	10,178 71	31,300	4,500	812,424 98	802,178 95	10,246 03		

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November* 21, 1828.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

B.

Statement of the money expended through the Ordnance department during the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of the year 1828.

Officers' names and stations.	Amount transmitted in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1828, and remaining in officers' hands at the end of the year.	Amount of accounts rendered in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1828.	Balances remaining in officers' hands October 1, 1828.
John Chaffee, armory, Springfield, Massachusetts	$139,045 96	$135,757 47	$3,288 49
Wm. Broadus, armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia	159,700 00	157,823 84	1,876 16
Lieutenant J. M. Washington, Vergennes, Vermont	9,012 70	8,691 75	320 95
Lieutenant J. Hills, Augusta, Maine	24,126 53	22,805 70	1,320 83
Major H. K. Craig, Watertown, Massachusetts	2,617 00	2,617 00	.....
Major George Talcott, Watervliet, New York	40,727 80	36,079 18	4,648 62
Lieutenants D. D. Tompkins and J. S. Abeel, Rome, New York	1,289 84	1,197 74	92 10
Lieutenant S. Ringgold, New York	2,000 00	1,925 15	74 85
Lieutenants C. M. Eakin and C. Mellon, Frankford, Pennsylvania	21,251 34	21,251 34	.....
Major S. Churchill and Captain R. L. Baker, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	26,715 13	26,377 75	337 38
Lieutenant Colonel J. Bankhead, Baltimore, Maryland	4,523 99	3,506 03	1,017 96
Lieutenant J. Symington, Washington, District of Columbia	19,473 54	19,444 42	29 12
Captain R. L. Baker and Lieutenant W. H. Bell, Fortress Monroe, Virginia	3,358 88	3,358 88	.....
Majors M. P. Lomax and A. S. Brooks, Richmond, Virginia	1,252 56	1,145 41	107 15
Major A. C. W. Fanning, Augusta, Georgia	17,615 95	17,068 29	547 66
Lieutenant J. A. Adams, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	12,635 20	6,482 25	*6,152 95
Lieutenant M. Thomas, St. Louis, Missouri	12,393 55	24,255 23	5,138 32
Captain S. Perkins, Detroit, Michigan Territory	414 12	414 12	.....
Daniel S. Gaillard, M. S. K., Charleston, South Carolina	200 00	.....	200 00
Sundry contractors for cannon, small arms, &c.	233,027 61	233,027 61	.....
Total	748,381 70	723,229 16	25,152 54

* The accounts for the 3d quarter, received November 24, and this balance, is reduced to $2,686 97.

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November* 21, 1828.

C.

Statement of work done at the armories and arsenals of the United States from October 1, 1827, *to September* 30, 1828.

MANUFACTURED.

Muskets	24,830
Hall's rifles	1,000
Screwdrivers	42,521
Wipers	41,539
Ball screws	1,439
Spring vices	1,600
Flint caps	25,039
Arm chests	2,178
Cartridge-boxes	13,349
Cartridge-box belts	6,442
Bayonet scabbards	10,355
Bayonet belts	11,200
Belt plates	8,859
Brushes and picks	5,145
Gun slings	9,413
Sword belts	770
Sabre belts	445
Pairs of holsters	166
Sets of rifle accoutrements	3,354
Rifle flasks	1,000
6-pounder travelling carriages, with equipments	72
6-pounder garrison carriages, complete	5
24-pounder garrison carriages, complete	6
Mortar beds	2
Gins	1
Gin falls	1

CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

Muskets	18,337
Rifles	54
Pistols	54
Swords and sabres	20
Infantry accoutrements, sets of	2,179
6-pounder travelling carriages	7
24-pounder howitzer carriages	2

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 21, 1828.

D.

Statement of the arms, accoutrements, &c., procured and of the expenditures made, under the act for arming and equipping the militia, from October 1, 1827, to September 30, 1828, and of the arms apportioned to the several States and Territories for the year 1827.

Arms, &c., procured:			
Muskets	11,220	Cartridge-boxes	5,100
Rifles	1,300	Cartridge-box belts	3,481
Sets of rifle accoutrements	3,154	Bayonet scabbards	4,698
Flints	1,653,000	Bayonet belts	5,891
6-pounder iron cannon	20	Belt plates	5,851
6-pounder travelling carriages, with equipments complete	72	Sword belts	720
		Sabre belts	945
		Pairs of holsters	116

Expenditures, viz:	
Amount paid for arms, &c.	$199,107 79
Amount paid for inspection, packing boxes, storage, and distribution to the States and Territories	6,529 44
Total	205,637 23

Apportionment of arms to the militia for the year 1827.

States and Territories.	Date of the return.	Number of militia.	Number of arms apportioned.
Maine	1827	40,209	499
New Hampshire	1827	30,159	374
Massachusetts	1827	54,935	682
Connecticut	1827	25,731	319
Rhode Island	1827	9,460	118
Vermont	1823	27,653	343
New York	1827	165,883	2,059
New Jersey	1823	42,300	525
Pennsylvania	1827	188,620	2,341
Delaware	1814	7,451	93
Maryland	1826	40,091	498
Virginia	1827	100,662	1,250
North Carolina	1827	60,660	753
South Carolina	1826	36,429	452
Georgia	1826	39,056	485
Kentucky	1827	70,266	872
Tennessee	1823	42,715	530
Ohio	1827	110,364	1,370
Louisiana	1827	12,274	152
Indiana	1827	38,841	482
Mississippi	1812	5,291	66
Illinois	1823	8,521	106
Alabama	1827	30,000	372
Missouri	1827	15,000	186
Michigan	1822	1,503	19
Arkansas	1825	2,028	25
Florida, (no return)			
District of Columbia	1826	2,317	29
Total		1,208,419	15,000

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 21, 1828.

E.

Statement of the lead made at the United States lead mines annually from 1821 *to September* 30, 1828.

	Fever River.	Missouri.	Total.
Pounds of lead made from 1821 to September 30, 1823	335,130		335,130
Pounds of lead for the year ending September 30, 1824	175,220		175,220
Pounds of lead for the year ending September 30, 1825	664,530	386,590	1,051,120
Pounds of lead for the year ending September 30, 1826	958,842	1,374,962	2,333,804
Pounds of lead for the year ending September 30, 1827	5,182,180	910,380	6,092,560
Pounds of lead for the year ending September 30, 1828	11,105,810	1,205,920	12,311,730
Total	18,421,772	3,877,852	22,299,624

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 21, 1828.

E.

Statement of the operations at the United States lead mines in the vicinity of Fever river and in Missouri from September 30, 1827, to September 30, 1828.

	Fever River.	Missouri.	Total.
Pounds of lead made	11,105,810	1,205,920	12,311,730
Pounds of lead which have accrued as rent	1,110,581	120,592	1,231,173
Rents remaining due September 30, 1827	4	72,307	73,311
Total of rents due in the year ending September 30, 1828	1,110,585	193,899	1,304,484
Pounds of lead received as rents September 30, 1828	1,110,585	193,899	1,304,484
Rents remaining due September 30, 1828			

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November* 21, 1828.

20TH CONGRESS.] **No. 391.** [2D SESSION.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 15, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *December* 15, 1828.

SIR: The enclosed communication from the commissary general of subsistence, suggesting the expediency of relaxing the restriction and limitations to which he is now subject, in regard to the times and places of making contracts for the supply of the army, &c., is respectfully recommended to the favorable consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

Hon. WILLIAM DRAYTON, *Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.*

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, December* 11, 1828.

SIR: I have the honor to request that in the act for the re-establishment and reorganization of the subsistence department of the army, presented to the House last session and not acted on, the following alterations and additions may be made, viz: in lieu of taking the additional officers "from the captains, &c.," that they may be taken from the "line of the army;" and that the commissary general, instead of being confined to the necessity of making contracts, "may have discretionary power, under direction of the Secretary of War, to make purchases at such times and places as he may deem expedient." This I am induced to ask in consequence of the many failures of the existing contractors, from the recent sudden rise in the price of such provisions as are usually denominated "subsistence stores," and the refusal upon the part of many bidders for the succeeding contracts to comply with the terms of their proposals, clearly evincing that they are governed by a desire of self-interest alone, and that when emergencies arise the government must suffer. By possessing a discretionary power provisions could at all times and at any moment be purchased by the agents of the department for the posts on the Atlantic borders, without the necessity of contracting for deliveries to be made at specified periods, too remote for the contractors to make any calculations with certainty as to the stability of prices or of probable changes in the market; having by the present system to make four deliveries during the contract year, eight months elapsed before the first and eighteen months before the last could be made. For the posts on the upper lakes one officer contemplated by the bill could be most efficiently and advantageously employed in making purchases for those posts, and the remaining officer similarly employed for the remote posts on the rivers Mississippi, Missouri, Red River, Arkansas, &c., or to superintend the faithful fulfilment of the contracts to the west, should any such be made. For the past year two officers, not attached to the subsistence department, have been employed (with extra pay) to make purchases on the failure of contractors, and the urgency of these cases made it necessary for me to avail myself of the services of the first officers who could be spared for the duty.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Hon. P. B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

20TH CONGRESS.] No. 392. [2D SESSION.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY ROADS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE NORTHWESTERN FRONTIER AND AN ESTIMATE FOR THE SAME.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 23, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *December* 18, 1828.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, requiring the Secretary of War to report "such proceedings as may have been had relative to the defence of the northwestern frontier, in conformity with the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1827, and to furnish an estimate of the probable expense of completing the roads from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, and from Detroit to Saginaw, as well as his opinion relative to the importance of these roads as a part of the military defence of the country," I have the honor to state that the provisions of the said law looked solely to the construction of certain military roads previously laid out in the Territory of Michigan, and to the location and survey of the two other roads mentioned in the resolution. For the progress which has been made toward the completion of the former, I beg leave to refer to the annual report from this department, under date of November 24, 1828, accompanying the President's message, being document 1, page 42; and for an account of the proceedings which had been had in relation to the latter to the report of the chief of the Engineer department, herewith enclosed. This report also furnishes the best estimate which it is at present in the power of this department to exhibit of the probable expense of constructing said roads.

In answer to that part of the resolution which requires the opinion of the Secretary of War relative to the importance of the roads therein mentioned in a military point of view, I would refer the House to the able memoir of Governor Cass upon this subject (which forms part of document No. 42 of the 1st session of the 19th Congress) as exhibiting at length the general views which I entertain in common with him in regard to the importance of the proposed roads, as connected with the military defence of the country.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

HON. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, December* 11, 1828.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions relative to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, requiring the Secretary of War to report "such proceedings as may have been had relative to the defence of the northwestern frontier, in conformity with the act of Congress of March 2, 1827, and to furnish an estimate of the probable expense of completing the roads from Detroit to Fort Gratoit, and from Detroit to Saginaw, as well as his opinion relative to the importance of these roads as a part of the military defence of that country," I have the honor to report that in conformity with the act referred to in the resolution, commissioners were appointed by the President to carry into effect so much of its provisions as relates to the roads above mentioned, and that at an early period of last year they had fully complied with their instructions, and with the objects of the law.

As these commissioners were required only to "lay out" the roads agreeably to the terms of the act, they furnished no estimate of the cost of construction, and this department is not in possession of proper data on which to form a minute estimate of the expense of opening them; that which follows is founded on the best information which can now be had on the subject, by reference to persons acquainted with the country, and by a comparison with the cost of works of a similar character in the Territory of Michigan. On the road to Saginaw the settlements extend to Flint river, sixty miles from Detroit; the road as laid out passes through them, and it is believed that in consequence of the improvements already existing this section of the road may be constructed by an expenditure of $150 per mile, or $9,000. The country through which the remaining thirty-two and a half miles of the road (terminating at Campeau's trading-house on the Saginaw) passes being heavily timbered, presents similar difficulties to those found on the Chicago road between Detroit and Godfrey's trading-house, on the river Raisin, the expense of constructing which exceeded $500 per mile. The least sum, therefore, which this part of the road may be expected to cost will be for the thirty-two and a half miles, $16,250; which, added to the estimated cost of the first section, will make, for completing the road, ninety-two and a half miles, $25,250.

The country traversed by the road to Fort Gratoit being represented, likewise, as heavily timbered, will render necessary an expense equal per mile to that of the Chicago road; and the length of this road being about sixty miles, there will be required for its construction $30,000.

In relation to the importance of these roads as a part of the military defence of the northwestern frontier, I beg leave to refer you to Doc. No. 42 of the 1st session of the 19th Congress, being a report from the Military Committee to the House of Representatives, on the 16th of January, 1826. The report of General Brown, and the memoir of Governor Cass, which form part of the document referred to, furnish full and comprehensive views of the importance of the roads in connexion with the military defence of the frontier; and in addition I will remark, that since the date of that report Fort Gratoit has been reoccupied as an essential link in the chain of posts established with a view of maintaining a peaceful intercourse with the Indians residing on the waters of the upper lakes; thus adding, in some measure, to the necessity of completing this important communication at an early period.

The accompanying estimate is presented with a view of obtaining an appropriation at the present session to construct the Saginaw road as far as Flint river, and the portion of the Fort Gratiot road next to Detroit, during the ensuing year.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT, *Colonel of Engineers.*

HON. P. B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

Estimate of the amount of funds required towards completing the roads from Detroit to Saginaw, and from Detroit to Fort Gratiot; surveyed by commissioners under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1827.

For the Saginaw road	$9,000 00
For the Fort Gratiot	15,000 00
	24,000 00

G. GRATIOT, *Colonel of Engineers.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *December* 11, 1828.

20TH CONGRESS.] **No. 393.** [2D SESSION.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF COMPELLING CADETS TO CONTINUE IN THE MILITARY SERVICE, WITH A STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER APPOINTED FROM 1821 TO 1828, INCLUSIVE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 31, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *December* 25, 1828.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, I have the honor to lay before them a statement of the Adjutant General, furnishing the information required by that resolution; and it only remains for me to report to the House "such plan as I may think most practicable to compel such persons as may be appointed cadets at West Point to continue in the military service of the United States, and for so modelling the West Point Academy as to make the number of cadets to be annually educated at that place correspond, as nearly as practicable, with the number of vacancies which annually occur in the army of the United States."

The most obvious plan of compelling cadets who are educated at the expense of the government to continue in its military service would seem to be to extend the term for which they oblige themselves to serve as one of the conditions of their entrance when received into the academy, and which is at present five years. It is much doubted, however, whether such an extension would be expedient. It has been found by long experience that very few of the graduates resigned before the expiration of the five years; and in the equally few instances where they have afterwards retired from the service, it has almost invariably been in consequence of some pressing necessity, and not from inclination. If a continued service of five years at that stage of life which generally determines the future character of the man is not sufficient to fix the habits and predilections of an officer in favor of the profession of arms, it is hardly to be expected that any longer period will produce that effect. And the policy of detaining him in service against his will may well be questioned. The effect would be to render him useless, and consequently a burden on the public rather than a valuable servant.

It is believed that there are now inducements sufficient to retain in service all those who are educated at the Military Academy who have health and constitutions sufficiently strong to pursue the military profession; and such as are too delicate by nature and ill health ought not to be forced to continue in service when they are unable to perform the duties of their respective stations.

As regards the number of cadets annually educated at West Point, it has been found from experience, also, to be admirably adapted to the present organization of the army, and to correspond with the vacancies which ordinarily occur in the course of the year in the engineer, artillery, and infantry corps.

It will be seen by reference to the accompanying statement of the Adjutant General, that there are at present only two brevet second lieutenants (graduates of the Military Academy) attached to the engineers; ten to the four regiments of artillery, and twenty-nine to the seven regiments of infantry; all of whom will, in all probability, be promoted before the class of 1829 will have been graduated, which is a proof of the exact proportion of the cadets to the circumstances of the army. I therefore can devise no plan which would, in my opinion, improve the present system, either for obliging the cadets to continue in service, or for making the number of cadets educated at West Point more perfectly correspond than it now does with the vacancies which annually occur in the army.

It may not be improper to add, that the cadets who have been graduated, but have not yet received commissions other than brevets, although they are supernumeraries as respects the organization of the army, are not so as regards its service, as most of them are performing the military duties of other officers who are temporarily detached from the army to be employed in the civil service of the government.

Respectfully submitted.

P. B. PORTER.

Hon. A. STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Statement exhibiting the number of appointments annually made in the army of the United States since December 31, 1820; the number of cadets who have received commissions and appointments of the lowest grade by brevet during the same period, and also the number of officers now in the army who entered it as cadets from the Military Academy.

Year.	Number of appointments made in the corps of engineers.	Number of appointments made in the regiments of artillery.	Number of appointments made in the regiments of infantry.	Total number of appointments annually made in the regular army from December 31, 1820, to December, 1828, inclusive.*	Number of cadets who have received commissions and appointments in the corps of engineers.	Number of cadets who have received commissions and appointments in regiments of artillery.	Number of cadets who have received commissions and appointments in regiments of infantry.	Total number of cadets annually commissioned and appointed brevet second lieutenants in the army, from December, 1820, to December, 1828, inclusive.	Total number of commissioned officers and brevet second lieutenants now in the army who entered it as cadets from the Military Academy, West Point.
1821	1	12	11	24	1	12	11	24	----------
1822	2	16	23	41	2	16	23	41	----------
1823	1	12	24	37	1	12	24	37	----------
1824	1	12	21	34	1	12	21	34	----------
1825	4	16	18	38	4	16	18	38	----------
1826	2	17	22	41	2	17	22	41	----------
1827	--------	13	27	40	----------	13	27	40	----------
1828	--------	12	20	32	----------	12	20	32	----------
Aggregate	11	110	166	287	11	110	166	287	320

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December* 17, 1828.

The number of officers commissioned and appointed in the army since 1820, as exhibited in the above analysis, is two hundred and eighty-seven, which is just the number of cadets educated at the Military Academy, and *who have received* commissions and appointments in the army within the last eight years; it follows, therefore, that all vacancies during this period, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the corps of engineers, the four regiments of artillery, and the seven regiments of infantry, have been filled from the Military Academy. Of the whole number (287) 244 cadets have succeeded to vacancies and have been commissioned or are now entitled to receive commissions, and the remaining 43 are attached to regiments and corps, "by brevet of the lowest grade (2d lieutenant) as supernumerary officers," who, although awaiting vacancies, pursuant to the provisions of the 4th section of the act of April 29, 1812, are, nevertheless, performing all the appropriate duties of 2d lieutenants, and are as usefully employed as other officers of their grade.

These 43 brevet 2d lieutenants are attached to regiments and corps as supernumeraries (supernumeraries only as respects organization) agreeably to the following table:

Regiments and corps.	Graduates of 1825.	Graduates of 1826.	Graduates of 1827.	Graduates of 1828.	Aggregate.
Corps of engineers	2	2	----------	----------	4
Artillery	----------	----------	----------	10	10
Infantry	----------	----------	10	19	29
Total	2	2	10	29	43†

By comparing the tables herewith submitted it will be seen that all the graduates of 1827 and one of the class of 1828 (one having resigned) who were assigned to the artillery, have merged their brevets, and that ten of the graduates of 1827, together with the whole number attached to the infantry, of the class of 1828, except one brevet 2d lieutenant, whose resignation has been recently accepted, are awaiting vacancies and yet to be commissioned. If the number of brevet 2d lieutenants were now attached to the artillery and infantry in the ratio authorized by law, the aggregate at this time would be 112 instead of 43.

Of the 287 cadets educated at the Military Academy, and who have *received appointments* in the army since 1820, it appears that forty have resigned, twenty-one died, and three dismissed or struck from the rolls.

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

Hon. P. B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

* This column does not include the number of staff appointments which may have been conferred on officers of the line and who were already in the army.

† Brevet second lieutenants attached to the army as supernumerary officers.

20TH CONGRESS.] No. 394. [2D SESSION.

ON THE RELATIVE FORCE OR EFFECT OF LINEAL AND BREVET RANK, AS PRESENTED IN THE MEMORIAL OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 7, 1829.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Major General Scott, reported:

That the memorialist sets forth that he received the brevet rank of major general in the army of the United States on the 25th of July, 1814, and has retained the same ever since; that General Macomb was appointed a major general in the line of the army on the 24th of May, 1828; and immediately thereafter, by an order of the President of the United States, placed in command of the army, and all officers and soldiers required to obey him. This order, as it affected himself, the memorialist sets forth that he considered to be illegal and refused to obey it, upon the belief that his own rank was superior to that of Major General Macomb, and, of course, that he was not subject to be commanded by him; and thereupon prays that a declaratory statute may be passed determining the rights and duties of brevet rank.

The committee, after duly considering the facts set forth by the memorialist and the questions growing out of them, are of opinion that there is no illegality in the order of the President placing Major General Macomb in command of the army and requiring all officers and soldiers to obey him, and that there is no case set forth in the memorial which requires the rights and duties of brevet rank to be determined by a declaratory act.

They therefore recommend that the prayer of the memorialist be not granted.

To the honorable the Senate of the United States of America:

The memorial of Winfield Scott respectfully represents that your memorialist entered the army of the United States a *captain*, May 3, 1808; that he was promoted to the rank of *lieutenant colonel*, July 6, 1812; to the rank of *colonel*, March 12, 1813; to the rank of *brigadier general*, March 9, 1814; and, for services set forth in the body of his commission, to the rank of *major general* by brevet, July 25, 1814.

That from this date until very recently your memorialist has always been considered and employed, in respect to all the rights of rank or command, as a major general; that within the same period he had under his orders, at different times, two major generals of the army, and three of the militia, neither of whom could he have legally commanded if his brevet commission or brevet rank had not been perfectly valid and effective; and that, for the whole period in question, he was never under the command, nor was it ever attempted to subject him to the command, of any officer not of the same grade, and his actual senior in that grade.

Your memorialist would most respectfully affirm, and he is ready to sustain by proof every proposition he has advanced or shall advance, that the office of "commander-in-chief," "commander of the army," or "*the* major general," as importing either, is, at this time, unknown to the laws; that there now exists in law or in fact no higher title or grade in the army than that of "major general," a title or grade which your memorialist has the honor to hold in common with two other officers; that military rank or command (convertible terms) is always determined in foreign armies, as well as in our own—*first*, by difference in grade and, *secondly*, by priority of date in the same grade; that from the commencement of our revolutionary war down to the present year, brevet rank has uniformly been held to give command in common with ordinary rank—except only (for reasons easily explained) within the body of an unmixed regiment or detachment of the same regiment; that this is evidenced by every decision of the Executive and every precedent of the army recorded or remembered; and that your memorialist cannot fall within the exception mentioned is evident from the fact that he is in rank and title equally above every regiment in the service of the United States.

Such, your memorialist humbly conceives, had been the law, the construction of law, and the settled practice in the army down to a recent event—the death of Major General Brown—who, under an arrangement purely executive, and by virtue of his seniority in the highest grade, that of major general, had commanded the army from June, 1821, to February 24, 1828, the date of his decease.

On the promotion of General Macomb to the vacancy of the deceased, with rank as major general from May 24, 1828, the President of the United States, without any new legislation changing the law or principles which have been stated, by an order bearing date May 28, 1828, placed Major General Macomb in command over the army, and required all officers, &c., to obey his orders, without any exception in favor of your memorialist, the senior, and, therefore, the superior major general.

Against this order, which your memorialist has honestly believed to be equally repugnant to his rights and to his honor, he has from the first respectfully and steadily protested; he has humbly prayed to be sent before a court-martial on the charge of disobeying the commands of the alleged superior major general, in order that the law and the principles involved in the case might be judicially, promptly, and definitively settled; and he has respectfully suggested an exemption from the commands of his inferior major general, by an arrangement of the several general officers of the line to separate geographical districts or departments, as prior to the executive arrangement of 1821. His entreaties have all been rejected; and finally, without any trial by his peers, your memorialist has been suspended from all command in the army.

By these decisions, contrasted with the prior decisions of the Executive and the usage of the army, your memorialist finds himself in the most painful situation. To submit would, in all probability, dishonor him in the opinion of his brother officers, and most certainly in his own; and not to submit does great

violence to the sentiment of duty and respect which he is proud to owe to the constitutional chief of the army.

Under these circumstances your memorialist prays your honorable body so far to entertain his case, and that of other officers similarly interested, as to determine, by a *declaratory statute*, the rights and duties appertaining to brevet rank; so that your memorialist, and others alluded to, may have the benefit of a certain and fixed rule for their conduct, in common with the rest of the army and their fellow-citizens in general.

And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will for ever pray, &c.,

WINFIELD SCOTT, *Major General United States Army.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 29, 1828.

20TH CONGRESS.] **No. 395.** [2D SESSION.

RELATIVE TO THE PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND FOR THE USE OF FORT WASHINTON.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 17, 1829.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 16, 1829.

SIR: At the request of the writer I have the honor to transmit the enclosed letter, with its accompanying documents, addressed to this department by Moses Tabbs, esq., of this city, on the subject of a contemplated purchase by the United States of a tract of ground adjoining, and in part covered by, the military erections at Fort Washington, on the Potomac.

The whole history of this negotiation, comprising a description of the land, the situation of its titles, the terms of sale offered by the proprietors, and the views which have been entertained by this department in regard to the value of the property, and the expediency of making the purchase, will be found in the enclosed documents and others on the same subject among the files of the House of Representatives; and it will remain for Congress to decide what, if any, further measures shall be adopted for effecting a purchase of the whole or any part of said land.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

HON. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WASHINGTON, *November* 20, 1828.

DEAR SIR: Before resorting to the disagreeable alternative pointed out by the enclosed letter from Mr. Digges, I have deemed it more respectful and proper to beg your attention to the subject to which this letter relates.

I have been repeatedly assured by the above-named gentleman that he has no other object in view, by the course he has directed me to pursue, than to secure himself to the amount of his claim against the United States, nor would he attempt this expedient if he could discover any untried remedy to which he could resort.

I find from the title papers connected with this claim that Fort Washington is situated upon part of Warberton Manor, and that the United States derive title to this part from the late Thomas A. Digges, of Prince George's county, Maryland. But it also appears from the same source, that Thomas A. Digges derives title to the whole of Warberton Manor from the last will and testament of his ascestor, Charles Digges, bearing date on the 28th of January, 1742, which most evidently did not intend to convey, nor did it convey, to Thomas A. Digges any greater interest than a life estate in the premises, and that Dudley Digges was entitled to the inheritance from the moment of his death. That such is the legal and proper construction of this will has been supported by the deliberate opinion of the late William Pinkney, esq., and since has been confirmed by a solemn decision of the highest court of judicature in the State of Maryland, from which decision it will appear that actions of ejectment have been sustained, at the suit of Dudley Digges, against occupants of other parts of this manor, who claimed title in virtue of conveyances from Thomas A. Digges, and under circumstances not materially variant from those attending the title of the government to the ground included within the walls of the fort.

It is true that Dudley Digges joined with his uncle, Thomas A. Digges, in a deed of confirmation, which may be said to exempt the claim of the United States from any affinity to the character of the cases to which I have referred. But there are facts attending this nominal transfer which it is of much importance to notice. Dudley Digges had, at the date of that deed, no knowledge of his legal claim to this property; an infant in experience, and under the guidance of his relation, he attempted to abandon his inheritance, for which that relation received the compensation. Apart from this consideration, which alone would be conclusive with a court of equity, it is a fact which would repel any force of contradiction, as I humbly apprehend, that that deed of confirmation was executed at a period when Dudley Digges had not a legal interest of any kind, which, in point of law, he could transfer to any one. For it is an important part of the history of this case that Dudley Digges had, previous to this deed of confirmation, conveyed to Daniel Carrol and Daniel Brent all his interest in his lands in Prince George's county, which he at that time held, "either in possession, remainder, or reversion," in trust for the payment of a debt due to the Bank of Washington, and afterwards for the education and support of his family. This debt to that bank is not yet redeemed; and I am of opinion that the legal title to this property was vested in the trustees from the date of the death of Thomas A. Digges, tributary, however, to the uses and purposes in that conveyance declared. But even admitting for a moment that the title of the United States, under the con

veyances from Dudley Digges and his uncle, to be doubtful, yet it cannot be pretended that the slightest obscurity attends the claim of Dudley Digges to the grounds adjacent to the fort, which have long since been improved and occupied for the purposes of the government; even the verbal license to occupy these grounds was connected with a condition which the government have hitherto refused to perform. They therefore hold them without a shadow of title, without compensation, and without consent. The legal title to these premises is then either vested in the trustees of Dudley Digges, in common with the rest of the lands included in the deed of trust, or it is vested in Dudley Digges, in virtue of the title by which he holds Warberton Manor, and in neither case have the government any claim in law or equity. If the title be vested, as is in the first instance supposed, the debt due from Dudley Digges to the United States must, at all events, be postponed in favor of the claim of the Bank of Washington, and even then I am of opinion that a court of equity would protect the balance of this property in the hands of his trustees for the benefit of Dudley Digges's wife and children.

Mr. Barbour, the late Secretary of War, in a communication to Congress, expressed a belief that the property in dispute was the only security for the debt due from Dudley Digges to the government. But if this portion of Warberton Manor were liable to execution at the suit of the United States, it would be prudent to estimate the consequences of such a resort. The executive officer of the government could only sell this property at public auction, and a part of the wall of the fort, together with buildings erected by the United States at an immense expense, and to which they cannot pretend a semblance of title, would become the property of the highest bidder. In this event it requires no force of argument to prove that the interest of the government will be at the mercy of the community. This property is too important to abandon. Its value has been multiplied to more than a half a million by the improvements the public have placed upon it The pretensions of the government cannot control the spirit of speculation, and they must bid the intrinsic value of this property to secure its possession. But it now appears that Dudley Digges's property within this district is directed to be sold to satisfy the debt due from him to the government, at the very time that government itself admits it has received an equivalent equal to its amount. No blame can be attached to any officer of the government for this act. But certainly any individual, standing in the attitude of the government in this instance, would feel his incompetence of character to answer the reproaches of justice; and the true dignity of this nation must shrink at the approach of its taint. Under these circumstances, I feel myself bound in duty to meet the government in the spirit of amity and compromise; and I hereby pledge myself to complete the title of the United States to *all* the lands occupied by them in and about Fort Washington upon condition that the government will suspend their present levy upon the property of Dudley Digges and accede to the award of the arbitrators mutually appointed by the parties. Even the slumbering spirit of justice breathes approbation upon the claim of Dudley Digges, and I have *that* sacred sanction to repeat it. That gentleman has been despoiled of a part of his patrimony by his relation; the government has fastened upon another portion, and, withholding the compensation sanctioned by their own medium of adjustment, insists upon an extremity at which the impulse of common justice revolts. I am apprised that the reputed extravagance of the award in favor of Dudley Digges has hitherto induced the agents of the government to abstain from its payment; but when it is considered that this mode of approaching the value of this property was adopted with the consent and at the instance of the proper functionary of the government; that the arbitrators were men beyond the reach of imputation, residing in the vicinity of this property, and therefore best qualified to estimate its value, I would humbly suggest it to be somewhat difficult to feel the force of such an objection. It is certainly not necessary to refer to the language of our own Constitution, or to the practice and positive institutions of all civilized nations, to shield the hereditary rights of an individual from the predatory depredation of lawless power. There is an intuitive sense of justice which openly rebels at such an aggression and stamps upon it a revolting appellation which, I confidently trust, the feelings of this nation are not prepared to sustain. I have, therefore, most respectfully to request that you will introduce the claim of Mr. Digges to the consideration of the Congress of the United States, in such a manner as you may think most acceptable to them, under a settled conviction that that august body would disdain to suffer an appeal from its own dispensation of justice to any tribunal constituted by its power.

I have the honor to remain, with sentiments of the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

MOSES TABBS.

GREEN HILL, *November* 6, 1828.

DEAR SIR: I hereby authorize you to institute suits against the occupiers of my property at and near Fort Washington.

Yours, &c.,

WM. DUDLEY DIGGES.

MOSES TABBS, Esq.

NOTE.—For the documents communicated with the preceding see Doc. 321 of this class.

20TH CONGRESS.] No. 396. [2D SESSION.

ON THE MEMORIAL OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, AND THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN LINEAL AND BREVET RANK IN THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 27, 1829.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Major General Winfield Scott, reported:

That the memorialist states that he was appointed a brigadier general on March 9, 1814, and a major general by brevet on July 25 of the same year, for services set forth in the body of his commission; that General Brown, by virtue of his seniority in the highest grade in our service, that of a major general, commanded the army from June, 1821, to the time of his decease, in February, 1828; that after General Brown's death, General Macomb being appointed to fill his vacancy, with the rank of major general, from May 24, 1828, the President placed him in command over the army, requiring all officers, &c., to obey his orders, without any exception as to the memorialist, who was an older major general, and therefore, according to law and military usage, could not be subjected to the command of his inferior in rank; that he protested against this order, believing it to be equally repugnant to his rights and to his honor, and prayed to be sent before a court-martial, on the charge of disobeying the orders of General Macomb, that his case might be judicially settled; that he also suggested an arrangement by which he would be exempt from the command of his inferior officer; that his application and suggestion have been rejected; and that finally he has been suspended from all command in the army. Under these circumstances, the memorialist prays that Congress, by a declaratory statute, would fix and determine the rights and duties appertaining to brevet rank.

Your committee believes that everything relating to brevet rank in the United States is to be found in the 61st and 62d of the Rules and Articles of War, and in two acts of Congress of July 6, 1812, and April 16, 1818. In the 61st article it is enacted "that officers having brevets or commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve may take place in courts-martial and on detachments, when composed of different corps, according to the rank given them in their brevets or dates of their former commissions; but in the regiment, troop, or company to which such officers belong, they shall do duty, and take rank, both in courts-martial and on detachments, which shall be composed only of their own corps, according to the commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps." The act of July 6, 1812, authorizes the President to confer brevet rank upon officers of the army who "shall distinguish themselves by gallant actions, &c., or who shall have served ten years in any one grade:" *Provided*, That such officers "shall not receive additional pay or emolument, except when commanding separate posts, districts, &c., &c." The act of April 16, 1818, declares that brevet officers shall receive the pay, &c., of their brevet rank only when their command corresponds with that rank; and that, thereafter, no brevet commission shall be conferred but by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In the opinion of your committee, the word "corps" (which has various senses, both in its military and ordinary acceptation) is intended, in the 61st article of war, to mean a regiment or regiments. The article refers to "officers having brevets or commissions of a prior date to those of the *regiment*" in which they serve; and in enumerating what may be comprehended in "corps," the expressions are "regiment, troop, or company." This interpretation of the word is corroborated by a decision of the President of the United States on the 1st of July, 1816, in the following words: "The terms regiment and corps, as used in the 61st article of war, will be considered as synonymous."—(General Regulations of the Army, No. 18.)

In the 62d article of war it is said: "If, upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different *corps of the army* shall happen to join or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of *the line of the army*, marine corps or militia, by commission there, on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole, and give orders for what is needful to the service," unless "otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States, according to the nature of the case." Upon reading these two articles, immediately connected with each other, the inference is irresistible that Congress purposed to comprise in them all the positions in which officers, of whatever rank, might be placed; in the 61st article, on courts-martial and in detachments composed of regiments or parts of regiments; and, in the 62d article, in all other military bodies, however large and however situated.

To ascertain what officer, by the 62d article, is entitled to the command, it is only necessary that the meaning of the technical term "rank in the line of the army" should be clearly understood. "Rank in the line of the army" is conceived to be rank in a military body specially organized for the exertion of physical force, or, in other words, for combating an enemy; and an officer in such a body has a direct and permanent command over the troops which compose it. The expressions, "rank in the line of the army," "rank in the line," "lineal rank," are generally used in contradistinction to staff appointments, and to rank which confers upon officers only an occasional right to command, including brevet officers and officers having commissions of a prior date to their lineal commissions. It cannot be predicated of staff officers, brevet officers, or officers with prior commissions, that they have a *direct* and *permanent* command over a division, brigade, regiment, &c. Staff officers have no *direct* command over the troops; they are the organs *through which* commands or instructions are communicated, or *by which* various duties necessary for the operations of an army are performed, such as providing subsistence, clothing, arms, &c. They are sometimes taken from the line and sometimes not. "It is at all times competent for the commander, when he shall judge that the good of the service requires it, to put an individual of the staff *temporarily* on *lineal duties;* that is when the individual holds *rank in the line.*"—(General Regulations of the Army, No. 125.) "Officers of the staff having *lineal rank*, or rank *assimilated* thereto, and officers of the line without troops, *may* be assigned to *temporary* and *separate* commands, correspondent to rank, by the general-in-chief."—(Ib., No. 444.) A brevet officer, as a brevet officer, has no *direct* or *permanent command* over troops; he may have a *direct temporary* command over them in a mixed, detached body, as described in the 61st article; but as soon as the parts of which the detachment is composed join the regiments to which they belong the command of brevet officers ceases. A brevet officer, also, has *direct* command over troops *so long as he is* in the situation specified in the acts of Congress which have been cited. When not in these situations, he has no other command than that which is attached to his lineal rank. An officer

in the line having a prior commission, which he may have held, can have no command corresponding with that prior commission excepting *temporarily*. The meaning of "*rank in the line of the army*," the committee trusts, has been sufficiently explained and illustrated. The only officers *in the line of the army*, according to its existing organization, are one major general, two brigadier generals, and a fixed number of colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, and subalterns. There are, nevertheless, two major generals, and several brigadiers, colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, &c., &c., by brevet, who are not of the line, for the reasons already stated, and who could not be so, inasmuch as the act of 2d March, 1821, authorizes no greater number of officers than as above enumerated, whereas the number of brevet officers is frequently changing.

Where a detachment amounts to a regiment, composed of companies from different regiments, the highest officer of the line present would be a captain; where composed of battalions, the highest officer of the same description would be a major; where the detachment amounts to a brigade, consisting of two regiments, the highest lineal officer would be a colonel. In all these instances, supposing the grades of the officers to be no more than adequate to their commands, there would be no officer on duty whose lineal rank would give him the command of the regiment in the one case or of the brigade in the other. Under these circumstances, therefore, the object of the 61st article is to give the command of the detachment to the oldest officer present, whether of the line or otherwise. But in every situation in which the troops of the United States, as they are now organized, could be placed, the command of a major general of the line of the army would extend over the whole.

Where a detachment is composed of brigades, the 61st article does not apply; the 62d article then prescribes the rule, and its language is, that "if, upon marches, guards, &c., different corps of the army, (which comprehends brigades, divisions, corps d'armés, &c.,) shall happen to join, &c., '*the officer highest in rank of the line of the army*, marine corps, or militia, by commission, there on duty, &c., shall command the whole, unless otherwise specially directed by the President.'" A brevet officer not being of *the line of the army*, the command, by this article, could not devolve upon him, and could not be assumed by him, unless by the special appointment of the President. The inference drawn by the committee from the language of the 62d article is not at all affected by the acts of 1812 and 1818, which merely provide that brevet officers shall receive the *pay and emoluments* of their brevet rank when on duty, and having a command according to their brevet rank, and "*at no other time.*"

Should the committee have erred in its construction of the 62d article of war, and should it be considered that, under it, brevet officers, in common with officers of the line, may exercise the commands which are therein mentioned, it would not therefore follow that the oldest major general, whether by brevet or otherwise, must command the army. That article vests the power of selecting the commanding officer in the President. If a right to the command necessarily devolved upon the officer highest in rank, the power of selection, which the law has expressly given to the President, would be unmeaning and inoperative.

Taking a general view of brevet rank, the committee neither regards it as merely honorary or as equal to and identical with lineal rank. It is not merely honorary; for where the contingencies occur which are adverted to in the 61st article a brevet officer has, *of right*, the commands which are there given to him; he is also, *of right*, entitled to the *pay and emoluments* which are allowed to him by the acts of 1812 and 1818; and under the 62d article he is as eligible to the highest command in the army as a lineal officer. Brevet rank is not equal to or identical with lineal rank, because the existence of it is not necessary to the formation of any corps; for when a brevet officer dies or resigns, or is promoted, only the vacancy left by his lineal rank is supplied; and because an officer of higher rank by his brevet than a lineal officer in the regular and permanent organization of the army would be commanded by the latter if superior to him in lineal rank. So long as the corps of the army are not broken into detachments, so long as they preserve their entire formation, a brevet officer, by the rules and articles of war, has no military functions to perform; and under the acts of 1812 and 1818, excepting in the situations therein described, he is equally without command by virtue of his brevet commission.

It seems to the committee to be a corollary, deducible from what they have premised, that, without any interference of the Executive, the regular army of the Union would at this time be subject to the command of Major General Macomb, he being the officer highest in rank of the line of the army; and even were this proposition questionable, the committee entertains no doubt of his being entitled to that command, having been specially appointed to it by the President of the United States, under the authority conferred upon him in the 62d of the Rules and Articles of War.

The committee, being of opinion that our legislation is clear and explicit upon the subject under its consideration, has therefore altogether refrained from any inquiries into the military regulations or usages of other nations.

For the reasons submitted by it, the committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for Congress to pass any law relating to the rights and duties of officers with brevet rank.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, dated

JANUARY 14, 1829.

"For the general views and opinions of the department in regard to the claims set up by General Scott in his late memorial to Congress, I beg leave to refer the committee to my letter to that officer under date of the 15th of November last, in which the subject of brevet rank is discussed at large, a copy of which I have the honor herewith to transmit, and to add thereto a few remarks in relation to the specific objects which the memorialist professes to have in view.

"After setting forth his pretensions to rank and command, and alleging that injustice has been done to him by the President, he closes his memorial with a petition that Congress will determine by a declaratory statute the rights and duties appertaining to brevet rank; so that he, and other officers similarly interested, may have the benefit of a certain and fixed rule for their conduct in common with the rest of the army, and their fellow citizens in general.

"The prayer of the petitioner is simply for a declaratory statute. It asks no change of the existing

law, but an exposition by the authority of Congress of the law as it stands. It asks, in substance, of Congress the exercise of judiciary power, affecting, as he states, his interests, and those of other officers of the army.

"In considering the expediency of complying with this request, the question occurs whether by the exercise of this declaratory judgment in the form of an act of Congress the interests of *all* the officers of the army would be affected in the same manner with those of General Scott; and if not, whether a decision favorable to *his* interests might not bear gravely and injuriously on the interests and rights of other officers.

"To these questions the answer is obvious. There are two officers, now the two highest in the army, and seniors in service of General Scott by nearly ten years, whose interests would be deeply affected by a decision in his favor; namely, Major General Macomb, and brevet Major General Gaines. It is suggested that if Congress should deem the declaratory statute solicited by General Scott expedient, justice to Generals Macomb and Gaines would require that before passing sentence upon their interests and rights, they should enjoy the same opportunity of being heard with which he has been indulged.

"The memorialist does not point out in what respect the existing laws relative to brevet rank require explanation. He does not specify the statute upon which he grounds his claims, nor the point of difference between himself and the President of the United States upon the construction of the law, which has, in the opinion of the memorialist, rendered the interposition of a declaratory law in his favor necessary.

"The laws of the United States which have a bearing upon the rights and duties appertaining to brevet rank are—

"1. The Constitution of the United States, art. ii, sec. 2 and 3.

"2. The 61st and 62d articles of war, established by act of Congress, 10th April, 1806.

"3. The act of 6th of July, 1812, section 4, authorizing the President to confer brevet rank.

"4. The act of 16th of April, 1818, regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers.

"5. The act of 2d of March, 1821, to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States.

"The memorialist has not designated, nor even intimated, which of the laws, or what provision in either of them, it is which requires an explanatory declaration by Congress.

"After giving the dates of his several commissions in the army, from that of a captain (May 3, 1808) to that of a brigadier general, (March 9, 1814,) he adds that, for services set forth in the body of his commission, he was promoted to the rank of major general by brevet, July 25, 1814.

"It appears upon the face of this instrument that President Madison, conformably to the authority given by the act of 6th July, 1812, section 4, did confer upon Brigadier General Winfield Scott, of the army of the United States, the rank of a major general by brevet in said army.

"This brevet of rank General Scott has, for some years past, considered as in all respects equivalent to a commission of appointment; an error which a bare inspection of the brevet itself, compared with the commission of brigadier general, might seem sufficient to rectify; the brevet of rank purporting on its face to have been conferred by the President alone without the concurrence of the Senate, and the commission of brigadier general, although vesting him with an office of inferior grade to that of the brevet, purporting to have issued by virtue of an appointment to which he had been nominated by the President, and to which the Senate had given their advice and consent. This mode of appointment being prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, a bare reference to it shows that a brevet which was conferred by the President alone, and under the authority of an act of Congress, was not, and could not be intended to be, of equivalent effect to that of a regular commission of major general. Another marked distinction between the phraseology of a regular commission and a brevet is, that the former enjoins it on the person to whom it is directed 'carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of' (the office to which he is appointed) 'by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging;' while the latter simply confers the rank of the office by brevet, without referring to the office itself or any specific duties that are attached to it.

"The Constitution and laws of the United States are, indeed, so destitute of anything which can, in the remotest degree, sustain the claim of the memorialist, that a rigorous examination of them can only excite surprise that the attempt should ever have been made to deduce the pretension from them. He has therefore been compelled to resort to the practice of foreign armies for a principle which he affirms to be always applicable to our own; namely, that military rank or command, which he asserts to be convertible terms, is always determined first by the difference of grade, and secondly by priority of date in the same grade.

"Each of the preceding propositions as applied in this unqualified sense to our service is unfounded. Rank and command are in no respect whatever convertible terms. Even rank by regular commission gives no command, but only a right to be assigned to command, while brevet rank does not confer even this right. All military command must be assigned by the superior military authority; and no officer in our army, from the commissioned major general to the lowest subaltern, can assume a command but as authorized by his superior. The assignment of command must be made according to law; and commissioned officers are entitled to claim commands appropriate to the grades given them by their commissions, but not always by their seniority in those grades. Staff officers, for example, cannot claim command according to their grades; neither can engineer officers in the line, nor militia officers by their seniority, nor brevet officers by their brevets, except in cases prescribed specially by law. General Washington, in his letter of 11th August, 1780, to Generals Wayne and Irvine, truly says that military rank and an *eligibility* to military command are ideas which cannot be separated.

"Equally unsupported is the assertion of the memorialist that from the commencement of our revolutionary war down to the present year brevet rank has uniformly been held to give command in common with ordinary rank. The fact is directly the reverse.

"Of the brevets granted by the Congress of the confederation during the war of the revolution, some were conferred on European officers, chiefly French, on their arrival from Europe and entrance into our service; others upon officers of the same description on their return to Europe. In neither case did the brevet entitle them to pay, emolument, or command. Others were bestowed for distinguished services, but conferred only eligibility to command. After the close of the war, when their service had terminated, a brevet of advancement one grade in rank was granted to every officer of the army who had served in one grade since the year 1777, *having respect to seniority.* The war had ceased many months

before. The definitive treaty of peace itself had been signed, and by its ratification very shortly afterwards the whole army was disbanded,

"On the 20th of April, 1778, Congress passed the following resolutions:

"'*Resolved*, That no commissioned officer in the army of the United States who shall be honored with a brevet commission shall be entitled, by virtue of such brevet commission, to any higher rank in the regiment, troop, or company to which he belongs than he before held therein; such brevet commission giving rank only upon detachments from the line, and in general courts-martial; nor shall such brevet officer be entitled to receive any additional pay in consequence of such brevet promotion.

"'*Resolved*, That Major Ebenezer Stevens, in consideration of his services, and the strict attention with which he discharged his duty as commanding officer of artillery in the northern department during two campaigns, take rank by brevet as a lieutenant colonel of foot, and that he be commissioned accordingly.'

"The adoption, at the same time, of these two resolutions, conclusively shows that in conferring brevet rank Congress intended no grant, either of command or pay; and this is further illustrated by the following resolution, adopted on the 24th of November, 1778:

"'*Resolved*, That Lieutenant Colonel Stevens, of the artillery, now holding that rank by *brevet*, be *appointed* a lieutenant colonel of artillery; and that his *commission* bear date from that of his *brevet;* and that he be entitled to take *command* on the first vacancy that may fall in the artillery.'

"These three resolutions appear to establish, beyond all controversy, not only the distinction between a brevet and a commission of appointment, but the principle that the brevet gave no right or title to command.

"By the second resolution, Major Stevens, of the artillery, for his distinguished services during two campaigns, receives a brevet rank as lieutenant colonel of the *foot;* but the preceding resolution provides, by a general rule, that it shall give him neither command nor pay.

"The third resolution, adopted after another intervening campaign, *appoints* Colonel Stevens to the rank in the artillery which he already held by brevet; and being antedated at the time of his brevet, his commission *now* entitled him to the pay which his brevet could not give him. The resolution then entitles him to take command on the first vacancy that might fall in the artillery; a provision entirely superfluous if the brevet had already given him a right to the same command.

"On the 10th of September, 1783, Congress

"*Resolved*, 'That the Secretary of War inform the paymaster general that brevet commissions do not entitle to pay or emoluments, unless the same be expressed in the resolution granting such commissions.'

"This resolution is not confined to regimental officers, but is equally applicable to brevets of every grade.

"From the close of the revolutionary war until the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States, the only brevet granted by the Congress of the confederation is believed to have been that of brigadier general to Lieutenant Colonel Harmar, who commanded the first levy of troops of the confederation after the peace. This brevet was so far from being considered as equivalent to a commission of appointment, that in signing his name as a witness to the treaty of January, 1789, with the Six Nations, he styles himself 'Joseph Harmer, lieutenant colonel, commanding 1st United States regiment, and brigadier general by brevet.'

"From that time until the late war with Great Britain no brevets were conferred. Under the present Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress of July 6, 1812, General Scott was himself the first who received the brevet rank of major general.

"When he claims, therefore, by virtue of his brevet rank, not only the command of a major general, but a command superseding the seniority of the officers immediately preceding him in the line of the army, he advances pretensions unheard of in the army of the United States, until thus brought forward by himself. If the averment in the memorial, that General Scott had under his orders, at different times, two major generals of the army, was intended (as it is presumed to have been) to refer to Generals Macomb and Gaines, the reply of this department is, that its files do not, it is believed, furnish any evidence of such a fact, other than the assertions of General Scott himself; while they exhibit, at the same time, the solemn and unqualified denials of each of the former officers of the correctness of such assertions, as applied to them respectively.

"The memorialist further affirms the law, the construction of the law, and the *settled* practice of the army, down to a recent event, the death of Major General Brown, had been such that brevet rank had uniformly been held to give command in common with ordinary rank. This assertion must appear strange when it is known that, for seven years preceding the death of General Brown, an unremitted and very ardent controversy had existed between brevet Major General Gaines and the memorialist himself upon this very question; that the memorialist had, in numerous letters to the Secretary of War, the late General Brown, and the Adjutant General, ineffectually urged the decision of this question in his favor; and that it remained unsettled at the decease of General Brown.

"The memorialist then complains that, on the promotion of General Macomb to the vacancy of the deceased, with rank as major general from May 24, 1828, the President of the United States, without any new legislation changing the law or principles which have been stated, by an order bearing date May 28, 1828, placed Major General Macomb in command over the army, and required all officers, &c., to obey his orders, without any exception in favor of the memorialist, the senior, and, therefore, the superior major general.

"Against this order, which the memorialist alleges he has honestly believed to be equally repugnant to his rights and to his honor, he states that he has, from the first, respectfully and steadily protested; that he has requested to be tried by a court-martial, on a charge of disobedience to the commands of Major General Macomb; that he has suggested an arrangement of the several general officers of the line to separate geographical districts; that all his entreaties have been rejected; and finally, that, without any trial by his peers, he has been suspended from all command in the army.

"If the statement of facts presented by the memorialist were correct, it would exhibit a case requiring not a declaratory exposition by the legislature of the law relating to brevet rank, but a procedure of a more directly judicial character with reference to the conduct of the President of the United States. The complaint is, in substance, a charge of gross and palpable abuse by the President of his authority, to the grievous injury and oppression of the memorialist; for surely gross and palpable must be that abuse which would justify a general officer of the army of the United States in a continued series, for the space of eight months, of acts of open and avowed disobedience to the official commands of his commander-in-chief,

uniting with this character that of chief civil magistrate of the Union. Should the committee be of opinion that there is a shadow of pretension for this complaint of the memorialist, I am directed by the President to inform them that he is prepared to account, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, for all the acts by which the memorialist declares himself to have been aggrieved; and to show to the satisfaction of the House of Representatives, should they deem the call expedient, that these acts, far from being repugnant to the rights or the honor of the memorialist, have exhibited towards him a spirit of undeviating and unexampled indulgence. But, unwilling to occupy the time and attention of the House upon an inquiry, concerning which it is believed there will be no diversity of opinion, it is deemed sufficient now to say that it would involve the investigation of a voluminous correspondence for a period of seven years preceding the death of General Brown, during which the memorialist was claiming, with incessant and untiring importunity, the decision of the President upon the very principles which he now states to have been settled by uniform practice from the commencement of the revolutionary war down to the present year.

"This decision had, in kindness to the memorialist himself, though in resistance to his continual urgent demands, been deferred until the appointment of a major general of the army became necessary upon the decease of General Brown. It was decided by the appointment of General Macomb—decided in the manner the most inoffensive possible to the feelings of the memorialist, inasmuch as the decision, though unfavorable to his pretensions, spared him the mortification of a triumph awarded to his adversary in the controversy. It placed in command over them both an officer who, from the entrance into the army of them all, had been senior to both. It decided against the memorialist nothing but the principle, without subjecting him even to the immediate command of his antagonist and rival And now the memorialist exhibits the singular spectacle of heavy complaint against the President for that very decision which the memorialist had for seven years never ceased to invoke.

"Upon the whole it is believed that the memorialist has mistaken the nature both of the disorder and the remedy, by assuming the unfounded principle that brevet rank, as authorized by law in the army of the United States, is equivalent to a constitutional official appointment, and that it should be so decided by a declaratory act of Congress. This original error has been the source of all the disappointment of the memorialist in his pursuit of promotion, and of all the supposed grievances of which he now complains. The first source of this error was in his looking to the practice of the British army for a principle which he should have sought in the Constitution and laws of his own country; and his misfortune was, that, in overlooking the institutions peculiar to the British army, with which the practice is inseparably connected, but with which we have nothing analogous in our service, his application of the *practice* was to the exclusion of the *principle* of the British army itself; for the universal principle of all brevet rank in the British army as well as our own is, that it shall never permanently displace or interrupt the promotion of any other officer; while the claim of the memorialist has been and is, by virtue of his brevet, to pass by in the line of promotion his two immediate senior brigadiers, Generals Macomb and Gaines.

"I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

"P. B. PORTER.

"Hon. Wm. Drayton, *Chairman of the Military Committee House of Representatives.*"

Department of War, *November* 15, 1828.

Sir: The respect which the President cannot cease to entertain for your former services, has induced him to extend to the spirit of insubordination manifested in your late correspondence with this department, a degree of forbearance which he has found it difficult to reconcile with the stern principles of military obedience. Being convinced, however, by the earnestness and confidence with which you attempt to maintain them, that you have wrought yourself into a full and honest belief of the soundness of the extraordinary pretensions which you advance on the subject of brevet rank, and being desirous that you should distinctly understand the ground upon which you stand, and the consequences to which a perseverance in your present contumacious course will speedily and inevitably lead, he has instructed me to explain to you briefly his general views on the powers and properties of brevet rank, and the reasons which determined him not to submit the questions which you have thought proper to raise, either to the decision of a court-martial or to the opinions of a board of officers.

You advance the broad proposition that a brevet is in itself a commission, conveying equal authority and dignity with a commission of appointment, and gives to the officer holding it the same rights of rank and command; and that the 61st article of the Rules and Articles of War, so far from having been intended to confer any new and original rank or authority on a brevet officer, was designed to limit and restrict the powers which appertain to and are inherent in the office, by pointing out particular cases in which, and which only, brevet rank should not avail him.

The President, on the other hand, is of opinion that a brevet is in itself a mere honorary distinction, conferred as a reward for gallant, meritorious, or long-continued service; that it invests the person on whom it is bestowed with no independent or substantive office; that it conveys no right of command, except in the accidental and heterogeneous combination of troops described in the 61st article above referred to; that this and the next succeeding article, No. 62, contain substantially the whole and only law by which a brevet officer, as such, can ever be entitled to command; and further, that the latter clause of the 61st article, instead of being, as you contend, a restriction on the general and prescriptive powers supposed by you to be inherent in a brevet officer, is merely a protracted or negative description or qualification of the limited authority expressly conferred by the preceding clause of the article.

The first law, under our present government, which allows brevets to be granted at all, was passed in 1812, and authorizes the President to confer brevet rank on such officers of the army "as shall distinguish themselves by gallant actions or meritorious conduct, or who shall have served ten years in one grade."

That the brevet of a major general conferred by this law (and yours was so conferred) was not intended to invest the person to whom it should be given with a distinct and substantive office, clothed with all the powers which the laws have assigned to that station, is at once apparent on referring to the 2d section of the 2d article of the Constitution of the United States, which requires that "the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers whose appointments are not

herein otherwise provided for" But it authorizes "Congress to vest, by law, the appointment of such *inferior* officers as they may think proper in the President alone."

The office of a major general in the army of the United States is, in regard both to the powers it involves and the distinction it confers, one of the highest known to our laws; and, in both these respects, is much more elevated than that of "consul," who is enumerated in the Constitution as not among the inferior class. The Congress of 1812, therefore, in authorizing the President alone to confer this distinction, could not have considered it in the light of an office; or, if they did, they must have deemed it of so little consequence, on account of the mere occasional and fugitive commands which it authorizes, as to fall within the class of "inferior" offices. If, on the other hand, they intended to authorize the appointment of an officer with powers such as you contend appertain to a brevet major general, the law itself, as well as the appointment you received under it, is unconstitutional and void, and you can claim nothing under either.

The marked difference of phraseology between that part of the law of July 6, 1812, which authorizes the appointment of certain officers by *commission*, and that part of the same law which allows brevets to be given, clearly shows the different lights in which those two species of rank were then considered. By the first section of that act the President is authorized, "*by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint* two brigadier generals," &c.; while the 4th section "authorizes the *President* (alone) *to confer brevet rank* on such officers of the army as shall have distinguished themselves," &c.

In your comments on the letter addressed to you from this department on the 3d of June last, you object to the assertion in that letter that the law "to reduce the military peace establishment of the United States" authorizes *only one* major general and *two* brigadier generals, and to the use of the article "the," as applied to Major General Macomb, and attempt to show, by quotations from various statutes, that the laws now in force do recognize several major generals, still more brigadiers, and a host of colonels.

It is true that our laws acknowledge, besides those enumerated in the act of 1821, numerous *officers* who hold honorary rank in consequence of brevets or commissions of a prior date to those by which they are now mustered; and these honorary distinctions will entitle them to temporary and occasional command under the 61st article. But our military establishment, as fixed by the law of 1821, acknowledges no more *officers* of any particular grade than are therein enumerated, although there may be more *officers* who claim such honorary distinction. The functions, for instance, appertaining to the office of major general in our present army, are by law assigned to one person only, and those of brigadier to two; and these three, strictly speaking, are the only officers of those grades known to the law of 1821. The former is at present filled by General Macomb, and the two latter by General Gaines and yourself, in virtue of regular commissions which have been issued to you respectively.

If any other person than the one assigned to it by this legal organization should be called to perform the duties of either of their offices, he would discharge its functions for the time being, not because he holds the office, but because holding another office which renders him eligible to this command, the President has temporarily assigned him to it.

To show that your views in regard to the organization and command of the army under the present establishment have undergone a most important change, and that they were, not many years since, in accordance with those expressed in a letter from this department of the 3d of June last, I take the liberty to make a quotation from a letter addressed by you to the Secretary of War, under date of the 14th of December, 1821. In that letter you say:

"The theory of its (the army's) present organization is simply this: one major general to command the whole line under the President, or (what is the same thing in this case) the War Department; two brigadiers, &c., &c. Since the 17th of October last, *the* major general (not *Major General Brown*) has been confined by indisposition, at a distance from general headquarters equal to twelve or thirteen days by post. He is in fact, at this moment, to be presumed as much disqualified for the actual command of the army as he is avowedly disabled from returning to his habitual station. On whom then does the *vacant command devolve ad interim?*"

I beg now to ask whether the above extract does not most distinctly recognize *one* and *only* one major general, and *two* and *only* two brigadiers, as authorized by the present organization of the army? and whether it does not also distinctly admit (what you have recently thought proper to question) the right of "the major general" to command the whole line of the army, including of course the two brigadiers?

The great and fundamental error into which you and other brevet officers, who have addressed the government in support of the pretensions of this species of rank, have fallen, is to be found in the obvious misinterpretation which you have given to the term "brevet," as used in the 61st article of the Rules and Articles of War, and the phrase "of the line of the army," as used in the 62d article; to which two articles, forming together the whole brevet code, as regards rank and command, I beg leave to call your particular attention.

It is assumed, as the base of the argument, that brevet rank is rank in the line of the army, and that the words "or commissions of a prior date to those of regiment in which they serve," as used in the 61st article, were intended as a definition of the word "brevet," which immediately precedes them, and, therefore, that a brevet means a commission of a prior date to those of the regiment in which the person holding it serves; whereas it is, I think, obvious that the word brevet and the words following it, quoted above, are intended to indicate two distinct and totally different subjects.

As relates to rank, the word "brevet," if my examinations have been faithful, is never coupled with the word "commission," either in the Rules or Articles of War, or in any other law of Congress passed anterior to the year 1818; but, on the contrary, they are used in contrast with each other, and as denoting two distinct subjects; the word "commission" being evidently intended to denote an authority to fill some office specially recognized by law to exist, and vacant at the time of the appointment; and brevet, the mere creation of a military rank at large, without reference to any place or vacancy to which it is applied.

Rank in the line of the army, or lineal rank, as understood by the President, is applicable to the existing organization of that portion only of the army which is intended for field operations or the exertion of physical force against an enemy. It is commonly used in contradistinction to *rank in the staff;* the business of staff officers being not to fight in the field, but to supply and superintend what are usually called the muniments of war, such as arms, clothing, subsistence, and whatever regards its health. But the phrase "lineal rank" is also used to indicate the rank which the officer holds in the particular corps in which he is by law arranged and doing duty, in exclusion of the rank which he holds or may have held in another corps, although in relation to such other corps it is or may have been lineal.

Suppose, as has already happened in our service, that in consequence of the reduction and reorganization of our army, a colonel of a regiment under the old establishment should be mustered and do duty as a lieutenant colonel under the new, his lineal rank in the new regiment would be only that of a lieutenant colonel; and his old rank of colonel, although lineal at the time it was conferred, in relation to the corps in which he then served, becomes extra lineal, or, as a lawyer would term it, collateral, in regard to the corps in which he is now arranged; and it is in this sense, and with a view to this distinction, that the words "of the line of the army" are used in the 62d article.

If you are correct in supposing that brevet rank is rank "by commission," and rank, too, "in the line of the army," then the 61st and 62d articles of the Rules and Articles of War, if not arrant nonsense, are at least utterly inoperative and useless; for the effect of them, if any, is to give the command of troops, in all the various situations therein described, to precisely the same officers, and to the identical officers, too, who would have been entitled to it if these articles had never been introduced.

But in the sense in which the President interprets the words "brevet," and "of the line of the army," those articles are peculiarly appropriate and pregnant with meaning; and they show, by the minuteness of their descriptions, and their obviously antithetic arrangement, as contrasted with each other, that they were intended to describe totally different persons

The laws fixing our military establishment look to a clear and distinct organization, which assigns to every corps of the army a certain number of officers of a particular grade, and who are regularly appointed and commissioned by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to such an extent as to complete the legal establishment. But they also, as has been before observed, recognize certain occasional commands in officers who have only the honorary distinctions of "brevets," or "commissions of a prior date," &c.

In accordance with these principles, the 61st article provides that "in courts-martial, and on detachments, when composed of different corps, officers having brevets or commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve may have command." And the 62d article declares that in certain other situations of the troops (comprehending all not described in article 61) they shall be commanded by "the officer highest in rank of the line of the army, marine corps, or militia, by commission, there on duty, &c., unless otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States."

The words "by commission" were evidently intended to be put in contrast with and to exclude "brevets" mentioned in the preceding article, and which, as I have before observed, were not, until the year 1818, treated in the light of commissions. And the words "officer highest in rank of the line of the army," it is equally evident, were intended to be placed in contradistinction to officers having "commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve," as described in article 61, and to exclude not only brevet officers, who are the last persons who can show any claim to "rank in the line," but more particularly those officers "who hold commissions of a prior date," &c., and who, as regards the regiment or corps in which they are now mustered and serving, are not deemed to be "officers of the line."

As long as the integrity of the army or its several parts is preserved, so that each corps acts by itself in conformity with its legal organization, each officer will take command according to the rank or office in which he is mustered into service; but if different corps, or parts of different corps, are brought together to act as an integral body or detachment, and all of whom are not under the lineal command of the highest officer of the line present, then the 61st article interposes, and gives the command of this mixed corps, whose integrity has been thus broken, to an officer "having a brevet or commission of a prior date," &c., if there be one present of higher grade; their rank, such as it is, being general, and precisely applicable to this mixed condition of the troops. So on court-martial, (the other case mentioned in the 61st article,) where officers of different corps are combined for the purpose of acting as an entire body, "brevets," or "commissions of a prior date," will take effect.

An opinion has been advanced by some that brevet command is nowhere authorized except in article 61; and, as that article relates to regimental officers only, that general officers can in no case exercise command as such, in virtue of brevet rank; while others, admitting the above construction of the article to be correct, still contend that, inasmuch as there was but one general officer belonging to the army when those rules and articles were adopted, and, of course, the principles applicable to brevet rank and command could not reach him, it is fair to say that on the appointment of numerous officers of higher grade the same principles should, by *analogy*, be extended to them.

The President's views, however, are different from either of these. He is of the opinion, indeed, that article 61 has reference to regimental organization only; and that in virtue of this article, no brevet officer, or officer holding a commission of prior date, &c., can claim higher than regimental command. But he is also of opinion that the 62d article extends the principle of brevet command (so far as regards the right of selection to the chief command by the President) to officers of any grade, and to military bodies of every size and description, associated and doing duty together as described in said article. This article declares that "if, upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the army (thus embracing not only regiments, but brigades, divisions, marines, and militia, and supposing, too, of necessity, in such combinations, the presence of general officers) shall happen to join and do duty together, the officer highest in rank, of the line of the army, marine corps, or militia, by commission, there on duty, shall command the whole, and give orders for what is needful for the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States, according to the nature of the case;" thus giving to the President a discretionary power, in all cases, to assign a brevet officer to any principal command in the army, although by doing so he displaces an officer of equal grade "of the line of the army by commission."

The construction which the President puts upon both of these articles, when taken in connexion, is that they give to brevet officers a right to regimental rank and command, as matter of course, if they think proper to exercise it, in detachments and on courts-martial; but as regards general officers, and regimental officers when not on detachments or on courts-martial, brevet rank confers on the officer holding it only (to use the significant expression of General Washington) "eligibility to command;" and that the last clause of the 62d article places the right of election in the President, the words "unless otherwise specially directed by the President," as here used, clearly implying a right in him to change the order of command pointed out in that article; and if so, the obvious mode of exercising it is by the substitution of brevet and other officers mentioned in the preceding article as susceptible of occasional commands.

But assuming that the principles established by the 61st article are applicable to general as well as regimental officers, there is no possible combination or disposition of the troops of the United States which, upon these principles, would give you a right to command over General Macomb; for it is impos-

sible to bring together a detachment or any mixed corps from the army over every part of which he has not a lineal command.

The opinion, therefore, of the President that General Macomb is your senior officer, and has a right to command you, rests, as you will perceive, on the facts that he is, in the language of the 62d article of the Rules and Articles of War, "the officer highest in rank of the line of the army by commission;" and that he has equally the right to command the whole and every part of the army, whether that army be considered one entire corps, or as composed "of different corps, happening to join and do duty together," unless the President should think proper specially to assign you or some other officer to such command.

In the various communications which you have addressed to this department in support of your supposed rights derived from your brevet, you have had frequent reference to the practice of other armies, particularly of the British army, to precedents which you consider applicable to the case in our service, and to acts of the government of the United States, particularly to an intended decision of the late President in your favor, which you consider as conclusive.

The President considers the practice of other armies as authority to be alleged in our own only in cases for which the law has not provided, and which are compatible with our own institutions. In the British army *the brevet* is a form of pomotion to office. Several officers have no other commission than a brevet, and it can, therefore, never give rise to a collision of rank between them. We have nothing analogous to this in our institutions, and therefore this practice is not applicable to us. The only *principle* applicable even to this meaning of the term brevet in the British army in common with ours is, that the brevet shall never permanently displace the rank and command of any other officer.

All the instances which you have cited, from our own service, of brevet commands exercised by officers in the army of the United States are cases of special assignment by direction of the President, under the authority given him by the 62d article of war. This observation is specially applied to the case of General Gaines and your commands over Generals Worrall and Bloomfield in 1814, the facts of which the President has fully ascertained.

With regard to the intimation given you in September, 1822, that the President had determined, in the event of the continued disability of General Brown, to call you to the command of the army, it is to be observed that you had claimed this command upon the authority of the 2d and 3d paragraphs of the third article of the then existing Army Regulations, sanctioned by an act of Congress; that these paragraphs have since been expunged from the Army Regulations as conflicting with positive legislation. The President presumes that Mr. Monroe's intention was founded entirely upon the regulations in those two paragraphs. He regrets to observe that in your controversy with General Gaines, in July, 1824, and in your letter to the Secretary of War of 18th February, 1827, the demand contained in your letter to the Secretary of War of November 12, 1821, and the authority upon which you supported it, entirely escaped your recollection.

Finally, upon a full view and examination of the subject, to which the President has devoted a long and laborious investigation, he is satisfied that your claim to command Major General Macomb by virtue of your brevet, or even of exemption from obedience to his command as the major general of the army by commission, is in positive conflict with the 61st and 62d articles of war; with the act of Congress of the 6th July, 1812; with the act of the 2d March, 1821, to reduce and fix the military peace establishment; with the existing Army Regulations; with the authority of General Washington, in his letter to Generals Wayne and Irvine; with the practice in our own service; with the executive acts and opinions, excepting while the two disputed paragraphs of the Army Regulations were in force; and even with the principles of the practice of the British army; and in these opinions, I deem it in candor due to you to say, the members of the administration, whom he has more than once consulted on the subject, unanimously concur.

The reasons which have influenced the President in refusing to submit the question whether you or General Macomb is the senior officer in rank to the decision of a court-martial or the opinions of a board of officers are:

That the right ultimately to decide under the law on the relative rank of all the officers of the army is vested in him exclusively. The President is the executive head of the civil department of our government, as well as of the military, which, by the spirit of our institutions, is always considered as subordinate to the former; and it is probably in his civil rather than in his military capacity that he is authorized to interpret the laws in relation to the army, and see them faithfully executed.

That the only law or regulation authorizing officers of the army or the President (other than is to be found in the general delegation of powers to the latter by the Constitution) to pass upon the question of relative rank is the army regulation No. 17, which allows questions of rank in doubtful cases to be adjusted, "for the time," by courts-martial before which they may arise, or by a board of three officers, called by an officer having power to order a general court-martial, but subject in both cases "to the final decision of the War Department;" thus expressly recognizing the right of the President to make such decision. These references, too, to courts-martial and boards of officers are only to be made in "doubtful" cases; and even then the spirit as well as the phraseology of the regulation seems to render such reference wholly optional; for surely the officer who orders the court or board of officers, and more especially he who has the ultimate power of decision, is the proper person to say whether a case is doubtful and ought to be referred.

That in a case like the one now presented, in regard to which the President does not entertain the least doubt, it would, to say the least of it, be highly useless, as well as disrespectful to the officers of the army, to precede his decision by eliciting, in this way, opinions which, whatever they might be, could not change that decision.

That a reference, in the present case, to a court or a board of officers would be inexpedient, inasmuch as it would be impossible to constitute a disinterested tribunal from the materials of the present army. On looking to the higher grades of the army for a president of the tribunal, he would find, first, General Macomb, who is directly interested in the issue of the inquiry; secondly, General Gaines, who, besides being interested in a similar question of rank, would be still more objectionable on account of the personal hostility known to exist between you and him; and, indeed, it would be found that almost every brevet officer would be interested in swelling the importance of that species of rank, and thereby his own positive rank in the army; and those, on the contrary, holding rank by commission only, would be inclined to increase its relative importance by detracting from that of the other.

That although the President is not disposed to call in question the legal or constitutional right by which his predecessor deemed himself authorized to organize a board of nine officers, in 1825, to inquire

into and express an opinion in the case of contested rank between yourself and General Gaines, yet allowing the right to exist, he would deem the exercise of it on this occasion extremely unadvised; for the abortive issue of the proceeding of 1825, to which I have alluded, assures him that a result equally useless would attend a similar proceeding now, as the same question, in substance, would be presented; and the board, if not composed of the same officers, would be filled with others equally interested, and with opinions equally committed. And he is, moreover, admonished by the excitement which this controversy on the subject of brevet rank has already produced, not to renew or increase it by causing the question to be again formally and judicially agitated by the officers of the army.

The President hopes that a dispassionate examination of the reasons for his decision will reconcile to your judgment and feelings a prompt and cheerful obedience to all the orders which that decision has rendered obligatory, and that your services, which have heretofore been useful and meritorious, may not be lost to the country.

You will perceive from the tenor of this letter that the request for a furlough, which you have renewed in yours of the 1st instant, cannot be granted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

Brevet Major General SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, *January* 17, 1829.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you, and through you to the committee of which you are the chairman, the following proofs and illustrations in support of the propositions contained in my memorial, and as a hasty reply to the two letters from the War Department, the first addressed to me, and dated November 15, 1828, and the second addressed to you, and dated the 14th of this month, all of which papers are now before your committee.

As the Secretary of War has not communicated with those two letters my printed reply (dated November 30, 1828) to the first, I beg the committee will also consider it as a part of this communication.

I. The word *brevet*, which occurs in common parlance in our sixty-first article of war, and in three or four resolutions of the old Congress, is but the abbreviation of the compound term *brevet commission*.

1. This is evident from the following resolutions:

2. "*Resolved*, That no *brevets* be in future granted except to officers of the line, or in cases of very eminent services."—*Journals of Congress, for November* 24, 1778.

3. "*Resolved*, That no brevet commission be granted to any officer except with the consent of nine States."—*Journals, February* 20, 1779.

4. For a similar use of the compound *brevet commissions*, see the journals of the revolutionary period generally, particularly for September 10, 11, 30, 1783; July 31, 1787, and the act of April 16, 1818, sections 1 and 2.

5. The same use of the terms *brevet* and *brevet commission* occurs in the British code and army.—(See British *Articles of War, section* 15, *article* 1, for the single term, and British *General Regulations and Orders for the Army, p* 5, for the compound term.) This book and *Samuel on the British Army* will both be found in the Library of Congress, chap. xix. The latter work, at page 611, gives the British article in question. This was borrowed (*verbatim et literatim*) by Congress September 20, 1776,* and re-enacted, as the 61st article, April 10, 1806.

II. But the term *brevet* itself substantively means *commission*.

6. "*Brevet d'un officier*, an officer's commission."—*Chambaud's Dictionary.* (Library of Congress.)

7. "BREVET, [*French*,] commission, appointment. All officers in the old French service, from a cornet or sub-lieutenant up to a marshal of France, were styled *officiers à brevet*."—*James's*, (or the borrowed,) *Duane's Military Dictionary.*

8. "BREVET, [*French*, from *brevettum*, low Latin,] appointment in the army, and rank above the specific appointment for which pay is received; a lieutenant colonel being made colonel by brevet enjoys the pay only of the former, but the honor and privileges of the latter station."—*Todd's Johnson, 4to edition.*

9. "BREVET, a term expressive of promotion in the army, from the captain upwards, without additional pay until it reaches to the rank of major general, who is now entitled to a quarterly allowance."—*Crabbe's Universal Technological Dictionary.* (Library of Congress.) *James's Military Dictionary.*

10. The correctness of these definitions is rendered evident by an inspection and comparison of what is termed a *brevet* and what I shall call an *ordinary* commission. Take mine, for example. The former gives me "the *rank* of major general *by brevet*," the latter that of brigadier general. Both instruments of authority are engrossed on parchment, signed by the President, countersigned by the Secretary of War, under the seal of his department. Both, again, contain the same reciprocal injunctions requiring all inferiors to obey the holder and the holder to obey all superiors, and neither is termed on its face a *brevet* or *brevet commission*, but each expressly "this commission!"

III. So does *brevet commission*, as used in the examples above cited, mean *commission*.

11. This is evident from what has already been stated. The following illustrations may be added:

12. "*Resolved*, That Ebenezer Stevens, in consideration of his services," &c., &c., "take rank by brevet as lieutenant colonel of foot, and that he be *commissioned* accordingly."—*Journals of Congress, April* 30, 1778.

13. "*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War inform the paymaster general that brevet commissions do not entitle to pay and emoluments, unless the same be expressed in the resolution granting such commissions.—*Journals, September* 10, 1783.

14. "*Resolved*, That the *commissions* of major by brevet be issued to captains D., L., and H., and the *commissions* of captain by brevet be issued to lieutenants V., F., L., and M."—*Journals, February* 6, 1784.

15. If commissions giving rank by brevet had not been, and are not now, *commissions*, officers who held or hold rank in the British and American armies solely by brevet could not have been, and cannot

*See the Journals for this date, (Articles of War, sec. xiii, art 24.) Our whole code was borrowed at the same time by the committee *on spies*, consisting of Messrs. J. Adams, Jefferson, Rutledge, Wilson, and Livingston.—(Journals for June 5, 14, 1776; September 20, 1776.) The code was recognized and continued by the act of September 29, 1789, section 4, and re-enacted April 10, 1806.

now be, punished for violating either of the following all-important articles of war: 5, 25, 33, 36, 39, 45 48, 59, 83—borrowed, as above, from the British code. The punishment denounced in each of these articles in both armies is not against *officers*, but expressly "*commissioned* officers." In both armies there have always been (except for one period in our own) many officers who held rank solely by brevet. The present number in our army, including topographical engineers and second lieutenants, is about fifty. They are, therefore, "*commissioned* officers," in common with those who hold *ordinary* commissions.

16. Again: By the 64th and 66th articles of war (borrowed from the British code) it is enacted that general and regimental courts-martial shall consist of certain numbers of "*commissioned* officers," respectively; and in both the American and British armies officers are almost daily detailed as members of courts-martial who hold rank solely by brevet.—(See paper F, interrogatory 12.)

17. "All commands in the regular forces belong to the eldest officers, whether of cavalry, artillery, *engineers*, infantry, or marines. In case two *commissions* of the same date interfere, a retrospect is to be had to former *commissions*."—*British General Regulations and Orders for the Army, p. 4, edition* 1822. (This edition is *not* in the Library of Congress.)

18. So in the edition of the same book of 1811, (Library of Congress,) after stating that an admiral shall rank with a [full] general, a vice-admiral with a lieutenant general, a rear admiral with a major general, &c., &c., it is said:

19. "The rank and precedence of sea officers in the classes above mentioned are to take place according to the seniority of their respective *commissions*."—*Pages* 8, 9.

20. Now it is admitted by the President in the letter before me that in the British army "general officers have no *commission* other than a *brevet*." It follows, therefore, that *brevets* are included in the word "*commission*," three times used in the extracts above, Nos. 17 and 19.

21. But that *commission* standing alone is the *generic* term, including all *species* of commissions, is rendered absolutely certain by the following reference:

22. In an ordinance of the King of Great Britain giving "power and authority to grant *brevet* commissions in *our* service to all the said [East India] company's officers now serving abroad, conferring upon them the same rank in the army in our East Indies only as they now enjoy in the company's service, the *commissions* to bear the respective dates of their present commissions in the service of the said company," &c., &c., it is added:

23. "And all such officers to whom you shall grant *commissions* in the manner herein directed are to be acknowledged and to command in their respective stations as if they had received *commissions from us*."—*Hough on Courts-Martial, p. 366, note 3* (Library of Congress, chap. xix.)

IV. Commissions being the *generic* term, whence and what are the *species* therein included?

24. These are enumerated and contradistinguished in the 61st article of war, and so precisely in the British code, from which our article is borrowed.

(25.) "*Article* 61.—Officers having brevets or commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve may take place in courts-martial and on detachments, when composed of different corps, according to the ranks given them in their brevets or dates of their former commissions; but in the regiment, troop, or company to which such officers belong, they shall do duty and take rank, both in courts-martial and on detachments which shall be composed only of their own corps, according to the commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps."

(26.) Here are enumerated *three* species of commissions: 1. "Brevets." 2. "Commissions of a prior date to those *of* the regiment in which they [the holders] serve;" or, more briefly, "former commissions." 3. "Commissions by which they [the holders] are mustered in the said *corps*," (meaning "regiment, troop, or company to which such officers belong;") or, as the same *third* species is described in the beginning of the article, commissions "*of* the regiment in which they [the officers] serve;" that is, *regimental* commissions.

26. The *third* species, it is seen, is twice described by periphrastical additions; whereas the *first*, from the same paucity of single appropriate *English* words, is specified by one *foreign* word *(brevet)* borrowed for that purpose.

27. It may be remarked that the *generic* term *commission*, standing alone, without explanation or qualification, does not once occur in the 61st article. The species only are given—*brevets, former commissions*, and (what for brevity's sake I have called, and shall continue to call) *ordinary commissions*.

28. The article, it will be perceived, relates solely to rank and command, and has for its object to restrict, within any particular "regiment, troop, or company," the *first* and *second* specific commissions in favor of the *third* species. Hence, and hence only, the use of those specific terms in this place.

29. *Brevet* or *brevet commissions* is also used in other laws when it is designed to restrict the receipt of *pay and emoluments* (which would otherwise *attach, of course*, to the rank therein conferred) to particular situations. Thus the act of 1812, sec. 4, under which all the existing brevets in the American army are held, after authorizing brevet rank, specially provides:

30. "That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to entitle officers so brevetted [*commissioned*] to any additional pay and emoluments, except when COMMANDING separate posts, districts, or detachments, when they shall be entitled to and receive the same pay and emoluments to which *officers of the same* GRADES are now, or hereafter may be, allowed by law."

31. This *proviso* was subsequently modified thus:

32. "*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the officers of the army who have brevet commissions shall be entitled to and receive the pay and emoluments of their *brevet rank* when *on duty, and having* A COMMAND ACCORDING TO *their* BREVET RANK, and at no other time."—*Act April* 16, 1818, *sec.* 1.

33. That similar and even greater restrictions existed in respect to *pay and emoluments* in the revolutionary army, see paragraph above, No. 13; and that such exist in the British army, see Nos. 8 and 9.

34. There is one, and but one, other use made of the specific term *brevet*, or *brevet commission*, in our laws. Every war and every peace establishment has been made by law to consist of so many individuals—no more, no less. This has been done by an accurate enumeration of the several grades, and the number of individuals in each grade, *neither* to be increased or diminished except by like authority—an act of Congress. The offices or places so limited may be called *vacancies*, original or accidental—original *before* filled, accidental when they afterwards fall vacant. Those offices or places are, indeed, precisely so called in our *General Regulations for the Army*, Nos. 19 and 20, page 17. All those offices or places are filled by *ordinary* commissions.

35. But the acts of Congress in force, viz: act of July 6, 1812, sec. 4; act of April 16, 1818, authorize *extra* rank to be granted to the same officers who have been appointed or promoted to fill those ordinary "*vacancies*."

36. This *extra* rank is called *brevet* rank, and the commission which confers it a *brevet*, or *brevet commission*, simply because the words "by brevet" (see No. 10, above) are inserted in the body of the commission, and those words only denote—1, that the rank shall be of no avail *within* a regiment; 2, that it shall carry with it pay and emoluments *but* in certain situations; and 3, that the commission is not given to fill one of those *limited* "*vacancies*."

37. In all other respects the commissions containing the two words "*by brevet*" are as full, as valid, and effective as any other military commissions; and the only reason why the *number* to be granted has not been *limited* by law, as in the case of the "vacancies," is, that *by law* they are made to depend on the following *contingencies:* 1st, the performance of gallant actions; 2d, other meritorious conduct; 3d, ten years' service in any one grade.—*Act of July* 6, 1812, *sec.* 4.

38. It is obvious, from the nature of those accidents or contingencies, combined with the discretion of the Executive over the appointments, that we *might* now have had, or soon *may* have, but the "*one* major general" provided for in the act of 1821, (to take that grade for an example;) and that we *now* have more than "*one* major general" is to be attributed to the happening of the first contingency above provided for by the act of 1812. The contingency, however, having occurred, the commission *by brevet* is as much the creature of law as the ordinary commission.

V. But it is thought that the 61st article of war (quoted above, No. 25) imposes disabilities on brevets, in respect to *rank or command*, in situations other than in regiments or detachments from the same regiment.

39. The article expressly declares that brevets "may take place in courts-martial and on detachments* *when composed of different corps;*" and from the whole tenor of the article, it is most obvious that it only refers to the "regiment, troop, or company" to which the particular brevet officers may "belong."

40. It is then asked, how can a *regimental*, *troop*, or *company* officer be *on duty* out of his regiment, troop, or company, or be with mixed officers or men, except only as the article supposes; that is, "in courts-martial and on detachments?" The answer is, *nowhere.* The article, therefore, gives to all such officers, at all times *when on duty*, the benefit of their brevets, except "in courts-martial and on detachments composed of their own corps."—(See paper F, interrogatory 11, and the answer.)

41. It has just been remarked (No. 39) that "*regiment*" is the largest corps mentioned in the article, and it may be added that *colonel* is the highest *regimental* rank known in our army. The following rule then excludes me from the operation of the article:

42. "A statute which treats of *things* or *persons* of an *inferior* rank cannot by any general words be extended to those of a *superior.* So a statute treating of 'deans, prebendaries, parsons, vicars and *others having spiritual promotion*' is held not to extend to *bishops, though they have spiritual promotion, deans* being the highest persons named and *bishops* being of a still higher order."—1 *Black. Com.*, 87.

43. And that the above construction given to our *borrowed* article, even in respect to *regimental* officers, is correct, I offer the following exposition of the *original* article:

44. "Brevet rank or command, for they are mutative terms, is declared (by the *British* article of which *ours is a copy*) to be effectual for every military purpose in the army at large, but of no avail in the regiment to which the officers holding it belong, unless it shall in all or in part be mixed or united for a temporary purpose with some other corps.—*Samuel's Commentary on the British Articles of War, p.* 612, *and Hough on Courts Martial, p.* 365, is to the same effect. Both books are in the Library of Congress, chap. xix.

45 Samuel speaks of being "mixed or united for a *temporary* purpose." How is it possible for *regimental* officers of *different* regiments to be mixed or united, except *temporarily?* Their habitual station is *with* their respective regiments and *in* the body of those regiments.

46. "Mutative terms" (convertible terms) applied to "brevet rank or command," by Samuel. Take this passage of *Grose's Antiquities of the British Army, vol.* 1, *p.* 50, (note,) to the same effect.

47. "*Rank*, in the military acceptation, always implies *command*, a proof of which is shown in the regulations of rank between the officers of the navy and army, wherein it was thought necessary to *except* the right of either to command out of their proper element, *which would otherwise have followed of course.*† The brevets *of any rank* granted at that time to militia colonels of a certain standing show that the officers of the army occasionally might command those of the militia; these brevets being given to prevent a very old colonel of militia from being commanded by a very young colonel of the army, the multitude of new levies having then given that rank to many young soldiers."‡

48. I have elsewhere shown that I commanded, during the late war, three major generals of the militia, and that *Brevet* Brigadier General M. Porter, of the army, commanded at Norfolk, Virginia, a brigadier general of the militia, the 98th article of war (borrowed from the British) having declared that militia officers should "take rank next immediately after all officers of the *like grade* of the said regular forces, notwithstanding the *commissions* of such militia officers may be older than the *commissions* of the officers of the regular forces of the United States."

49. These cases (and many of a similar character might be cited) and this extract show: 1. That *brevets* are *commissions.* 2. That the *brevets* confer *grades* in common with *ordinary commissions.*

50. So in the act authorizing brevets or brevet rank, (see above, Nos. 30, 32,) allusion is not only made to the *right of command and of commanding*, but the right of pay and emoluments is regulated *when* in command by those of "*officers of the* SAME GRADES."

51. "GRADE, [*Fr.*] rank, degree."—*Todd's Johnson.* (This word has been but recently introduced into the writings of good scholars in England. It has long been in general use in the United States.)

52. I have shown, then, under this general head (V) that brevet rank *is rank;* that rank and command are convertible terms when unrestricted by law, and that my rank of major general cannot fall under the restriction of the 61st article of war, nor that of the 63d, not being an *engineer* officer.

VI. Is my rank restricted or excluded by the 62d article of war?

53. "If, upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the army shall happen to join or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the army, marine corps, or militia, by commission there, on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole and give orders for what is needful to the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States, according to the nature of the case."

54. This article, with slight additions or alterations, is copied from article 2, section xv, of the

* Detachment is the *highest* comm[illegible]d.—(See paper marked F, interrogatories 9 and 10, and answers.)

† British *General Regulations and Orders for the Army, p.* 9, (Library of Congress,) and American *General Regulations for the Army, No.* 25, (or page 18.) Both regulations contain the *exception* to which *Grose* alludes.

‡ It is evident from this that a junior major general *by ordinary* commission cannot command a senior *by brevet.*

British code, and a comparison of the two will greatly aid in the construction of ours. The comparison now satisfies me that the word "corps," used in both, and their general tenor, refer to *regiments and regimental* officers, the marine corps being an "established corps," organized like a regiment.

55. But be this as it may, what restriction does our article impose on *brevet* rank? To show that the original imposed no such restriction I shall copy the *official* exposition of it.

56. "When *corps* join, either in camp, garrison, or quarters, the eldest officer, whether *by brevet* or otherwise, is to command the whole."—British *General Regulations and Orders for the Army, p. 4, edition of* 1811 (Library of Congress.)

57. "When *regiments* or detachments are united, either in camp, garrison, or quarters, the eldest officer, whether *by brevet* or otherwise, is to command the whole."—*Same book, edition of* 1822.

58. But rejecting for the moment the construction by comparison, do the words "*by commission*," in our article, exclude *brevets?*—(See above, the general heads II, III, and IV, and Nos. 48, 49.)

59. "*Officer highest in rank*"—that is, highest in *grade*, or if of the same grade, eldest in *date*. This, from the silence of all positive legislation, can only be determined by *the practice of armies*, or "the custom of war in like cases," (Articles of War, 69,) and, according to this rule no case can be produced, either from British or American *practice*, to show that brevet commissions or brevet rank have ever been excluded, except in the body of an unmixed regiment or detachment from the same regiment, *before* May 28, 1828, (my case.)—(See paper F, interrogatory and answer 4.)

60. "*Of the line of the army*"—that is, not of the staff. My rank of brigadier general being of the line of the army, the extra rank conferred upon it must partake of the same character.

61. The distinction of "line *or* staff of the army," occurs in our 74th article of war.

62. "Promotions shall be made through the *lines* of artillerists, light artillery, dragoons, riflemen, and infantry, respectively."—*Act June* 26, 1812, *section* 5.

63. "Promotions may be made through the whole army in its *several lines* of light artilley, light dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen, respectively."—*Act March* 30, 1814, *section* 12.

64. Now, as in my rank, either as brigadier or major general, neither is in the staff nor in either of the "several lines" above enumerated, it follows it must be "of the line of the army," (of "the whole army,") or a general officer of our army has no rank in that army!

65. Brevet rank is not *regimental* rank, but rank of *the line.*

66. "Captains having *brevet* rank of field officers shall do duty as *field officers of the line*, and an overslaugh shall be allowed in the general roster of captains; but they shall perform all regimental duties according to their regimental rank, agreeably to the established rules of the service."—*British General Regulations, &c., page* 4. (Library of Congress.)

67. In short, army rank, brevet rank, and rank of the line of the army, are obviously and demonstrably one and the same thing under the 61st and 62d articles of war.

"*Administration of justice.*"

68. "Art. 5. The members of all courts-martial shall, when belonging to different corps, take the same *rank* in court which they hold *in the army.* But when courts shall be composed of officers of one corps, they shall take rank according to the commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps."—*Resolution of Congress, May* 31, 1786.

69. This article was borrowed by Congress *(verbatim et literatim)* from article 6, section xvi, of the British code, (originally,) June 30, 1775, and then numbered xxxiv. It was again adopted at the general revision September 20, 1776, and numbered, article 2, section xiv; the *third* time as above quoted; and finally it was left out of the present code, (act April 10, 1806,) because, no doubt, it was considered a *repetition* of the 61st of this code. The two, as they yet stand in the British code, are declared to be "repetitions" of each other, both by *Hough*, page 370, and *Samuel*, page 619.

70. The article last quoted being thus declared a "repetition of our present 61st, it is shown that *brevet rank* is *rank in the army*, or, as we have seen, (No. 66, above,) of the line." The conclusion is too evident to require or even *to admit* clearer proof or illustration.

71. "*Unless otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States, according to the nature of the case,*" (the concluding words of the 62d article of war, No. 53, above.)

72. [*Explanation.*] By the *special directions* of the President, (in the general regulations for the army, particular orders, &c.,) the officers at West Point, at Fortress Monroe, the topographical brigades engaged in surveys, &c., the ordnance officers at arsenals, and the inspector of ordnance, are all excepted or exempted from the authority of the generals commanding the two geographical departments within which the former are, or may find themselves, on duty.

73. So, by the special directions of the President, Major General Dearborn was *withdrawn* (not arrested) from the army on the Canada frontiers in 1813, to enable junior generals (in sucession) to command on those frontiers; not to place the senior under the orders of a junior. General Dearborn was placed in a separate command. Many similar cases might be cited in explanation of the concluding words of the 62d article, whereas one has not been produced, and one cannot be produced from any army prior to my case, to show that a senior officer, either by special directions, by assignment, or otherwise, has ever been subjected or *ordered* to obey a junior officer; except only within the body of an unmixed regiment as in the case of brevet rank.* And this is in fact no exception, for brevet rank is, in that situation, placed in *abeyance* by the express terms of the 61st article.

74. The 63d article of war is to the same effect. So fully were rank and command regarded as convertible terms, that in 1805, on the happening of a dispute between an engineer and an artillery officer, as to the command of the post of West Point, it was thought necessary to declare in this article that engineer officers "are not to *assume*, nor are they *subject to be ordered on* any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except *by the special order of the President.*"—(See above, Nos. 46, 47, 52.)

75. But does this article authorize the President to place those officers, by his "special order," under their respective juniors? On the contrary, the article treats their rank with the greatest tenderness and respect. It permits the President to transfer an engineer officer "from one corps to another, *regard being paid to rank.*"

76. It has been shown, then, that the 62d article does not exclude or affect my claim of rank, and does not authorize the President to place a junior over a senior officer.—(See again paper F, interrogatories 4 and 5, and answers thereto.)

* See paper F, interrogatories and answers 4 and 5.

VII. But it is said that my rank of major general is not valid, the President having neglected to submit it to the advice and consent of the Senate.

77. The advice, &c., of that body was never, in any act, *expressly* required *to promotions*, whether by brevet or otherwise, *before* the act of April 16, 1818, section 2, and this relates solely to brevets. The object of the section was to *restrain* what was considered at the time an injudicious multiplication of brevet promotions. This may be gathered from the discussions in Congress relative to that subject.

78. The clause in the Constitution relied upon against me applies to *appointments* which, in respect to the army, universally mean officers' *first* commissions, those by which they, respectively, *enter* the army, in contradistinction to their subsequent *advancement*, step by step, which is as universally termed *promotion*.

79. The act of 1812, without any *express* reference to the Senate, authorized brevet commissions, or brevet rank, to be conferred on "*officers of the army*" who should "distinguish themselves," &c. I was *an officer of the army;* a brigadier general, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, when I received the brevet commission of major general. The latter was but *promotion*.

80. So General Washington, by an act expressly requiring the consent of the Senate, was, in 1798, *appointed*, with such consent, lieutenant general. The next year, under another act, which was silent as to the Senate, he was *promoted* to the higher rank of (full) general, and his name *not* sent to the Senate. Was the latter an "inferior officer" in the meaning of the Constitution?

81. By the act of May 28, 1798, section 2, the President was authorized to appoint "a suitable number of major generals," without any express reference to the Senate, although in the same section it is said "the *field* officers to be submitted to the advice, &c., of the Senate." In the act of July 16, 1798, section 3, the act of March 3, 1799, section 10, and in the act of April 14, 1818, section 4, four major generals and four brigadier generals were authorized, and no express declaration in either act requiring the consent, &c., of the Senate to either of those appointments.

82. It is ascertained that a portion of these general officers' appointments were, nevertheless, sent to the Senate. The silence, then, of the act of 1812, (from which I derive my rank,) in respect to the Senate, did not absolve the President from the constitutional obligation to submit my *promotion* to the Senate, if that course had been deemed necessary in respect to *promotions*.

83. The official acts of the President, as well as acts of Congress, must, I apprehend, be held to be valid until judicially annulled. Neither can profit by its own wrong. Suppose that, instead of the rank of major general granted to me in strict conformity with the act of 1812, an acre of land had been given for the same services. Could the government *now*, in good faith, under the plea of unconstitutionality, resume the grant?

84. The objection which I am discussing, if it prevail, will produce this most strange result: The brevets *promised* and *granted* for services and blood paid down in the field of battle will be annulled, and those for ten years' services declared to be valid, because the latter were, by express requisition, submitted to the Senate, and the former not.

85. But my brevet *has* received the sanction of that body—by the complimentary resolution, November 3, 1814; the Army Registers, annually submitted; and by the act of March 2, 1821—all of which have passed the Senate, and in every one of which my rank and name will be found inserted and connected.

VIII. It is said that brevets are not "commissions *of appointment*." The qualification, as applied to any but *first* commissions, is wholly new to me.—(See above, No. 78.) I find, however, in act of March 3, 1813, section 9, the President was authorized to make many "*new* appointments" by brevet, and I apprehend that all the topographical engineers and supernumerary second lieutenants, though they hold rank solely by brevet, have "commissions *of appointment*."—(See above, Nos. 7 and 8.)

IX. It is also said that "in the British army *the brevet* is a form of *promotion* to office," whence it might be inferred it is not so with us.—(See Nos. 9, 51, above, the annual nominations made to the Senate, and the journals of the old Congress, in many places, particularly for September 30, 1783.) Under the latter head there will be found *a general brevet*, besides the names of three officers (in *two* resolutions) "*promoted to the rank of —— by brevet.*"

86. The foregoing refers to the letter of the Secretary of War to me, dated November 15, 1828. I will now hastily reply to some of the points in his letter to the chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, dated January 14, 1829.

87. I have not presumed to ask of Congress "the exercise of *judicial* powers" on my memorial. I had previously requested, over and over again, of the War Department, that the *professional* subject might be sent to a court of *professional* men, to be judicially settled, on charges preferred against me. My conception of a *declaratory statute* differs from that of the Secretary.—(See 1 *Blac. Com.*, 85.)

88. My memorial is but a string of propositions. The proofs and illustrations were withheld and designed for the committee, and would have been sooner offered, but that I understood a communication was expected from the War Department, which I hoped to see and to reply to. This hasty paper is offered in support of the memorial. The two letters herein referred to, from the department, exhibit the views of the Executive. Those views, I respectfully submit, are against the true construction of the statutes, the prior decision of the Executive, the practice and usages of the army.

89. It is said I have "for *some* years past" made the claim of rank in question. I have uniformly made that claim, and exercised all the rights appertaining to my rank since its date down to May, 1828.

90. The Secretary says that that claim is so destitute of foundation in our own laws that I have been forced to resort to the practice of foreign armies. I have only to appeal to the foregoing, and my correspondence with the department, to support the negative.

91. It is true I have shown that not only our institutions and positive legislation have been borrowed from the parent country, but also the practice and usage of our army. A like resort to the institutions, statutes, and elementary writers of that country, happens daily at every session of every federal and State court throughout the United States. And this mode of deducing conclusions is expressly sanctioned by our 69th article of war, which lets in as a subordinate code "the custom of war in like cases." As a further justification, I offer an authority precisely in point.

92. "The *practice* in other armies, in all cases not expressly provided for, is the best standard by which we can form our notions, and it would have obviated many difficulties if it had been better known or more attended to."—(General Washington, speaking of brevet rank—*Rogers's Biographical Dictionary*, page 323.)

93. I have only quoted *British* authorities, and in every instance, I think, to support or to explain an institution, a law, or a practice directly derived from that country.

94. The Secretary denies that rank and command are, in any respect whatever, convertible terms.—(See above, Nos. 44, 46, 47, 52, 74, &c.) He asserts that no officer can assume a command without *assignment* by a superior. This is true of an officer's entrance into the service and of his subsequent changes from one branch of duty to another; but in all other cases, I apprehend, he may assume command according to his rank, if not *prohibited* by law, as in the cases provided for in the 61st and 63d articles of war, or unless prohibited by special directions of a superior, as in Nos. 72, 73, above; or, finally, unless prohibited by order, as in my present case, in respect to General Macomb. From these illustrations I think it will appear that there must be *special prohibition*, or *rank* would give *command* of right and of course. This, however, is almost a mere dispute about words; for the Secretary admits in the same passage that "*commissioned officers* (see above, Nos. 15, 16) are *entitled* to claim commands appropriate to the *grades* (see above, No. 51) given them by their commission," with an exception as to staff officers.—(See above, No. 60.)

95. I am glad to find by these passages that the doctrine of *assignment*, as peculiarly necessary to give activity to brevets, (as was asserted, I think, in his letter of November 15, 1828, communicated to the committee,) is abandoned.—(See paper F, interrogatory and answer 8.)

96. I have *not* asserted without qualification that brevet rank uniformly gives command with ordinary rank, as the Secretary supposes. This qualification I have invariably added to my proposition, *except within the body of an unmixed regiment, or in a detachment from the same regiment.* And no case to contradict me, either from the revolutionary war, or since, in our own army, or from the British army, has been cited; whereas I have elsewhere produced numerous cases from every period of our history to support my declaration.

97. The Secretary quotes (pages 15, 16) two resolutions, the proper date of which is the 30th, *not* 20th of April, 1778. The first is merely *declaratory* of the article of war (see above, Nos. 25, 28) previously adopted, September 20, 1776. The latter, in date, like its original, obviously alludes only to *regimental* officers, and restricts their rank only within "the regiment, troop, or company to which they belong." All that I have said above of our present 61st article is therefore equally applicable to this *declaratory* resolution, except as to *pay and emoluments;* and as to *these*, see above, Nos. 30, 33.

98. In respect to the two resolutions, one making E. Stevens lieutenant colonel by brevet, and the other lieutenant colonel of artillery, the latter so far benefited him as to give him the rank *within the artillery* which he had before *in the army*, and, at the same time, *the pay and emoluments* of his rank. There is nothing in either resolution that militates, in the slightest degree, with the propositions I have maintained.—(See above, No. 5, generally, or No. 36.)

99. As to the *manner* of General Harmar's signing his name in 1789 (mentioned p. 17) I have to remark that he added *both* his grades; that he was at the moment probably only in command of his *regiment;* and that the same General Harmar is styled by the government and other superiors, subsequent to that period, *brigadier general*, without the prefix *brevet.*—(See the report of his court of inquiry, Library of Congress, ch 24, No. 440, page 218. [The book is marked *Treasury* on its back.] See also the reports of the Secretary of War, in the Journals of the Senate, about the years 1790–'92.) I *know* that he is styled in the latter *brigadier general*, although he was such by brevet.

100. *Regimental* officers who hold *higher* rank by brevet almost universally add to their signatures *major* or *colonel in the army*, according to their brevets. The Adjutant General's office will furnish innumerable instances of this.

101. I stated in my memorial that I had commanded, by virtue of my brevet, two major generals of the army who would *otherwise* have been entitled to command me. The Secretary, p. 18, presumes me to mean Major Generals Gaines and Macomb, and he is right in his conjecture. He adds that his office furnishes no evidence of the fact other than my assertion, and that those officers (each for himself) deny the fact.

102. Here is another instance of my being prejudged on testimony with which I have not been confronted before a court, and the facts involved are as material to my rights as to my honor.

103. I commanded General Macomb, on the board for the reduction of the army, in the spring of 1815, for some days before the arrival of General Brown: present, Generals Macomb and Ripley. I *ordered* the board to meet from day to day, and adjourned it in like manner, as the senior and presiding officer. The business of the board and its arrangements were propounded and regulated by me. General Macomb was then and there under my orders, and the certificates to those facts of Major Belton and Mr. Lambert, the two recorders, are on file in the War Department.—(See my letter to the Secretary of War, (printed) February 18, 1827, page 86, where the same statement is given.)

104. In respect to General Gaines, I presided at his trial as the senior officer in 1816. Before the organization of the court, I gave him, as senior, and therefore commanding officer, the instructions contained in the paper which will accompany this, marked A.

105. After the court had adjourned, I gave him, in the same capacity, the permission (to enable him to go from New York to Philadelphia) contained in an another accompanying paper, marked B.

106. It is proper to remark that neither act was done as the *president* of the court, but as the senior and commanding officer, and as commander of a geographical district or department. General Gaines obeyed, or availed himself of both permissions or indulgencies. The president of a court, out of court, cannot give an order to a senior.

107. The second of the two papers is copied from my office books of that period, which have been for many years in the Adjutant General's office at this place, and therefore under the control and within the reach of the Secretary of War.

108. To my declaration in the memorial, that the law, the construction of law, and the *settled* practice of the army down to 1828, were in favor of my claim to command General Macomb, or at least to an *exemption* from his command, (see above, Nos. 72, 75,) the Secretary opposes the controversy between General Gaines and myself on the question of relative rank. I alluded in the memorial to the *precedents* which had *actually* occurred, and still maintain, without having been contradicted, and without danger of contradiction, that not a case can be cited against me, unless it be the reported submission of General Gaines himself to the orders of his junior, General Macomb. The controversy into which I had been led with the former, so far as it respected *rank*, was wholly *prospective*, as I had never been for a moment placed under *his* command, whereas, as had just been shown, he had been under *mine*. If, then, as is believed, General Gaines has, since May 28, 1828, submitted to the orders of General Macomb, the case not only does not fall within the period given in the memorial, but ought not to be urged in argument against me; for if brevet rank be valid, the three officers stand—Scott, Gaines, Macomb; if not valid—

Macomb, Gaines, Scott. In this view, General Gaines is not interested in the question of *relative* rank or command. But, perhaps, a motive may be found in that controversy to which the Secretary alludes, (into which I have been most reluctantly drawn, and in which I have but acted on the defensive,) why General Gaines has thrown the weight of his submission to a junior into the argument against me.

109. I regret that it should be supposed, in the letter of the 14th instant, that I had presumed to charge the President "with gross and palpable abuse of authority." I certainly had supposed that he had *misconceived* the law to my prejudice, and I am of the same opinion yet; but I have been far from supposing that the error, if one, was intentional. I have believed, and still believe, the President incapable of wilful injustice. This declaration I have repeated, I think, in all my letters on this subject, and am, therefore, as much surprised as distressed to find myself so much misunderstood.

110. It might be supposed, from a passage in page 21, that, in my correspondence in the controversy with General Gaines, I had merely asserted a claim to precedence over *him*. The principles therein asserted by me in respect to rank were *general*, and not altogether *personal*.

111. In the same page it is said that, from our entrance into the army, General Macomb had been my senior. The declaration, if designed to cover the *whole* period down to his recent appointment, involves an error. According to my views he ceased to be my senior in rank from July 25, 1814, the date of my brevet; and even according to the President's views, from June, 1821. At the latter date General Macomb was cut down to the colonelcy of engineers (by *ordinary* commission) with the *brevet* rank of brigadier general, and (if he did not lose it by that arrangement) with the *brevet* rank of major general from September 11, 1814. He was then but *colonel* by ordinary commission, whereas I was a *brigadier general* by the same sort of commission; and again I was the higher in brevet rank. He was, therefore, according to the views of the President, *promoted over me* in 1828; but according to mine, he is still the junior, and therefore inferior major general. It may be asked, how came the rank of the parties to be reversed in 1814? I refer to the history of the war and the act of 1812, which held out the *promise* of the rank that was won. Is this rank, which has been submitted to, now to be put down in favor of him who has been longest in service? If so, General Macomb has himself (by ordinary commission) passed many who had been his seniors, and therefore wrongfully passed them.

112. I am charged, page 21, of having long been in "*pursuit of promotion.*" The War Department can exhibit many letters from me in defence of my *rank*—not one soliciting *promotion*. When the late appointment was determined upon I was on the western boundary of the Arkansas Territory, and therefore wholly out of the field of *solicitation*. To me the place would not have been *promotion*, though, in respect to *pay and emoluments*, it might have been advantageous.—(See above, No. 32.)

113. It is said, page 21, that I have looked "to the practice of the British army for a principle which [I] should have sought in the Constitution and laws of [my] own country." I have looked to *both*, and have shown that the former most aptly explain the latter. It is added, that, "in overlooking the institutions peculiar to the British army, with which the practice is inseparably connected, but with which we have nothing analogous in our service, [my] application of the practice [has been] to the exclusion of the principle of the British army itself," never to allow a brevet officer "permanently to displace or interrupt the promotion of any other officer."

114. The whole of this passage is founded in misconception, and is therefore as fallacious as it is plausible.

115. There is not a *principle* known to the British army, save the purchase of *regimental* commissions, which we have not copied and adopted. Our organization, grades and titles, rank in general, brevet rank, regimental rank, rules for the government of rank, connexion with the marine corps and militia, the whole of our articles of war, with the exception of the 63d, (see above, Nos. 74, 17,) all were borrowed from the parent country in the year of our independence.

116. The general declaration of the Secretary is, so far as I remember, supported by two specifications: *First*, that "in the British army the brevet is a form of *promotion* to office." This has already been noticed, head IX, above. *Secondly*, that in that army, a brevet officer is never allowed "permanently to displace or interrupt the promotion of any other officer." The first and sufficient reply to this is, that the *reverse of the proposition is equally true.* But this may require a short explanation.

117. In the artillery, engineers, and marine corps, officers succeed to ordinary commissions by seniority (as with us) up to the rank of lieutenant colonel. In all the other regiments ordinary commissions are purchased to the same grade. At the same time, brevets are conferred, throughout the whole army, for special merit and length of service, as with us; and there are no ordinary commissions higher than a lieutenant colonelcy. He, therefore, who first reaches this rank, whether by purchase or brevet, and in the latter case, whether by length of service or special merit, permanently displaces all who *before* were above or below him in all future promotion—unless he himself should be displaced or interrupted by a brevet for special merit.

118. There is one, and only one, material difference between the brevet systems of the two countries, which, of course, is not alluded to in the arguments against me. It is this: in England, brevets are granted by the will of the King, without any express provision enacted by Parliament; with us, under a kind of *proclamation*, (the act of 1812,) made by the representatives of the people to stimulate their military servants to deeds of valor in war—or in peace to cultivate the science and virtues of good soldiers, with a view to defensive war.

119. What the law has thus granted, I trust nothing but the law may be allowed to take away.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT, *Major General United States Army.*

Hon. WILLIAM DRAYTON, *&c., &c.*

Accompanying papers, &c.

Documents A and B, referred to in Nos. 104, 105.

Documents C and D. Letters from General Harrison and Captain Slough to General Scott, relative to the brevets of Generals Harmar, Butler, and Harrison.

Document E. General order, May 17, 1815.

Document F. Adjutant General's answers to General Scott's interrogatories.

General Scott's two commissions.

A.

Copy of a letter from General Scott to General Gaines, referred to (No. 104) in General Scott's letter to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, January 17, 1829.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD MILITARY DEPARTMENT, *New York, August 30, 1816.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date.

If you have not been formally deprived of your sword, on the charges on which you are to be tried by a general court-martial, of which I am named as the president, *nor expressly ordered* by the proper authority *to consider yourself in a state of arrest*, you will please consider yourself not in arrest until the said court shall be duly organized, when your sword can be delivered to the court.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Brevet Major General E. P. GAINES, *United States Army.*

LOWER RED HOOK, *New York, November 17, 1827.*

I certify that the above letter is a true copy of one recorded by me in the private letter book of Major General Scott, which exhibits a correct transcript of the original letter written by General Scott and sent to General Gaines.

LOWNDES BROWN.

N. B.—Copies of letters written by the general were left purposely without signature, to be filled up by the general; those written by myself, when copied, I signed.

L. B.

NOTE.—Lieutenant Lowndes Brown was, at the date of this letter, my sole aide-de-camp.—(See the Army Register for that period.)

WINFIELD SCOTT.

B.

Order from General Scott to General Gaines, referred to (No. 105) in General Scott's letter to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, January 17, 1829.

DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *November 1, 1816.*

Major General Gaines will please consider himself at liberty to await the orders of the War Office on the proceedings of the general court-martial of which Major General Scott is president, in any part of the United States General Gaines may think proper.

By order of Major General Scott:

CHARLES J. NOURSE, *Assistant Adjutant General United States Army.*

True copy:

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

C.

Letter from General Harrison to General Scott, relative to two cases of brevet rank, (appended to General Scott's letter to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, January 17, 1829.)

WASHINGTON, *May 29, 1828.*

DEAR GENERAL: In answer to your inquiries, I state that you are correct as to the kind of commission under which I acted in the commencement of the late war. I was governor of the Indiana Territory, and being in Kentucky when the news of Hull's surrender arrived, I was sent for by the then governor, (Scott,) and requested to take command of a detachment of troops which had marched a few days before, destined to reinforce Hull. The governor formed a council consisting of all the public characters who were within his reach. Among them were the governor elect, (Shelby,) and General Hopkins, a revolutionary officer. It was, I understood, the unanimous recommendation of this council that he should give me the commission of major general by brevet in the militia of Kentucky. This was done, and I received his orders to follow the detachment of troops above mentioned, which was then commanded by Brigadier General Payne, and consisted of three Kentucky regiments and a body of United States regulars under Colonel Wells. These troops were led by me to the frontiers, and formed part of the northwestern army. I received, shortly after, an appointment of brigadier in the army of the United States, which I declined. In the beginning of September I was informed by the Secretary of War that I was appointed to the command of the northwestern army. I received at that time no other commission, but continued to act under the brevet commission until some time in January, 1813, when I was appointed major general in the army of the United States. Whilst I was acting under the brevet appointment, I commanded Brigadier General Winchester, of the United States army, and five militia brigadiers, and never heard the least objection made to the efficacy of the brevet commission.

I did not join the army until after the action of the 4th November, 1791, but I joined very shortly after, and I have always understood and believed that General Butler had received the appointment of major general by brevet to give him the command of Harmar, who was a brigadier by brevet. By

looking at the law of 1791, (March, I think,) you will see that the President was authorized to appoint a major general and brigadier general. St. Clair was appointed to the first, as the records of the Senate show; but Butler was appointed to both commissions in the recess. There were numerous publications in the Philadelphia papers in the winter of 1791–'92, in which it will be seen that Butler was a major general.

Captain Jacob Slough, (an uncle of Commissary General Gibson,) of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, can give you all the information on the subject.

Yours truly,

W. H. HARRISON.

Major General Scott.

D.

Captain Slough to General Scott, relative to the brevet of Butler and Harmar, (appended to General Scott's letter to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, January 17, 1829.)

Sir: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th day before yesterday, and after one day's reflection on the occurrences of more than thirty years' standing, have sat down to answer you, which I do with very great pleasure.

The first point to which you wish my answer is, "Do you recollect about what time the brevet making Butler major general was sent? Do you recollect the motive or reasons which induced General Washington to grant the brevet to Butler?" My answer is, that I have no knowledge of my own on the subject, but from conversations which took place among the field officers, at which I was present, they agreed in the opinion that General Butler was promoted that the command of the army might devolve on him in case of the death of St. Clair or his absence from the army. Those field officers were Colonels Hamtrampk, Gibson, and Darke, Majors Furgeson and Hart. I know nothing of the motives which induced General Washington to send the brevet to Butler, or the time when it was sent. Captain John Morgan, who was his aide-de-camp, may perhaps know what became of the papers; he resides at Morganza, in Washington county, Pennsylvania; or they may, perhaps, be found among Captain Edward Buller's papers, in Tennessee, or Isaac Wayne, esq., of Chester county, (son of General Wayne,) may have them. If, on reflection, anything further occurs to me, I will immediately communicate it.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

JACOB SLOUGH.

E.

General Order, May 17, 1815, arranging the relative rank of Generals Scott, Ripley, Gaines, and Macomb, (appended to General Scott's letter to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, January 17, 1829.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, *May* 17, 1815.

Major General Brown will assume the command of the division of the north.

Major General Jackson will assume the command of the division of the south.

Major General Ripley and Major General Macomb will, for the present, act as brigadier generals in the division of the north.

Major General Scott and Major General Gaines will, for the present, act as brigadier generals in the division of the south.

The field officers retained in service will report themselves without delay to the major generals of the division to which their regiments are assigned, and the company officers will report themselves without delay to the commanding officers of their regiments. The officers of the corps of artillery, now on duty in the division of the north, will report to the commanding generals of that division, and the officers of the corps of artillery, now on duty in the division of the south, will report to the commanding generals of that division.

All officers retained in service for the military peace establishment will immediately transmit duplicate reports to this office. The generals will cause the regiments and corps within their divisions to be formed and distributed according to the system for the organization and disposition of the troops constituting the military peace establishment of the United States which has been this day announced in general orders.

The rules and regulations which are approved by the President of the United States, on the 28th of June, 1814, and all other rules and regulations which have heretofore been made by the Department of War, so far as they are applicable to the military peace establishment, are to be obeyed and enforced.

By order of the Secretary of War:

D. PARKER, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

The foregoing order was originally written by the hand of Mr. Dallas, Acting Secretary of War, and is understood to have been discussed with the President and his Cabinet, so far as it respects the rank of the generals. The *original* I saw in the War Office four years ago. This order was *republished* by direction of the President, February 29, 1828.

In 1815 General Macomb was senior in ordinary rank to General Ripley, as General Gaines was senior to me by ordinary rank. The four generals were nevertheless, arranged according to brevet rank.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

F.

Adjutant General's answers to General Scott's interrogatories, referred to in General Scott's letter to the chairman of the Military Committee, (House of Representatives,) dated January 17, 1829.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 10, 1829.

SIR: Your communication of the 5th instant, requesting answers to certain interrogatories therein enumerated, and the enclosed letter from the Secretary of War, referring to the subject, dated the 7th, were received on the 9th. I hasten, accordingly, to comply with your request.

1st interrogatory. "How many years have you been in the military service of the United States?"

2d interrogatory. "What portion of that time have you served in the staff; with what armies, and under what commanders?"

3d interrogatory. "Is your present rank in the staff by brevet, or otherwise?"

Answer to the 1st, 2d, and 3d interrogatories.

It will be twenty years in February since I first entered the military service of the United States. The 3d of July, 1812, I was transferred from the marine corps to the army, with the commission of captain of artillery; May, 1813, appointed major of brigade (Chandler's) in the army operating at, near, and above Fort George, Upper Canada, under the command of Major Generals *Dearborn, Wilkinson*, &c. After the battle of Stony creek, was assigned to duty in the staff as assistant inspector general; continued to act till a short time before the concentration of the forces on Grenadier island, when, according to my request, I returned to the head of my company. During the campaign on the St. Lawrence, and sojourn of the army at French Mills, under General Wilkinson, in the winter of 1813 and 1814, and at Sackett's Harbor, under *General Brown*, in the spring of 1814, I served with my regiment, except occasionally, when ordered to muster and inspect the troops; May, 1814, received the appointment of major in the staff, (assistant adjutant general;) joined the left division or army of Niagara, under Major *General Brown*, with which army I continued to serve in Canada throughout the campaign, and nearly at its close under Major *General Izard*, who relieved Major General Brown. I should not omit to mention that between the 25th of July and 5th of September, 1814, the left division was commanded at different periods by Brigadier Generals *Ripley, Gaines*, and *Miller*. Moved with the left division, under Brigadier General *Winder*, into winter quarters at Sackett's Harbor; remained in the general staff till the peace with Great Britain; served as aide-de-camp to Major General Brown till the close of 1815, then returned to duty and command in the line; 1818 appointed Adjutant General, with the *brevet* rank of colonel; at the reduction of 1821 reverted to the line; in 1825 again appointed in the staff, the Adjutant General, with *rank* of colonel.

4th interrogatory. "Except in the body of a regiment, in a detachment from the same regiment, or by consent of the senior, have you ever known, prior to May, 1828, a *senior* brevet officer to be under the command of a *junior* officer, whether the junior held his rank by brevet or otherwise?"

Answer to the 4th interrogatory.

I have never known a senior brevet officer, prior to May, 1828, to be under the command of a junior officer, whether the junior held his rank by brevet or otherwise, except in the body of a regiment. There was a period of Major Worth's service at the Military Academy when his brevet was senior to that of the commandant, Major Thayer, but I do not know what was the principle of *compromise** in the case.

5th interrogatory. "Under the same exceptions, and prior to 1828, have you ever known any senior officer to be placed under the command of any junior officer, whether the parties both held rank by brevet or both otherwise, or one held rank by brevet and the other otherwise?"

Answer to the 5th interrogatory.

I have never known any senior officer to be placed under the command of any junior officer, whether the parties both held rank by brevet or both otherwise, or one held rank by brevet and the other otherwise, prior to May, 1828, except in a regiment in which the parties held their commissions, and then in reference to their brevets only. It may be proper to mention that at Jefferson Barracks, in 1827, the question of rank arose between two captains and *brevet* majors† of different regiments on duty there. The controversial point was submitted for the consideration and decision of the Secretary of War, and thence referred to the general-in-chief, (the late General Brown,) who, in reference to the occasion, decided in favor of the senior brevet, and against the supremacy of the lineal rank of the senior captain. During a short interval previous to the decision herein referred to, it is possible the senior brevet may have been placed under the junior *brevet* officer.

6th interrogatory. "Do you know that brevet officers have, by the seniority of their brevet rank, commanded officers *not* by brevet, who respectively were otherwise entitled to the command?"

7th interrogatory. "If the 6th interrogatory be answered in the affirmative, are the cases known few or many?"

Answer to the 6th and 7th interrogatories.

On courts-martial it has frequently happened that brevet officers, by seniority of their brevet rank, take precedence of officers who had not been brevetted, and who but for the supremacy of such brevets would have been their seniors on such service. With respect to *military commands proper*, there have been but very few occasions, I apprehend, within the scope of the question which would serve to illustrate the efficacy of brevet rank. The only one I remember to have heard of occurred at Pensacola in 1821 and 1822, which was, I believe, decided by the then Secretary of War in favor of the senior brevet, but junior officer in the line.‡

* It was by *arrangement* between the parties themselves.—*Note by Winfield Scott.*

† Ketchum and ———.—*W. Scott.*

‡ This was the case of Colonels Fenwick and Clinch. The papers are in the War Office.—*W. Scott.*

8th interrogatory. "Are the words *assign, assignment,* as occasionally or habitually applied to the act of placing officers on duty, or changing them from one duty to another, peculiar to brevet officers, or other officers, or common to all officers?"

Answer to the 8th interrogatory.

The words *assign, assignment,* as occasionally used in orders placing officers on duty, or changing them from one duty to another, is not peculiar to brevet officers, as far as my knowledge or experience may serve; they are common in their application to any officer.

9th interrogatory. "Which is the superior command, a detachment consisting of mixed officers or troops, *or* a like number of officers or troops of an embodied regiment, whether in camp, quarters, column, or line?"

10th interrogatory. "Which is the superior command, a division detached from an army of several divisions, a brigade detached from a line of several brigades, a regiment detached from a line of several regiments, *or* the command of a corresponding body *not* detached?"

Answer to the 9th and 10th interrogatories.

The command of a *detachment* consisting of mixed officers and troops is certainly superior to a command of the like number of officers and troops not detached from a regiment, whether in camp, quarters, column, or line. In like manner the command of a division, or a brigade, or a regiment, *detached* from an army, division, or brigade, must be considered a superior command to any corresponding body *not* so detached.

11th interrogatory. "Can a regimental officer *have* a command, or be *in* a command, with officers or troops of another regiment without being on detached service, or on *detachment?*"

Answer to the 11th interrogatory.

If a regimental officer have a command, or be in a command which is composed of officers and troops of another regiment, he would be deemed to be on *detachment;* so would be any number of companies, I imagine, absent from the colors, relatively considered. When an officer is on *detached service,* however, he is understood to be on some duty unconnected with his regiment, as, for example, ordnance duty, topographical duty, or duty in the Adjutant General's office, &c.

12th interrogatory. Have you known any officer, many or few officers, who held rank in the army only by brevet, detailed as members of general or regimental courts-martial, or as members of both?"

Answer to the 12th interrogatory.

I have on several occasions known officers to be detailed and to sit as members of general courts-martial who held rank in the army only by brevet. I do not remember the occasion of such officers serving on regimental courts-martial.

I have thus briefly responded to your several interrogatories as promptly as was practicable, or consistent with other duties; and, indeed, that an answer might not longer be delayed, I have employed at home the hours which during the day were unavoidably denied me at the office.

I remain, general, with the highest respect and regard, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

Major General SCOTT, *United States Army, Washington.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye that, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity, and abilities of Winfield Scott, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate do appoint, him a brigadier general in the service of the United States, to rank as such from the ninth day of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen. He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of brigadier general by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders as brigadier general. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as he shall receive from me, or the future President of the United States of America, or the general or other superior officers set over him, according to the rules and discipline of war. This commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

Given under my hand, at Washington, this nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the thirty-ninth year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MADISON.

By command of the President of the United States of America:

JAMES MONROE.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye that I do hereby confer on Brigadier General Winfield Scott, of the army of the United States, the rank of major general by brevet in said army, to rank as such from the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, for his distinguished services in

the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and for his uniform gallantry and good conduct as an officer in said army. And I do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command to obey and respect him accordingly. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as he shall receive from me, or the future President of the United States of America, and other officers set over him, according to law and the rules and discipline of war. This commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord [L. S.] one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the thirty-ninth year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President:
JAMES MONROE, *Acting Secretary of War.*

20TH CONGRESS.] No. 397. [2D SESSION.

APPLICATION FOR AN INCREASE OF PAY OF THE SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 29, 1829.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, officers of the United States army, respectfully petition that the act of Congress regulating the pay of the medical department of the army be so amended as to grant to the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army additional compensation for their services. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JAMES HOUSE, *Colonel 1st Artillery.*
J. B. WALBACH, *Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 1st Artillery.*
A. S. BROOKS, *Major 1st Artillery.*
F. WHITING, *Captain 1st Artillery.*
H. SAUNDERS, *Captain 1st Artillery.*
R. M. KIRBY, *Captain 1st Artillery.*
GEO. W. CORPREW, *Lieutenant 3d regiment Artillery.*
H. W. FITZHUGH, *1st Lieutenant U. S. A.*
TIMOTHY GREEN, *1st Lieutenant U. S. A.*
H. W. GRISWOLD, *1st Lieutenant Artillery.*
CHARLES DIMMOCK, *1st Lieutenant 1st Artillery.*
D. D. TOMPKINS, *Lieutenant 1st Artillery.*
WILLIAM H. BELL, *Lieutenant 4th Artillery.*
JAMES A. J. BRADFORD, *Lieutenant 3d Artillery.*
J. DIMICK, *1st Lieutenant 1st regiment Artillery.*
JOHN L'ENGLE, *1st Lieutenant 3d Artillery.*
EDWARD B. WHITE, *2d Lieutenant 3d Artillery.*
WALTER SMITH, *1st Lieutenant 1st Artillery.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *December* 18, 1828.

SIR: In compliance with your request to report my views upon a resolution of the Senate of the 11th instant, I beg leave respectfully to refer to the enclosed extract from a report which will be found among the documents from the War Department submitted to Congress with the President's message at the commencement of the session.

In relation to the propriety of graduating the pay of the surgeons and assistants in proportion to the length of time they may have been in service, I beg leave to state, that of the fifty-three surgeons and assistant surgeons forty-five are of the latter class, and of course can receive only the lowest grade of pay at any period and under any circumstances. The eight surgeons receive but $5 per month and one ration per day more than the assistants, which therefore constitutes the only difference between the oldest surgeon and the youngest assistant; while the oldest assistant, who has been nearly twenty-three years in service, and is among the oldest officers in the army, receives the same pay that he did on his first appointment in 1806. In the year 1816 an additional ration was allowed to every subaltern officer in the army except the surgeons; and by a subsequent law a second ration was given to all lieutenants, $10 per month and an additional ration per day to all captains on duty with their companies. A similar increase has been made to the pay of the lieutenants, surgeons, and surgeons' mates in the navy, so that the surgeons of the army are the only subordinate officers in either service whose compensation has not been increased.

Exclusive of the allowance for forage, the youngest second lieutenant from West Point now receives but $3 per month less than the oldest assistant surgeon; and the youngest captain receives $11 per month more than the oldest surgeon who has been in commission nearly fourteen years.

But four of the surgeons have been appointed within the last ten years; while in the same period fifteen captains have been promoted to majorities, and nineteen colonels and lieutenant colonels appointed

in the respective grades; most, if not all, of whom have received the benefits of brevet commissions previous to their regular promotion; while the senior surgeon and assistant surgeon received precisely the same pay as they did at their appointment—the one fourteen and the other nearly twenty-three years ago.

The compensation asked for by the surgeons, after a given period, say twenty-five years of service, is that of the subordinate officers of other departments; of a quartermaster, for example. If they were allowed an addition of $10 per month and one ration per day for every five years of service, with the same to the surgeon on his promotion, and limiting the increase to each to $20 per month and two rations per day, the highest rate to which the assistant surgeons, constituting at present nearly six-sevenths of the whole, could arrive, would be $28 per month *less* than the quartermaster on his first appointment.

The surgeon who shall have served five years in that grade, and upon an average twenty-five years in the whole, would receive $4 50 per month *more* than the quartermaster, and those who shall remain in service thirty years, on an average, would receive about $20 per month more.

Should a law to this effect be passed this session, but eleven of the assistant surgeons would arrive at the highest rate before the year 1830; seventeen would be at the second, and seventeen at the lowest, which would render the increase to them equivalent to $8 per month and one ration per day to the whole, and would be $2 less per month than has been allowed to *all* captains. Should the number of surgeons be increased to twelve, there could be only ten assistants at the highest rate before June, 1831, and only six surgeons before August, 1836, should they all remain in service.

The increase to the surgeon would of course be greater; but the number is few, and the length of service required more than double in ordinary cases; for if the eleven senior assistants should be promoted to surgeons in the same ratio with the last ten years, the youngest will have been twenty-five years in service on his appointment, and thirty-five on his arrival at the highest rate of pay. On an average it would probably require twenty-five years of service to reach the compensation of a quartermaster, and thirty years to reach the highest rate allowed, while the assistants, at their highest rate, receive, as above stated, $28 per month *less* than a quartermaster; so that while the proposed plan of gradual increase would be far more acceptable to the officers and beneficial to the service, it would, in point of fact, amount to no more than a moderate increase to the whole.

The enclosed calculations will show that, by the increase proposed, the pay and rations of the whole surgeons and assistants will, *on an average*, be no more than that of a captain of the army, while they are less than those of the surgeons of the navy when on duty at sea; and, also, that there is but a trifling difference in point of expense between an increase of $5 per month every three years, as has been proposed, and one of $10 per month every five years, as is desired by the surgeons themselves.

It is believed that, by thus graduating the pay, the department would be rendered more permanent and efficient. I would, therefore, suggest the propriety of authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint an army medical board, whenever it may be deemed expedient, for the examination of candidates for appointment, and of the assistant surgeons in commission This is not required in all cases, as satisfactory evidence of qualification can often be obtained; and it would be exceedingly inconvenient in many, and in point of fact confine the appointments in a great measure to the States near the place where the board might assemble, as few would come from a distance when they may not receive an appointment for several years, if they do at all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

Hon. THOS. H. BENTON, *Chairman Senate Committee on Military Affairs.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *December* 28, 1828.

SIR: In reply to the inquiry whether it be expedient to graduate the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army in proportion to the length of time they may have been in service, I beg leave to remark that forty-five, or very nearly nine-tenths of the whole number, are of the latter class, and, of course, can receive only the lowest grade of pay at any period and under any circumstances. The eight surgeons receive but five dollars per month and one ration per day more than the assistants, which, therefore, constitutes the only difference between the oldest surgeon and the youngest assistant, while the senior assistant, who has been upwards of twenty years in service, and is among the oldest officers in the army, receives the same pay that he did on his first appointment in 1806, although an additional ration has, within a few years, been allowed to every other subaltern officer. It is believed this principle is adopted in relation to the medical department in every other service except our own, and it is manifestly applicable to it in a special manner, because in no other profession is personal experience of such vital importance. When a senior officer of the general staff or of the line is removed, his place is immediately supplied by one who is nearly, if not quite, his equal; and the case is the same in the several promotions that take place down to the cadet who fills the last vacancy, and whose duties are adapted to his years; but the medical graduate who succeeds the experienced surgeon must at once assume all his duties and responsibilities and have the sole care of the health and lives of the corps or garrison to which he may be attached, and the charge is often a serious one to those stationed beyond the reach of all other medical advice.

Upwards of three-fourths of the present assistant surgeons have been appointed within the last eight years, besides many others who have from time to time resigned during that period; and as the prospect of a moderate increase of pay would no doubt retain in the army much of the experience purchased at its expense, it would not only be fair and just towards those by whom this experience is possessed, but it is believed a full equivalent would be received by the public; for the actual expense of recruiting, transporting to most of the military posts, and preparing one or two men to supply the places of those who may have been lost from unskillful treatment, is fully equal to the additional pay of the experienced surgeon, who has been compelled to retire to private practice in consequence of being unable to meet his growing expenses. The reasonableness of this increase will further appear if the surgeon be compared with other officers whose pay is about the same. The captain, for example, receives fifty-eight dollars per month, and the assistant surgeon fifty-two dollars; they have each one servant, and the same allowance of fuel, quarters, &c.; and the latter, if he actually keep horses in service, is also allowed eight dollars per month in lieu of forage, which is generally not more than sufficient to meet the additional

expense; so that, in point of fact, the captain receives six dollars per month more than the assistant surgeon, and but five dollars per month less than the full surgeon, towards defraying his necessary and personal expenses. It is, moreover, perfectly well known that even a subaltern officer can, and actually does, in almost every case, live more conveniently and comfortably than the surgeon, in consequence of the various little offices performed by his men when off duty, all of which are a direct charge upon the latter. But the important difference between the captain and the surgeon is, that the pay of the latter is invariably the same, while the former is constantly advancing to promotion in rank and emolument. The commission of the oldest captain (who, however, is adjutant general with the pay of a colonel) is of July, 1812, and that of the oldest assistant surgeon of March, 1806, a difference of six years. But four assistant surgeons have been promoted in ten years, with the additional pay of only eleven dollars per month, without the possibility of a further increase, while in the same period thirteen captains have been promoted to be majors, and nineteen lieutenant colonels and colonels in their respective grades. Nor has regular promotion been considered sufficient for the officers of the general staff and of the line, and therefore they receive brevet commissions for every ten years of service, and are often entitled to all the advantages of these commissions previous to their promotion. They are, moreover, entitled to double rations when on separate command, and are frequently on staff and other duties, by which their compensation is materially increased, while the surgeon can in no case receive any additional allowance either on account of his situation, the extent or importance of his duties, or his length of service.

The surgeons are not only confined to their original pay, whatever may be the necessary increase of their expenses as they advance in life, but they are more constantly on duty than any other officer in service; for the number being barely sufficient to supply the several posts, they are seldom permitted to leave their stations, as no one else can perform their duties, and they are thus sometimes compelled, in urgent cases, to hire a substitute at their own expense, while at most of the interior posts even this is impracticable, and hence some have been on daily duty for ten years; whereas an officer of the line can at once be relieved by the next in command, or his place be supplied by one of the same grade. This is a consideration of no inconsiderable importance, not only comparatively in relation to others, but positively in relation to the surgeon himself; for cases have occurred where all the officers of a post have been repeatedly changed on account of their ill health, while the surgeon has been compelled to remain at the sacrifice, not only of his health, but in more than one instance of his life; and a standing order has even been issued that he shall in no case be so far from the garrison that he could not be called on in case of accident.

The present compensation, especially of the assistant surgeons, is obviously incompetent to the comfortable support of those who are somewhat advanced in life, although quite sufficient on their first appointment. They are allowed but one servant and one room, with the necessary fuel, and hence they are often under the necessity of applying a considerable portion of their pay to those objects, leaving but four hundred or five hundred dollars for all the other expenses of their families, out of which they are compelled to meet considerable additional expenses incident to their commissions, which are, of course, never incurred by a retired and economical private individual.

To these considerations it may be proper to add that the surgeon is required to be a regular medical graduate in order to become a candidate for appointment, and that all the expenses of a liberal education generally, including both a collegiate and a medical course, are paid by himself, while the cadet is prepared for service at the public expense; and, therefore, while the latter is in some measure refunding an advance, the former ought to receive a reasonable consideration on account of his own investment.

Extract of a report to the Secretary of War, dated November 8, 1828.

"As several posts have for some time been, and still are, without a surgeon, I beg leave to remark that on the reduction of the army in 1821 the surgeons and assistant surgeons allowed by law were just sufficient to supply the several posts and stations then established and occupied. Since that period the number has been considerably increased, so that it is now impracticable to furnish one surgeon to a station, even if they should be all on duty. By the subjoined list it appears that 54 medical officers are required to supply one to each post, while the whole number allowed by law is 53, of which seven are off duty, as above stated, and two are on the march with detachments, leaving but 44 surgeons to 54 stations. At the larger and more sickly posts, however, there should be at least one surgeon and one assistant, and especially at the remote ones on the Arkansas, Missouri, Upper Mississippi, the lakes, and in Florida, where, in case of the death or sickness of the surgeon, medical attendance cannot be obtained on any terms for many months, as was the case not long since. Agreeably to the statement herewith submitted, it appears that the smallest number by which the necessary medical attendance can be furnished is 12 surgeons and 55 assistants, making no allowance for those who may be sick, accompanying detachments, or for the several recruiting stations, except New York and New Orleans. I have therefore respectfully to request that application may be made to Congress at the approaching session for an additional number of medical officers, not less than four surgeons and 10 assistants, in addition to the 8 surgeons and 45 assistants now allowed by law."

Posts.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Posts	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.
Hancock barracks	1	1	Fort Wood		1
Fort Sullivan		1	Fort Pike		1
Fort Constitution		1	Cantonment Jesup		2
Fort Preble		1	Cantonment Towson		1
Fort Independence		1	Cantonment Gibson	1	1
Fort Wolcott		1	Baton Rouge	1	1
Fort Trumbull		1	Jefferson barracks	1	2
Fort Columbus		1	Cantonment Leavenworth	1	1
Fort Lafayette		1	Fort Armstrong		1
Fort Wood, N. Y.		1	Fort Crawford	1	1
New York	1		Fort Snelling	1	1
West Point	1	1	Fort Howard	1	1
Fort Delaware		1	Fort Mackinac		1
Fort McHenry		1	Fort Brady		1
Fort Severn		1	Fort Winnebago		1
Fort Washington		1	Fort Dearborn		1
Washington		1	Fort Gratiot		1
Fort Monroe	1	1	Fort Niagara		1
Bellona arsenal		1	Sackett's Harbor		1
Fort Johnston, N. C.		1	Arsenal near Baltimore		1
Fort Moultrie		1	Arsenal near Pittsburg		1
Fort Johnston, S. C.		1	Arsenal near Watervliet		1
Oglethorpe barracks		1	Arsenal near Rome		1
Arsenal, Augusta		1	Arsenal near Watertown		1
Fort Marion		1			
Cantonment Brooke	1	1	Total	12	55
Cantonment Clinch		1	Present number	8	45
Camp King		1			
Creek Agency		1	Required	4	10
New Orleans		1			

Comparison of the proposed pay and rations of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army with that of captains, agreeably to their present commissions.

Assistant surgeons, first rate	17 =	$884 00
Assistant surgeons, second rate	17 =	1,156 00
Assistant surgeons, third rate	11 =	924 00
Surgeons, first rate	2 =	200 00
Surgeons, second rate	1 =	116 00
Surgeons, third rate	5 =	660 00
Total	53)	3,940 00
		74 34
Monthly pay and rations of a captain		74 00
Average difference per month		34

Comparison of the pay of the surgeons of the navy and that proposed for the surgeons of the army.

Army.	Pay and rations per month.	Navy.	Pay and rations per month.
Assistant surgeon, first rate	$52	Assistant surgeon, first rate	$65
Assistant surgeon, second rate	68	Assistant surgeon, second rate	85
Assistant surgeon, third rate	84	Assistant surgeon, third rate	105
Surgeon, first rate	100	Surgeon, first rate	90
Surgeon, second rate	116	Surgeon, second rate	110
Surgeon, third rate	132	Surgeon, third rate 130 / Surgeon, fourth rate 140 } Mean	135
	552		590
			552
		Difference in favor of the navy surgeon	38

It should be noted that there are 40 navy surgeons to 40 assistants, and in the army but 8 surgeons to 45 assistants, so that at the *same rate* the former would always receive on an average much more than the latter, as one-half of them would be at the rate of full surgeons, whereas in the army the surgeons constitute but about one-seventh of the whole number.

20TH CONGRESS.] No. 398. [2D SESSION.

ON THE DISCHARGE OF A MECHANIC FROM THE ARMORY AT HARPER'S FERRY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 31, 1829.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Thomas Copeland, reported:

That the memorialist sets forth that, being a mechanic at the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, and witnessing there various acts of misconduct, ignorance, negligence, and fraud on the part of Mr. James Stubblefield, the superintendent of the armory, he conceived it to be his duty to communicate them to the Ordnance department, and accordingly did so; that "he holds in his possession the most explicit and flattering testimonials of his good character, capacity, and assiduity;" that nevertheless, on the 13th of May, 1827, he was dismissed from the public service; that, being utterly at a loss to account for his dismissal, he applied for redress to the Secretary of War and the President; but being unsuccessful in these applications, he therefore appeals to Congress, trusting "that it will cause such an inquiry to be made as in its judgment justice so loudly calls for and his present situation claims."

It appears that, in consequence of the above charges against Mr. Stubblefield, a court of inquiry was ordered on the 5th of April, 1827, consisting of Brevet Brigadier General Wool, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Bankhead, and Captain C. H. Thurston, of the 1st regiment of artillery; that the court was directed "to examine and inquire into all matters of accusation which may be laid before it touching the official acts of the accused," James Stubblefield. The court, after a protracted session, and the minute and laborious examination of numerous witnesses, one of whom was the memorialist, pronounced its sentence on the 3d of May, 1827, from which the following extract is submitted:

"From the responsible situation of the accused, and the serious complexion of the charges, the court has endeavored to have as much and as respectable testimony as could be adduced; nor has it confided the investigation to the usual means of evidence alone, but has added, in the cases which would admit of it, that of personal observation. The result of that investigation is, that Mr Stubblefield has discharged his duties as superintendent with fidelity and integrity for twenty years; and that if, in the progress of this trial, some few instances of neglect of minor importance shall have been exposed, they are to be attributed to the state of things at the time, and to the necessity, in the multifarious duties of a superintendent, of confiding some things to the discretion and fidelity of subordinate agents."

In consequence of this decision of the court, the superintendent, by an order of the Secretary of War of the 8th of May, 1827, resumed the charge of the armory at Harper's Ferry, the Secretary at the same time directing "that the persons employed in the public service who have disseminated false and malicious reports or charges to the prejudice of that order and subordination which is necessary at so important an establishment be discharged." Under this order the memorialist was dismissed.

As Mr. Stubblefield has been acquitted of the charges preferred against him by a tribunal organized according to the Constitution and laws, the committee can discover no motive or reason for the interference of this House. It therefore recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That there is nothing contained in the memorial of Thomas Copeland which requires the interposition of Congress.

20TH CONGRESS.] No. 399. [2D SESSION.

ARMY REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1829.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 2, 1829.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 29, 1829.

SIR: In conformity to a resolution of the Senate of the 15th December, 1815, I have the honor to transmit herewith fifty copies of the Army Register for 1829 for the use of the Senate of the United States.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, *United States.*

Register of the army of the United States for 1829.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.	Remarks.
Alexander Macomb, major gen.	May 24, 1828		
Edmund P. Gaines, brig. general	March 9, 1814	Maj. general bvt., Aug 15, 1814	
Winfield Scott ..... do	..... do	Maj. general bvt., July 25, 1814	
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Roger Jones, colonel	March 7, 1825	Adjutant general	
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
John E. Wool, colonel	April 29, 1816	Inspector general; brig. general bvt., April 29, 1826.	
George Croghan ..do	Dec. 21, 1825		
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Thomas S. Jesup, brig. general	May 8, 1818	Quartermaster general	
William Linnard, major	May 12, 1813	Quartermaster, lieut. col. bvt, June 15, 1825.	
Henry Stanton ....do	May 13, 1820	Quartermaster	
George Bender ....do	May 22, 1826	..... do	
Trueman Cross ....do	..... do	..... do	
(20 *assistant quartermasters to be taken from the line*)			
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.			
George Gibson, colonel (50 *assistant commissaries to be taken from the subalterns of the line.*)	April 18, 1818	Com'ry general of subsistence, brig. gen. bvt, Apr. 29, 1826.	

PAY, PURCHASING, AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.

No.	Names and rank.	Rank.	Date of commission.
	PAY DEPARTMENT.		
1	Nathan Towson	Paymaster general	May 8, 1822
		Lieut. col. bvt	July 5, 1814
1	Thomas Wright	Paymaster	June 22, 1815
2	Asher Phillips	....do	Aug. 26, 1815
3	Alphonso Wetmore	....do	Oct. 14, 1815
4	Ben. F. Larned	....do	Nov. 24, 1815
5	David Gwynne	....do	April 29, 1816
6	David S. Townsend	....do	..... do .....
7	Charles B. Tallmadge	....do	Mar. 27, 1818
8	Daniel Randall	....do	July 21, 1818
9	Charles H. Smith	....do	Nov. 24, 1819
10	Thomas Biddle	....do	Aug. 7, 1820
11	A. A. Massias	....do	Dec. 12, 1820
12	T. P. Andrews	....do	May 22, 1822
13	Edmund Kirby	....do	Aug. 5, 1824
14	L. G. De Russey	....do	Sept. 21, 1826
	PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.		
1	Callender Irvine	Commissary gen. of purchases.	Aug. 8, 1812
1	Peter Fayssoux	Storekeeper	
2	.....	....do	
	MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
	Joseph Lovell	Surgeon general	April 18, 1818
1	Thomas Lawson	Surgeon	May 21, 1813
2	Thomas G. Mower	....do	June 30, 1814
3	B. F. Harney	....do	Aug. 17, 1814
4	W. V. Wheaton	....do	Sept. 4, 1816
5	John Gale	....do	April 18, 1818
6	Josiah Everett	....do	Jan. 28, 1820
7	J. P. C. Macmahon	....do	Aug. 5, 1826
8	Wm. Beaumont	....do	Nov. 26, 1827
1	James H. Sargent	Assistant surgeon	June 1, 1821
2	William Turner	....do	..... do .....
3	Foster Swift	....do	..... do .....
4	T. I. C. Monroe	....do	..... do .....
5	Samuel B. Smith	Assistant surgeon	June 1, 1821
6	James Mann	....do	..... do .....
7	Sylvester Day	....do	..... do .....
8	Joseph Eaton	....do	..... do .....
9	George C. Clitherall	....do	..... do .....
10	Joseph P. Russell	....do	..... do .....
11	Richard Weightman	....do	..... do .....
12	William H. Nicoll	....do	..... do .....
13	Robert French	....do	..... do .....
14	Lyman Foot	....do	..... do .....
15	C. A. Finley	....do	..... do .....
16	R. M. Coleman	....do	..... do .....
17	Benjamin King	....do	..... do .....
18	Prestley H. Craig	....do	..... do .....
19	John Jackson	....do	..... do .....
20	John A. Brereton	....do	July 1, 1821
21	Henry Stevenson	....do	July 16, 1821
22	Mordecai Hale	....do	Oct. 27, 1821
23	Richard S. Satterlee	....do	Feb. 25, 1822
24	Zina Pitcher	....do	May 8, 1822
25	Robert M'Millan	....do	July 1, 1822
26	Edwin James	....do	Jan. 27, 1823
27	Samuel G. I. DeCamp	....do	Oct. 10, 1823
28	Edward Macomb	....do	Jan. 20, 1824
29	John W. Baylor	....do	July 8, 1824
30	P. G. Randolph	....do	Oct. 8, 1824
31	Hamilton S. Hawkins	....do	Nov. 22, 1824
32	John Thurston	....do	Jan. 1, 1825
33	Alfred W. Elwes	....do	May 9, 1825
34	Robert C. Wood	....do	May 28, 1825
35	Lawrence Sprague	....do	June 22, 1825
36	Joel Martin	....do	Aug. 15, 1825
37	Thomas S. Bryant	....do	Oct. 5, 1825
38	Philip Minis	....do	April 12, 1826
39	Robert E. Kerr	....do	May 2, 1826
40	Henry Stinnecke	....do	May 8, 1826
41	Robert Archer	....do	Aug. 5, 1826
42	Thomas Lining	....do	Sept. 1, 1827
43	Robert H. Sibley	....do	Oct. 17, 1827
44	Lucius Abbott	....do	Jan. 15, 1828
45	William L. Wharton	....do	Sept. 1, 1828

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Charles Gratiot, commandant of the corps of engineers, chief engineer.
Simon Bernard, assistant engineer, brigadier general by brevet.
Isaac Roberdeau, top. engineer, in charge of the topographical bureau.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment	Brevet, staff, and commission appointments.
	COLONEL.		
1	Charles Gratiot	May 24, 1828	Chief Engineer.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	J. G. Totten	May 24, 1828	Brevet, September 11, 1814.
	MAJORS.		
1	Samuel Babcock	March 31, 1819	
2	Sylvanus Thayer	May 24, 1828	Lieut. col. bvt., March 3, 1823, Supt. Mil. Academy.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	R. E De Russey	February 9, 1815	Major brevet, February 9, 1825.
2	T. W. Maurice	November 12, 1818	
3	John L. Smith	August 29, 1820	
4	George Blaney	July 1, 1824	
5	William H. Chase	January 1, 1825	
6	Richard Delafield	May 24, 1828	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Thomas I. Leslie	March 31, 1819	Paymaster, November 27, 1815, Military Academy.
2	Andrew Talcott	October 1, 1820	
3	Wm. A. Eliason	August 29, 1820	
4	Corn. A Ogden	July 1, 1824	
5	Henry Brewerton	January 1, 1825	
6	Stephen Tuttle	May 24, 1828	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	George Dutton	July 1, 1822	Assistant com. subsistence.
2	Joseph Mansfield	do	
3	Alfred Mordecai	July 1, 1823	
4	Dennis H. Mahan	July 1, 1824	
5	Alexander D. Bache	July 1, 1825	
6	Alexander H. Bowman	do	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Thompson S. Brown	July 1, 1825	
2	William H. C. Bartlett	July 1, 1826	Military Academy.
3	Thomas S. Twiss	do	

TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

	MAJORS, BREVET.		
1	John Anderson	April 12, 1813	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 12, 1823.
2	Isaac Roberdeau	April 29, 1813	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1823.
3	John J. Abert	November 22, 1814	Lieutenant colonel brevet, November 22, 1824.
4	James Kearney	April 29, 1816	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1826.
5	Stephen H. Long	do	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1826.
6	P. H. Perrault	February 17, 1817	Lieutenant colonel brevet, February 17, 1827.
	Assistant Topographical Engineers.		
	CAPTAINS, BREVET.		
1	William Tell Poussin	March 6, 1817	
2	John Le Conte	April 18, 1818	
3	Hartman Bache	July 24, 1818	
4	W. G. McNeill	January 27, 1823	

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

George Bomford, lieutenant colonel, 1st regiment artillery, chief of the department.
George Talcott, captain, August 5, 1813, 2d artillery, major brevet, August 5, 1823.
Henry K. Craig, captain, December 23, 1813, 3d artillery, major brevet, December 23, 1823.
W. Wade, captain, February 9, 1815, 4th artillery, major brevet, February 9, 1825.
R. L. Baker, captain, May 21, 1817, 1st artillery.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
	COLONEL.		
1	James House	May 8, 1822	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	G. Bomford	Feb. 9, 1815	Col. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825. Ord
	MAJOR.		
1	J. B. Walbach	April 25, 1818	Lieut. col. bvt, May 1, 1815.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	A. S. Brooks	July 6, 1812	Maj. bvt., Sept. 11, 1814
2	S. Churchill	Aug. 15, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 15, 1823.
3	W. J. Worth	Aug. 19, 1814	Maj bvt., July 25, 1814. M A.
4	Milo Mason	May 17, 1816	Maj. bvt., May 17, 1826.
5	Hy. Whiting	March 3, 1817	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1814. A.Q.M.
6	F. Whiting	Sept. 10, 1819	
7	R. L. Baker°	May 21, 1817	Ordnance.
8	H. Saunders	Nov. 4, 1823	
9	R. M. Kirby	Aug. 5, 1824	Bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.
10	N. G. Dana	Sept. 15, 1825	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Timothy Green	April 20, 1818	A. C. S.
2	H W. Griswold	Dec. 12, 1818	Adjutant.
3	W. Smith	June 5, 1819	Ordnance.
4	J. Simonson	Oct. 10, 1819	
5	J. Symington	May 17, 1820	Ordnance.
6	M. A. Patrick	Aug. 11, 1820	
7	Giles Porter	Feb. 1, 1823	
8	Geo. Webb	May 15, 1823	A. C. S.
9	J Howard	Nov. 1, 1823	A. C. S.
10	D. Van Ness	Nov. 4, 1823	Ordnance.
11	Justin Dimick	May 1, 1824	A. C. S.
12	Daniel Tyler	May 6, 1824	
13	W. H Swift	Aug. 5, 1824	Top. duty.
14	Lemuel Gates	Feb. 11, 1825	
15	D. D. Tompkins	Mar. 1, 1825	
16	G. D. Ramsay	Mar. 1, 1826	Top. duty.
17	Jonathan Prescott	Mar. 31, 1827	Top. duty.
18	Chas. Dimmock	Feb. 20, 1828	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	W. Wheelright	July 1, 1821	Ordnance.
2	J. H. Cooke	July 1, 1822	Ordnance.
3	Isaac Trimble	do	Top. duty.
4	L. B. Webster	July 1, 1823	Mil Academy.
5	Geo. Nauman	do	Mil. Academy.
6	And. Kinnard	do	
7	John Farley	do	
8	J. N. Dillahunty	July 1, 1824	Top. duty.
9	S V. R Ryan	July 1, 1825	
10	Francis Taylor	do	
11	A. D. Mackay	do	Top. duty.
12	James R Irwin	do	Ordnance.
13	John McClellan	July 1, 1826	Top. duty.
14	John Williamson	do	
15	John H Winder	April 2, 1827	A. C. S.
16	Ebenezer S. Sibley	July 1, 1827	
17	William Maynadier	do	Ordnance.
18	Lucian J. Bibb	do	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Rich'd C. Tilghman	July 1, 1828	
2	Edmund French	do	
3	William Palmer	do	Mil. Academy.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
	COLONEL.		
1	----------		
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Wm. MacRea	April 19, 1814	Col. bvt., April 19, 1824.
	MAJOR.		
1	Roger Jones	Feb. 17, 1827	Lieut. col. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814. Adj. General.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	Wm. Gates	Mar. 3, 1813	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1823.
2	A. C. W. Fanning	Mar. 13, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 15, 1814.
3	J. F. Heileman	May 5, 1813	Maj. bvt., May 5, 1823.
4	George Talcott	Aug. 5, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 5, 1823. Ord.
5	Frs. S. Belton	July 31, 1817	
6	R. A. Zantzinger	Dec. 12, 1818	Brevet, Aug. 15, 1814.
7	J. Mountfort	Aug. 11, 1819	Brevet, Sept. 11, 1814.
8	Thos. C. Legate	May 13, 1820	
9	N. Baden	April 1, 1824	Brevet, Aug. 6, 1823.
10	Elijah Lyon	Feb 20, 1827	Brevet, Jan. 1, 1827.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Richard Bache	June 15, 1817	Brevet, April 17, 1813.
2	G. S. Drane	Nov. 15, 1817	A. C. S.
3	G. W. Gardiner	April 20, 1818	A. C. S.
4	C. S. Merchant	do	
5	Charles Mellon	do	Ordnance.
6	Allen Lowd	do	A. C. S.
7	H. W. Fitzhugh	do	A. Q. M.
8	James S Abeel	do	Bvt., Oct. 1, 1814.
9	R. L. Armstrong	July 2, 1818	Aid to Gen. Scott.
10	H. S. Mallory	May 31, 1819	
11	James Spencer	June 26, 1819	
12	W. Wells	Aug. 28, 1819	
13	F. L Griffith	Nov. 28, 1819	Mil. Academy.
14	S. McKenzie	Feb. 20, 1825	
15	Ed. Harding	May 10, 1826	Ordnance.
16	James Green	May 31, 1826	Adjutant.
17	Abm. C. Fowler	Feb. 20, 1827	
18	Martin Thomas	Oct. 27, 1828	Ordnance.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	G. W. Whistler	July 1, 1819	Top. duty.
2	J. A. Dumest	do	Top. duty.
3	T. P. Ridgeley	Aug 13, 1819	
4	W. C. DeHart	July 1, 1820	
5	J. A. Chambers	do	
6	Joshua Barney	do	Top. duty.
7	Thomas Burke	Oct. 27, 1820	
8	J. A. d'Lagnel	July 1, 1821	Ord. office.
9	T. R Ingalls	July 1, 1822	
10	T. B. Wheelock	do	
11	R. E. Hazzard	July 1, 1824	Top. duty.
12	H. H. Gird°	July 1, 1822	
13	J. M. W. Picton	July 1, 1824	
14	C. F. Smith	July 1, 1825	
15	F. L Dancy	July 1, 1826	Engineer duty.
16	M. M. Clarke	do	
17	John B. Grayson	do	Top. duty.
18	William E. Aisquith	July 1, 1827	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Hugh W. Mercer	July 1, 1828	
2	Joseph L. Locke	do	
3	Thomas B. Adams, jr.	do	

NOTE.—This mark ° affixed to any officer's name denotes a voluntary *transfer*, which is the cause of his anomalous position.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	W. K. Armistead	Nov. 12, 1818	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Wm. Lindsay	Mar. 12, 1813	Col. bvt, March 12, 1823.
	MAJOR.		
1	James Bankhead	Aug. 15, 1813	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1823, Ord.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	Henry K. Craig	Dec. 23, 1813	Maj bvt, Dec. 23, 1823. Ord.
2	M. P. Lomax	Nov. 17, 1814	Maj. bvt., Nov. 17, 1824.
3	Felix Ansart	Nov. 28, 1819	
4	Æneas Mackay	Dec. 31, 1822	A. Q. M.
5	W. L. McClintock	Aug. 11, 1823	
6	Jos. P. Taylor	July 6, 1825	
7	Thomas Childs	Oct. 1, 1826	
8	C. M. Thruston	Feb 17, 1827	
9	U. S. Frazer	May 1, 1828	
10	T. W. Lendrum	Dec. 31, 1828	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	J. W. Phillips	Aug. 4, 1819	
2	James D. Graham	Sept. 8, 1819	Top. duty.
3	J. R. Vinton	Sept. 30, 1819	
4	R. B. Lee	Oct. 31, 1819	Ordnance.
5	Samuel Ringgold	May 8, 1822	Ordnance.
6	G. W. Corprew	Aug. 6, 1822	
7	W. S. Newton	Dec 31, 1822	A. C. S.
8	W. B. Davidson	Jan. 1, 1825	Adj. Gen. office.
9	D. H. Vinton	April 7, 1825	A. C. S.
10	Z. I. D. Kinsley	Aug. 30, 1825	M. Academy.
11	John L'Engle	Dec. 11, 1825	
12	A. Brockenbrough	Oct. 1, 1826	A. C. S.
13	H. Garner	Feb. 26, 1827	Adjutant.
14	F. N. Barbarin	Feb. 28, 1827	A. C. S.
15	M. Burke	May 1, 1828	
16	R. D. A. Wade	Sept. 10, 1828	
17	C. Graham	Sept. 11, 1828	Top. duty.
18	W. S Maitland	Dec. 31, 1828	Ordnance.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	G. S. Green	July 1, 1823	
2	R. P. Parrott	July 1, 1824	M. Academy.
3	N. B. Bennett	ditto	Top. duty.
4	Benjamin Huger	July 1, 1825	
5	J. W. Harris	ditto	A. C. S.
6	Robert Anderson	ditto	Ordnance.
7	William Bryant	July 1, 1826	M. Academy.
8	Bent. H. Henderson	ditto	M. Academy.
9	Edw. B. White	ditto	
10	Dan. S. Herring	ditto	
11	Geo. Woodbridge	ditto	
12	Theop. B. Brown	ditto	M. Academy.
13	Aug. J. Pleasonton	ditto	Top. duty.
14	John Childs	July 1, 1827	Ordnance.
15	Jas. A. J. Bradford	ditto	
16	N. B. Buford	ditto	Top duty.
17	George Fetterman	ditto	
18	Albert E Church	July 1, 1828	M. Academy.
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Robert E Temple	July 1, 1828	M. Academy.
2	George E. Chase	ditto	

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL		
1	J. R. Fenwick	May 8, 1822	Bvt., March 15, 1813.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Abram Eustis	ditto	Brevet, Sept. 10, 1813.
	MAJOR.		
1	Ich. B. Crane	Sept. 15, 1825	Brevet, Nov. 13, 1813.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	B. K. Peirce	Oct. 1, 1813	Maj. bvt., Oct. 1, 1823.
2	M. M. Payne	March 2, 1814	Maj bvt., Mar. 2, 1824.
3	William Wade	Feb. 9, 1815	Maj. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825. Ord.
4	John Erving	April 25, 1818	
5	L. Whiting	May 21, 1822	
6	Samuel Spotts[c]	May 8, 1822	Brevet, Jan. 8, 1815.
7	I. L. Gardner	Nov. 1, 1823	A. Q. M.
8	John Munroe	March 2, 1825	
9	Jac. Schmuck	April 11, 1825	
10	J. W. Ripley	Aug. 1, 1825	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Patrick H. Galt	Sept. 26, 1818	Aid to Gen. Scott.
2	James Monroe	Dec. 31, 1818	A. C. S.
3	I. A. Adams	July 31, 1819	Ordnance.
4	C. Despenville	Sept. 10, 1819	
5	I. M. Washington	May 23, 1820	Ordnance.
6	Harvey Brown	Aug. 23, 1821	A. Q. M.
7	Samuel Cooper[c]	July 6, 1821	Aid to Maj. Gen. Macomb.
8	Charles Ward	July 20, 1822	
9	H A. Thompson	Dec. 31, 1822	Adjutant.
10	Wm. Turnbull	Jan. 15, 1823	Top. duty.
11	W. W. Morris	Aug. 11, 1823	
12	Wm. H. Bell	Nov. 1, 1823	Ordnance.
13	E. G. W Butler	Nov. 6, 1823	Aid to Bvt. Maj. Gen. Gaines.
14	S. B. Dusenbury	March 1, 1825	A. C. S.
15	Wm. W. Wells	April 11, 1825	
16	Edw. C. Ross	Nov. 27, 1826	M. Academy.
17	John B. Scott	July 31, 1827	A. C. S.
18	Horace Bliss	Dec. 31, 1827	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Wm. Cook	July 1, 1822	Top. duty.
2	Walter Gwynn	ditto	Top. duty.
3	Aug. Canfield	ditto	Top. duty.
4	John Pickell	ditto	Top. duty.
5	A. Beckley	July 1, 1823	Ordnance.
6	F. Searle	ditto	
7	F. L. Jones	July 1, 1824	
8	G. W. Long	ditto	M. Academy.
9	J. M. Fessenden	ditto	
10	W. P. Bainbridge	ditto	
11	H. A. Wilson	ditto	
12	R. C. Smead	July 1, 1825	Ordnance.
13	W. F. Hopkins	ditto	M. Academy.
14	W A. Thornton	ditto	M. Academy.
15	Fred. Norcom	ditto	
16	Thomas J. Cram	July 1, 1826	M. Academy.
17	M. C. Ewing	ditto	Top. duty.
18	D. H. Tufts	ditto	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Charles O. Collins	July 1, 1828	
2	John F. Lane	ditto	M. Academy.

FIELD OFFICERS AND CAPTAINS

Of the four regiments of artillery, arranged according to their rank in the line of the artillery.

No.	Names and rank	Date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.
	COLONELS.			
1	W. K. Armistead	Nov. 12, 1818	3d artillery	
2	John R. Fenwick	May 8, 1822	4th artillery	Brevet, March 18, 1813.
3	James House	do	1st artillery	
4			2d artillery	
	LIEUTENANT COLONELS.			
1	William Lindsay	Mar. 12, 1813	3d artillery	Col. bvt., March 12, 1823.
2	William MacRea	April 19, 1814	2d artillery	Col. bvt., April 19, 1824.
3	George Bomford	Feb. 9, 1815	1st artillery	Col. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825.
4	Abraham Eustis	May 8, 1822	4th artillery	Brevet, Sept. 10, 1813.
	MAJORS.			
1	James Bankhead	Aug. 15, 1813	3d artillery	Lt. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1823.
2	John B. Walbach	April 25, 1818	1st artillery	Lt. col. bvt., May 1, 1815.
3	J. B. Crane	Sept. 15, 1825	4th artillery	Brevet, Nov. 13, 1813.
4	Roger Jones	Feb. 17, 1827	2d artillery	Lt. col. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.
	CAPTAINS.			
1	Alex. S. Brooks	July 6, 1812	1st artillery	Major bvt., Sept. 11, 1814.
2	William Gates	Mar. 3, 1813	2d artillery	Major bvt., March 3, 1823.
3	A. C. W. Fanning	Mar. 13, 1813	2d artillery	Major bvt, Aug. 15, 1814.
4	J. F. Heileman	May 5, 1813	2d artillery	Major bvt., May 5, 1823.
5	George Talcott	Aug. 5, 1813	2d artillery	Major bvt., Aug. 5, 1823.
6	Sylvester Churchill	Aug. 15, 1813	1st artillery	Major bvt., Aug. 15, 1823.
7	B. K. Pierce	Oct. 1, 1813	4th artillery	Major bvt, Oct. 1, 1823.
8	H. K. Craig	Dec. 23, 1813	3d artillery	Major bvt, Dec. 23, 1823.
9	M. M. Payne	Mar. 2, 1814	4th artillery	Major bvt, March 2, 1824.
10	W. J. Worth	Aug. 19, 1814	1st artillery	Major bvt., July 25, 1814.
11	M. P. Lomax	Nov. 17, 1814	3d artillery	Major bvt., Nov. 17, 1824.
12	W. Wade	Feb. 9, 1815	4th artillery	Major bvt., Feb. 9, 1825.
13	Milo Mason	May 17, 1816	1st artillery	Major bvt, May 17, 1826.
14	Henry Whiting	Mar. 3, 1817	1st artillery	Major bvt., March 3, 1827.
15	R. L. Baker	May 21, 1817	1st artillery	
16	Francis S. Belton	July 31, 1817	2d artillery	
17	J. Erving	April 25, 1818	4th artillery	
18	R. A. Zantzinger	Dec. 12, 1818	2d artillery	Brevet, August 15, 1814.
19	John Mountfort	Aug. 11, 1819	2d artillery	Brevet, Sept. 11, 1814.
20	F. Whiting	Sept. 10, 1819	1st artillery	
21	Felix Ansart	Nov. 28, 1819	3d artillery	
22	Thomas C. Legate	May 13, 1820	2d artillery	
23	S. Spotts	May 8, 1822	4th artillery	Brevet, January 8, 1815.
24	L. Whiting	May 21, 1822	4th artillery	
25	Æneas Mackay	Dec. 31, 1822	3d artillery	
26	W. L. M'Clintock	Aug. 11, 1823	3d artillery	
27	J. L. Gardner	Nov. 1, 1823	4th artillery	
28	H. Saunders	Nov. 4, 1823	1st artillery	
29	N. Baden	April 1, 1824	2d artillery	Brevet, August 6, 1823.
30	R. M. Kirby	Aug. 5, 1824	1st artillery	Brevet, Sept. 17, 1814.
31	John Munroe	Mar. 12, 1825	4th artillery	
32	Jac. Schmuck	April 11, 1825	4th artillery	
33	Jos. P. Taylor	July 6, 1825	3d artillery	
34	Jas. W. Ripley	Aug. 1, 1825	4th artillery	
35	Nathaniel G. Dana	Sept. 15, 1825	1st artillery	
36	Thomas Childs	Oct. 1, 1826	3d artillery	
37	Charles M. Thruston	Feb. 17, 1827	3d artillery	
38	Elijah Lyon	Feb. 20, 1827	2d artillery	Brevet, January 1, 1827.
39	U. S. Fraser	May 1, 1828	3d artillery	
40	Thomas W. Lendrum	Dec. 31, 1828	3d artillery	

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	J. McNeal, jr	April 28, 1826	Brevet, July 25, 1814.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Z. Taylor	April 20, 1819	
	MAJOR.		
1	D. E. Twiggs	May 14, 1825	Brevet, Sept. 21, 1814.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	S. W. Kearney	April 1, 1813	Maj. bvt, April 1, 1823.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	CAPTAINS—Cont'd.		
2	James H Gale	July 31, 1817	
3	W. V. Cobbs	Mar. 31, 1819	
4	G. Loomis	April 7, 1819	
5	T. F. Smith	April 25, 1819	
6	R. B. Mason	July 31, 1819	
7	Wm. H. Ker	Dec. 1, 1820	
8	G. C. Spencer	June 1, 1822	
9	E. A. Hitchcock	Dec. 31, 1824	M. Academy.
10	Wm. S. Harney	May 14, 1825	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	W. R. Jouett	Mar. 31, 1819	
2	Thos. Barker	July 23, 1820	A. C. S.
3	S. Shannon	Dec. 1, 1820	A. Q. M.
4	R. Lowndes	Aug. 7, 1823	Aid to General Gaines.
5	Sam. McRee	Sept. 30, 1823	
6	Wm. Day	Dec. 25, 1823	
7	Thos. P. Gwynne	Dec. 31, 1824	A. C. S.
8	Jefferson Vail	May 14, 1825	Top. duty.
9	W. M. Boyce	June 30, 1825	Aid to General Macomb.
10	J. J. Abercrombie	Sept 26, 1828	Adjutant.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Wm. Reynolds	July 1, 1823	
2	A S. Miller	ditto	
3	J. W. Kingsbury	Aug. 19, 1823	A. C. S.
4	W L. Harris	July 1, 1824	
5	E. Backus	ditto	
6	O. Cross	July 1, 1825	
7	Geo. W. Garey	ditto	
8	T. B. W. Stockton	July 1, 1827	
9	Joseph H. Lamotte	ditto	
10	Levin Gale	ditto	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Jonas K. Greenough.	ditto	
2	Eros G. Mitchell	July 1, 1828	
3	Jefferson Davis	ditto	
4	J. R. B. Gardenier	ditto	

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	Hugh Brady	July 6, 1812	Brig. Gen. bvt., July 6, 1822.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Alexander Cummings	Aug. 20, 1828	
	MAJOR.		
1	William Whistler	April 28, 1826	Bvt., Dec. 31, 1822.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	A. R. Thompson	May 1, 1814	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1824.
2	N. S. Clark	Oct. 1, 1814	Maj. bvt., Oct. 1, 1824.
3	E. Boardman	Mar. 31, 1817	Brevet, Aug. 1, 1813.
4	T. J. Beall	Sept. 26, 1818	Brevet, Mar. 17, 1814.
5	W. Hoffman	May 1, 1819	
6	G. Dearborn	Sept. 30, 1819	
7	T. Staniford	Mar. 1, 1820	
8	B. A. Boynton	Jan. 8, 1823	
9	Owen Ransom	Jan. 25, 1823	
10	James Young	Dec. 31, 1827	Brevet, June 30, 1824.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	C. F. Morton	Mar. 31, 1819	
2	Seth Johnson	May 1, 1819	A. C. S.
3	Joshua B. Brant	Dec 1, 1819	A. Q. M. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.
4	John Clitz	Dec. 31, 1819	Adjutant.
5	E. K. Barnum	Dec. 31, 1820	
6	John Bradley	Oct. 2, 1822	A. Q. M.
7	E. V. Sumner	Jan. 25, 1823	A. C. S.
8	Samuel L. Russell	Dec. 31, 1827	A. C. S.
9	Carlos A. Waite	May 1, 1828	A. Q. M.
10	J. B. Pendleton	Sept. 17, 1828	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	J. S. Gallagher	Oct. 4, 1820	A. C. S.
2	T. Morris	July 1, 1822	
3	J. J. B Kingsbury	July 1, 1823	
4	J. R. Smith	ditto	
5	H. Day	ditto	Top. duty.
6	W. Bloodgood	July 1, 1824	
7	S. P. Heintzelman	July 1, 1826	
8	Amos B. Eaton	ditto	
9	Silas Casey	ditto	
10	Abner R. Hetzel	July 1, 1827	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Isaac P. Simonton	ditto	
2	Abraham Van Buren	ditto	
3	James F. Izard	July 1, 1828	
4	Wm. L. E. Morrison	ditto	
5	James W. Penrose	ditto	

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	H. Leavenworth	Dec. 16, 1825	Brevet, July 25, 1814.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Enos Cutler	April 28, 1826	
	MAJOR.		
1	D. Baker	June 1, 1819	Brevet, Aug. 9, 1812.
	CAPTAINS		
1	John Bliss	May 13, 1813	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823.
2	John Green	Sept. 25, 1814	Major bvt., Sept. 25, 1824.
3	J. Garland	May 7, 1817	A. Q. M.
4	J. S. Nelson	Aug. 13, 1819	Brevet, April 30, 1813.
5	S. H. Webb	July 9, 1820	
6	W. G. Belknap	Feb. 1, 1822	
7	John B. Clark	Mar. 18, 1826	A. Q. M.
8	Andrew Lewis	June 6, 1827	
9	T. J. Harrison	Sept. 23, 1827	
10	James Dean	Oct. 4, 1827	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Hy. H. Loring	Oct. 17, 1820	
2	Sam'l W. Hunt	Feb. 1, 1822	
3	Benj. Walker	Oct. 13, 1823	A. C. S.
4	L. N. Morris	Dec. 31, 1825	A. C. S.
5	Otis Wheeler	April 28, 1826	
6	Hy. Bainbridge	June 6, 1827	

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	FIRST LIEUTS.—Cont'd.		
7	George Wright	Sept. 23, 1827	
8	John D. Hopson	do	
9	J. W. Cotton	Oct. 4, 1827	
10	E. B. Alexander	Dec. 29, 1827	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	E. B. Birdsall	July 1, 1823	Adjutant.
2	Nat S. Harris	July 1, 1825	
3	Joseph Bonnell	do	
4	W. R. Montgomery	do	
5	John Archer	July 1, 1826	
6	Edw. B. Babbitt	July 1, 1826	
7	Richard W. Colcock	do	
8	Charles L. C. Minor	do	
9	Nath. C. Macrae	do	
10	Alex. G. Baldwin	do	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Jefferson Van Horne	July 1, 1827	
2	William S. Stillwell	do	
3	Thomas Cutts	July 1, 1828	
4	Samuel K. Cobb	do	

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	D. L. Clinch	April 20, 1819	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	G. M. Brooke	Mar. 1, 1819	Col. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.
	MAJOR.		
1	William S. Foster	July 7, 1826	Brevet, Aug. 15, 1814.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	James H. Hook	May 20, 1813	Major bvt., May 20, 1823. Office C. G. S.
2	J. S. McIntosh	Mar. 8, 1817	
3	J. M. Glassell	Feb. 10, 1818	
4	Francis L. Dade	Feb. 24, 1818	
5	Philip Wager	May 8, 1818	
6	Henry Wilson	April 20, 1819	
7	R. M. Sands	April 30, 1819	
8	F. W. Brady	Dec. 31, 1820	
9	Wm. Lear	May 1, 1824	
10	G. W. Allen	Jan. 9, 1829	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	J. Page	Jan. 1, 1819	A. C. S.
2	Wm. M. Graham	Aug. 11, 1819	
3	Jos B. Shaw	Feb. 3, 1822	A. C. S.
4	A W. Thornton	April 25, 1823	A. C. S.
5	G. W. Mountz	May 1, 1824	
6	Wm. Martin	Mar. 25, 1826	
7	P. Morrison	Aug. 26, 1826	A. S. C.
8	W. Lacey	Oct. 31, 1826	
9	Eustace Trenor	Nov. 29, 1826	
10	Geo. A. McCall	Jan. 9, 1829	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS		
1	L. Thomas	July 1, 1823	Adjutant.
2	R. D. C. Collins	do	
3	Elias Phillips	do	
4	Gov. Morris	May 24, 1824	
5	F. D. Newcomb	July 1, 1824	
6	Timothy Page	do	
7	James J. Anderson	July 1, 1825	
8	Joseph Clay	do	
9	Samuel R. Alston	do	
10	Washington Hood	July 1, 1827	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Nelson N. Clark	July 1, 1827	
2	William H. Baker	July 1, 1828	
3	Samuel Torrence	do	

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	Wm. Lawrence	Aug. 20, 1828	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	W. Morgan	Nov. 10, 1818	
	MAJOR.		
1	J. H. Vose	Dec. 31, 1820	Bvt., August 4, 1814.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	Geo. Bender	May 13, 1813	Maj. bvt, May 13, 1823, Q. M.
2	J. Fowle	June 10, 1814	Maj. bvt., June 10, 1824.
3	T. F. Hunt	May 20, 1820	
4	J. Plympton	June 1, 1821	
5	D. Wilcox	April 1, 1822	
6	R. A. McCabe	May 1, 1824	
7	Nathan Clarke	June 29, 1824	
8	Thos. Hunt	Sept. 27, 1824	Office of C. G. S.
9	M. Scott	Aug. 16, 1828	
10	G. Lowe	Aug. 20, 1828	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	J. B. F. Russell	Nov. 1, 1821	A. Q. M.
2	Jos. M. Baxley	May 1, 1824	
3	W. E. Cruger	June 29, 1824	Adjutant.
4	W. Alexander	Oct. 31, 1825	
5	St. Clair Denny	Nov. 30, 1827	
6	David Hunter	June 30, 1828	
7	Henry Clark	Aug. 16, 1828	
8	Anthony Drane	Aug. 20, 1828	A. C. S.
9	Alex. Johnston	Aug. 22, 1828	
10	W. B. Thompson	Sept. 30, 1828	Top. duty.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	L. T. Jamison	May 1, 1825	A. C. S.
2	James Engle	July 1, 1825	
3	John M. Berrien	July 1, 1826	Top. duty.
4	Moses E. Merrill	do	A. C. S.
5	Ephraim K. Smith	do	
6	John G. Furman	July 1, 1827	
7	Alexander S. Hooe	do	
8	David Perkins	do	
9	Alexander I. Center	do	
10	Edgar M. Lacy	do	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Isaac Lynde	July 1, 1827	
2	Robert E. Clary	July 1, 1828	
3	James L. Thompson	do	
4	Amos Foster	do	

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	Henry Atkinson	April 15, 1814	Brig gen. bvt., May 13, 1820.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	A. R. Woolley	Dec. 16, 1825	Brevet, Feb. 9, 1825.
	MAJOR.		
1	W. Davenport	Dec. 16, 1825	Brevet, Sept. 28, 1822.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	Bennet Riley	Aug. 6, 1818	
2	J. Clark, jr	Aug. 27, 1822	A. Q. M.
3	John Gantt	Feb. 28, 1823	
4	Jacob Brown	April 7, 1825	A. Q. M.
5	Z. C. Palmer	Feb. 15, 1826	
6	W. N. Wickliffe	do	
7	Henry Smith	July 7, 1826	A. Q. M.
8	Thos. Noel	May 1, 1827	
9	Joseph Pentland	Oct. 31, 1827	
10	Jason Rogers	Aug. 30, 1828	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Geo C. Hutter	Sept. 30, 1823	
2	C. Wharton	July 6, 1825	A. Q. M.
3	R. Holmes	Feb. 15, 1826	A. C. S.
4	G. W. Waters	do	
5	Levi Nute	July 7, 1826	
6	M. W. Batman	Dec. 20, 1826	
7	Geo. Andrews	Feb. 11, 1827	
8	Asa Richardson	May 1, 1827	
9	John Nichols	Oct. 31, 1827	
10	G. H. Crosman	Aug 30, 1828	A. C. S.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	J. Van Swearengen	July 1, 1824	
2	Joseph S. Worth	July 1, 1825	Top. duty.
3	J. S. Thompson	do	
4	Gustavus Dorr	do	
5	Albt. S Johnston	July 1, 1826	Adjutant.
6	Jos. D. Searight	do	
7	F. J. Brooke	do	
8	Thomas H. Pearce	do	
9	John Hills	June 25, 1827	Ordnance.
10	P. St. George Cooke	July 1, 1827	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Nathaniel J. Eaton	July 1, 1827	
2	Robert Sevier	July 1, 1828	
3	Gustave S. Rosseau	do	
4	Thomas Drayton	do	

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	M. Arbuckle	Mar. 16, 1820	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL		
1	J. B. Many	June 1, 1821	
	MAJOR.		
1	Sullivan Burbank	Aug. 20, 1828	Brevet July 25, 1814.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	George Birch	Aug. 31, 1816	Maj. bvt., Aug. 31, 1826.
2	R. B. Hyde	Oct. 31, 1818	
3	Nath. Young	Jan. 1, 1819	
4	Trueman Cross	Sept. 27, 1819	Q. M.
5	Daniel E Burch	June 30, 1820	A. Q. M.
6	H. Berryman	Oct 6, 1822	
7	N. G. Wilkinson	July 31, 1824	
8	B. L. E. Bonneville	Oct. 4, 1825	
9	Pierce Butler	Dec. 16, 1825	
10	John Stuart	June 30, 1828	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS		
1	W. S. Colquhoun	Dec. 31, 1822	
2	E. S. Hawkins	Jan. 22, 1824	
3	Charles Thomas	Mar. 1, 1824	A. Q. M.
4	James L. Dawson	May 1, 1824	A. Q. M.
5	Al. H. Morton	July 31, 1824	A. C. S.
6	Francis Lee	Sept. 24, 1824	A. Q. M.
7	J. R. Stephenson	Oct. 4, 1825	A. C. S.
8	Thomas Johnson	Dec. 16, 1825	A. C. S.
9	T. McNamara	May 26, 1826	
10	Jos. A. Phillips	June 30, 1828	Adjutant.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	J E. Newell	July 1, 1823	
2	Jasper Macomb	May 24, 1824	Top. duty.
3	N. Tillinghast	July 1, 1824	M. Academy.
4	W. G. Williams	do	Top. duty.
5	Joseph Cadle	do	
6	D. S. Miles	do	
7	W. Seawell	July 1, 1825	
8	L. F. Carter	do	
9	Fred. Thomas	July 2, 1825	
10	Gabriel J. Rains	July 1, 1827	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT.		
1	Stephen W. Moore	do	
2	William W. Mather	July 1, 1828	
3	Benj. W. Kinsman	do	
4	Thos. C. Brockway	do	

FIELD OFFICERS AND CAPTAINS

Of the seven regiments of infantry, arranged according to their rank in the line of the infantry.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.
	COLONELS.			
1	Hugh Brady	July 6, 1812	2d infantry	Brig. gen. bvt., July 6, 1822.
2	Henry Atkinson	April 15, 1814	6th infantry	Brig. gen. bvt., May 13, 1820.
3	Duncan L. Clinch	April 20, 1819	4th infantry	
4	Matthew Arbuckle	Mar. 16, 1820	7th infantry	
5	Henry Leavenworth	Dec. 16, 1825	3d infantry	Brevet, July 25, 1814.
6	John McNeal, jr	April 28, 1826	1st infantry	Do.
7	William Lawrence	Aug. 20, 1828	5th infantry	

FIELD OFFICERS AND CAPTAINS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank	Date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.
	LIEUTENANT COLONELS.			
1	Willoughby Morgan	Nov. 10, 1818	5th infantry	
2	George M. Brooke	Mar. 1, 1819	4th infantry	Col. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.
3	Z. Taylor	April 20, 1819	1st infantry	
4	James B. Many	June 1, 1821	7th infantry	
5	A. R. Woolley	Dec. 16, 1825	6th infantry	Brevet, February 9, 1825.
6	Enos Cutler	April 28, 1826	3d infantry	
7	Alexander Cummings	Aug. 20, 1828	2d infantry	
	MAJORS.			
1	Daniel Baker	June 1, 1819	3d infantry	Brevet, August 9, 1812.
2	Josiah H. Vose	Dec. 31, 1820	5th infantry	Brevet, August 4, 1814.
3	David E. Twiggs	May 14, 1825	1st infantry	Brevet, Sept. 21, 1814.
4	William Davenport	Dec. 16, 1825	6th infantry	Brevet, Sept. 28, 1822.
5	William Whistler	April 28, 1826	2d infantry	Brevet, Dec. 31, 1822.
6	William S. Foster	July 7, 1826	4th infantry	Brevet, August 15, 1814.
7	Sullivan Burbank	Aug. 20, 1828	7th infantry	Brevet, July 25, 1814.
	CAPTAINS			
1	Stephen W. Kearney	April 1, 1813	1st infantry	Major bvt., April 1, 1823.
2	George Bender	May 13, 1813	5th infantry	Major bvt, May 13, 1823.
3	John Bliss	——do——	3d infantry	Do.
4	James H. Hook	May 20, 1813	4th infantry	Major bvt., May 20, 1823.
5	Alex. R. Thompson	May 1, 1814	2d infantry	Major bvt., May 1, 1824.
6	John Fowle	June 10, 1814	5th infantry	Major bvt., June 10, 1824.
7	John Green	Sept. 25, 1814	3d infantry	Major bvt., Sept. 25, 1824.
8	Newman S. Clarke	Oct. 1, 1814	2d infantry	Major bvt., Oct. 1, 1824.
9	George Birch	Aug. 31, 1816	7th infantry	Major bvt., Aug 31, 1826.
10	J. S. McIntosh	Mar. 8, 1817	4th infantry	
11	Elijah Boardman	Mar 31, 1817	2d infantry	Brevet, August 1, 1813.
12	John Garland	May 7, 1817	3d infantry	
13	James H. Gale	July 31, 1817	1st infantry	
14	James M. Glassell	Feb. 10, 1818	4th infantry	
15	F. L. Dade	Feb. 24, 1818	4th infantry	
16	Philip Wager	May 8, 1818	4th infantry	
17	Bennet Riley	Aug. 6, 1818	6th infantry	
18	Thomas J. Beall	Sept. 26, 1818	2d infantry	Brevet, March 17, 1814.
19	R. B. Hyde	Oct. 31, 1818	7th infantry	
20	Nathaniel Young	Jan. 1, 1819	7th infantry	
21	W. V. Cobbs	Mar. 31, 1819	1st infantry	
22	Gustavus Loomis	April 7, 1819	1st infantry	
23	Henry Wilson	April 20, 1819	4th infantry	
24	Thomas F. Smith	April 25, 1819	1st infantry	
25	Richard M. Sands	April 30, 1819	4th infantry	
26	William Hoffman	May 1, 1819	2d infantry	
27	R. B. Mason	July 31, 1819	1st infantry	
28	Joseph S. Nelson	Aug. 13, 1819	3d infantry	Brevet, April 30, 1813.
29	Trueman Cross	Sept. 27, 1819	7th infantry	
30	Greenleaf Dearborn	Sept. 30, 1819	2d infantry	
31	Thomas Staniford	Mar. 1, 1820	2d infantry	
32	Thomas F. Hunt	May 20, 1820	5th infantry	
33	Daniel E. Burch	June 30, 1820	7th infantry	
34	Stephen H. Webb	July 9, 1820	3d infantry	
35	William H. Ker	Dec. 1, 1820	1st infantry	
36	F. W. Brady	Dec. 31, 1820	4th infantry	
37	J. Plympton	June 1, 1821	5th infantry	
38	W. G. Belknap	Feb. 1, 1822	3d infantry	
39	Delafayette Wilcox	April 1, 1822	5th infantry	
40	G. C. Spencer	June 1, 1822	1st infantry	
41	J. Clark, jr.	Aug. 27, 1822	6th infantry	
42	H. Berryman	Oct. 6, 1822	7th infantry	
43	B. A. Boynton	Jan. 8, 1823	2d infantry	
44	Owen Ransom	Jan. 25, 1823	2d infantry	
45	John Gantt	Feb. 28, 1823	6th infantry	
46	Robert A. McCabe	May 1, 1824	5th infantry	
47	William Lear	——do——	4th infantry	
48	Nathan Clark	June 29, 1824	5th infantry	
49	N. G. Wilkinson	July 31, 1824	7th infantry	
50	Thomas Hunt	Sept. 27, 1824	5th infantry	
51	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Dec. 31, 1824	1st infantry	
52	Jacob Brown	April 7, 1825	6th infantry	
53	W. S. Harney	May 14, 1825	1st infantry	
54	B. L. E. Bonneville	Oct. 4, 1825	7th infantry	
55	Pierce Butler	Dec. 16, 1825	7th infantry	
56	Zalmon C. Palmer	Feb. 15, 1826	6th infantry	
57	William N. Wickliffe	——do——	6th infantry	
58	John B. Clark	Mar. 18, 1826	3d infantry	
59	Henry Smith	July 7, 1826	6th infantry	
60	Thomas Noel	May 1, 1827	6th infantry	
61	Andrew Lewis	June 6, 1827	3d infantry	
62	Thomas J. Harrison	Sept. 23, 1827	3d infantry	
63	James Dean	Oct. 4, 1827	3d infantry	
64	Joseph Pentland	Oct. 31, 1827	6th infantry	
65	James Young	Dec. 31, 1827	2d infantry	Brevet, June 30, 1824.

FIELD OFFICERS AND CAPTAINS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.
	CAPTAINS—Continued.			
66	John Stuart	June 30, 1828	7th infantry	
67	Martin Scott	Aug. 16, 1828	5th infantry	
68	Gideon Lowe	Aug. 20, 1828	5th infantry	
69	Jason Rogers	Aug. 30, 1828	6th infantry	
70	George W. Allen	Jan. 9, 1829	4th infantry	

RELATIVE RANK

Of the field officers and captains of the artillery and infantry.

No.	Names, rank, and date of appointment.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.	Remarks.
	COLONELS.			
1	Hugh Brady, July 6, 1812	2d infantry	Brig. gen. bvt, July 6, 1822	
2	Henry Atkinson, April 15, 1814	6th infantry	Brig. gen. bvt., May 13, 1820	
3	W. K. Armistead, November 12, 1818	3d artillery		
4	Duncan L. Clinch, April 20, 1819	4th infantry		
5	Matthew Arbuckle, March 16, 1820	7th infantry		
6	John R. Fenwick, May 8, 1822	4th artillery	Brevet, March 18, 1813	
7	James House, May 8, 1822	1st artillery		
8	Henry Leavenworth, December 16, 1825	3d infantry	Brevet, July 25, 1814	
9	John McNeal, jr., April 28, 1826	1st infantry	do	
10	William Lawrence, August 20, 1828	5th infantry		
11		2d artillery		
	LIEUTENANT COLONELS.			
1	William Lindsay, March 12, 1813	3d artillery	Col. bvt., March 12, 1823	
2	William MacRea, April 19, 1814	2d artillery	Col. bvt, April 19, 1824	
3	George Bomford, February 9, 1815	1st artillery	Col. bvt., February 9, 1825	
4	Willoughby Morgan, November 10, 1818	5th infantry		
5	George M. Brooke, March 1, 1819	4th infantry	Col. bvt., September 17, 1814	
6	Zach. Taylor, April 20, 1819	1st infantry		
7	James B. Many, June 1, 1821	7th infantry		
8	Abraham Eustis, May 8, 1822	4th artillery	Brevet, September 10, 1813	
9	A. R. Woolley, December 16, 1825	6th infantry	Brevet, February 9, 1825	
10	Enos Cutler, April 28, 1826	3d infantry		
11	Alexander Cummings, August 20, 1828	2d infantry		
	MAJORS.			
1	James Bankhead, August 15, 1813	3d artillery	Lieut. col. bvt., August 15, 1823	
2	John B. Walbach, April 25, 1818	1st artillery	Lieut. col. bvt., May 1, 1815	
3	Daniel Baker, June 1, 1819	3d infantry	Brevet, August 9, 1812	
4	Josiah H. Vose, December 31, 1820	5th infantry	Brevet, August 4, 1814	
5	David E. Twiggs, May 14, 1825	1st infantry	Brevet, September 21, 1814	
6	J. B. Crane, September 15, 1825	4th artillery	Brevet, November 13, 1813	
7	William Davenport, December 16, 1825	6th infantry	Brevet, September 28, 1822	
8	William Whistler, April 28, 1826	2d infantry	Brevet, December 31, 1822	
9	W. S. Foster, July 7, 1826	4th infantry	Brevet, August 15, 1814	
10	Roger Jones, February 17, 1827	2d artillery	Lieut. col. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814	
11	Sullivan Burbank, August 20, 1828	7th infantry	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814	
	CAPTAINS.			
1	Alexander S. Brooks, July 6, 1812	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., September 11, 1814	
2	William Gates, March 3, 1813	2d artillery	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1823	
3	A. C. W. Fanning, March 13, 1813	2d artillery	Maj. bvt., August 15, 1814	
4	Stephen W. Kearney, April 1, 1813	1st infantry	Maj. bvt., April 1, 1823	
5	J. F. Heileman, May 5, 1813	2d artillery	Maj. bvt., May 5, 1823	
6	George Bender, May 13, 1813	5th infantry	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823	
7	John Bliss, May 13, 1813	3d infantry	do	
8	James H. Hook, May 20, 1813	4th infantry	Maj. bvt., May 20, 1823	
9	George Talcott, August 5, 1813	2d artillery	Maj. bvt., August 5, 1823	
10	Sylvester Churchill, August 15, 1813	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., August 15, 1823	
11	Benjamin K. Pierce, October 1, 1813	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., October 1, 1823	
12	Henry K. Craig, December 23, 1813	3d artillery	Maj. bvt., December 23, 1823	
13	M. M. Payne, March 2, 1814	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., March 2, 1824	
14	Alex. R. Thompson, May 1, 1814	2d infantry	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1824	
15	J. Fowle, June 10, 1814	5th infantry	Maj. bvt., June 10, 1824	
16	W. J. Worth, August 19, 1814	1st artillery	Maj. bvt, July 25, 1814	
17	John Green, September 25, 1814	3d infantry	Maj. bvt., September 25, 1824	
18	Newman S. Clarke, October 1, 1814	2d infantry	Maj. bvt., October 1, 1824	
19	M. P. Lomax, November, 17, 1814	3d artillery	Maj. bvt., November 17, 1824	
20	W. Wade, February 9, 1815	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., February 9, 1825	
21	Milo Mason, May 17, 1816	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., May 17, 1826	
22	George Birch, August 31, 1816	7th infantry	Maj. bvt., August 31, 1826	
23	Henry Whiting, March 3, 1817	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1827	
24	J. S. McIntosh, March 8, 1817	4th infantry		
25	Elijah Boardman, March 31, 1817	2d infantry	Brevet, August 1, 1813	

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of appointment.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.	Remarks
	CAPTAINS—Continued.			
26	John Garland, May, 7, 1817	3d infantry		
27	Rufus L Baker, May 21, 1817	1st artillery		
28	Francis S. Belton, July 31, 1817	2d artillery		
29	James H. Gale, July 31, 1817	1st infantry		
30	James M. Giassell, February 10, 1818	4th infantry		
31	Francis E. Dade, February 24, 1818	4th infantry		
32	J. Erving, April 25, 1818	4th artillery		
33	Philip Wager, May 8, 1818	4th infantry		
34	Bennet Riley, August 6, 1818	6th infantry		
35	Thomas J. Beall, September 26, 1818	2d infantry	Brevet, March 17, 1814	
36	R. B. Hyde, October 31, 1818	7th infantry		
37	R. A. Zantzinger, December 12, 1818	2d artillery	Brevet, August 15, 1814	
38	Nathaniel Young, January 1, 1819	7th infantry		
39	W V. Cobbs, March 31, 1819	1st infantry		
40	Gustavus Loomis, April 7, 1819	1st infantry		
41	Henry Wilson, April 20, 1819	4th infantry		
42	Thomas F. Smith, April 25, 1819	1st infantry		
43	Richard M Sands, April 30, 1819	4th infantry		
44	William Hoffman, May 1, 1819	2d infantry		
45	R B. Mason, July 31, 1819	1st infantry		
46	John Mountfort, August 11, 1819	2d artillery	Brevet, September 11, 1814	
47	J. S. Nelson, August 13, 1819	3d infantry	Brevet, April 30, 1813	
48	F. Whiting, September 10, 1819	1st artillery		
49	Trueman Cross, September 27, 1819	7th infantry		
50	Greenleaf Dearborn, September 30, 1819	2d infantry		
51	Felix Ansart, November 28, 1819	3d artillery		
52	Thomas Staniford, March 1, 1820	2d infantry		
53	Thomas C. Legate, May 13, 1820	2d artillery		
54	Thomas F. Hunt, May 20, 1820	5th infantry		
55	Daniel E. Burch, June 30, 1820	7th infantry		
56	Stephen H. Webb, July 9, 1820	3d infantry		
57	William H. Ker, December 1, 1820	1st infantry		
58	F. W. Brady, December 31, 1820	4th infantry		
59	J. Plympton, June 1, 1821	5th infantry		
60	W. G. Belknap, February 1, 1822	3d infantry		
61	D. Wilcox, April 1, 1822	5th infantry		
62	Samuel Spotts, May 8, 1822	4th artillery	Brevet, January 8, 1815	
63	Levi Whiting, May 21, 1822	4th artillery		
64	G. C. Spencer, June 1, 1822	1st infantry		
65	J. Clark, jr., August 27, 1822	6th infantry		
66	Henry Berryman, October 6, 1822	7th infantry		
67	Æneas Mackay, December 31, 1822	3d artillery		
68	Benjamin A. Boynton, January 8, 1823	2d infantry		
69	Owen Ranson, January 25, 1823	2d infantry		
70	John Gantt, February 28, 1823	6th infantry		
71	W. L. McClintock, August 11, 1823	3d artillery		
72	J. L. Gardner, November 1, 1823	4th artillery		
73	Henry Saunders, November 4, 1823	1st artillery		
74	N. Baden, April 1, 1824	2d artillery	Brevet, August 6, 1823	
75	Robert A. McCabe, May 1, 1824	5th infantry		
76	W. Lear, May 1, 1824	4th infantry		
77	Nath. Clark, June 29, 1824	5th infantry		
78	N. G. Wilkinson, July 31, 1824	7th infantry		
79	R. M Kirby, August 5, 1824	1st artillery	Brevet, September 17, 1814	
80	Thomas Hunt, September 27, 1824	5th infantry		
81	Ethan A. Hitchcock, December 31, 1824	1st infantry		
82	John Munroe, March 2, 1825	4th artillery		
83	Jacob Brown, April 7, 1825	6th infantry		
84	J. Schmuck, April 11, 1825	4th artillery		
85	W. S. Harney, May 14, 1825	1st infantry		
86	Joseph P. Taylor, July 6, 1825	3d artillery		
87	James W. Ripley, August 1, 1825	4th artillery		
88	Nath. G. Dana, September 15, 1825	1st artillery		
89	B. L E. Bonneville, October 4, 1825	7th infantry		
90	Pierce Butler, December 16, 1825	7th infantry		
91	Z C. Palmer, February 15, 1826	6th infantry		
92	W. N. Wickliffe, February 15, 1826	6th infantry		
93	John B. Clark, March 18, 1826	3d infantry		
94	Henry Smith, July 7, 1826	6th infantry		
95	Thomas Childs, October 1, 1826	3d artillery		
96	Charles M. Thruston, February 17, 1827	3d artillery		
97	Elijah Lyon, February 20, 1827	2d artillery	Brevet, January 1, 1827	
98	Thomas Noel, May 1, 1827	6th infantry		
99	Andrew Lewis, June 6, 1827	3d infantry		
100	Thomas J. Harrison, September 23, 1827	3d infantry		
101	James Dean, October 4, 1827	3d infantry		
102	Joseph Pentland, October 31, 1827	6th infantry		
103	James Young, December 31, 1827	2d infantry	Brevet, June 30, 1824	
104	U. S. Fraser, May 1, 1828	3d artillery		
105	John Stuart, June 30, 1828	7th infantry		
106	Martin Scott, August 16, 1828	5th infantry		
107	Gideon Lowe, August 20, 1828	5th infantry		
108	Jason Rogers, August 30, 1828	6th infantry		
109	Thomas W. Lendrum, December 31, 1828	3d artillery		
110	George W. Allen, January 9, 1829	4th infantry		

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

INSPECTOR.

Colonel Charles Gratiot, chief of the corps of engineers.

SUPERINTENDENT AND COMMANDANT.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. Thayer, corps of engineers.

ACADEMIC STAFF.

PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING.

David B. Douglass, A. M.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Brevet Second Lieutenant William H. C. Bartlett, corps of engineers.
Second Lieutenant William Bryant, third artillery.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

Charles Davies, A. M.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Ross, fourth artillery.
Second Lieutenant L. B. Webster, first artillery.
Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Cram, fourth artillery.
Second Lieutenant Albert E. Church, third artillery
Brevet Second Lieutenant Robert E. Temple, third artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant John F. Lane, fourth artillery.
Cadet Charles Mason, first class.

CHAPLAIN AND PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND ETHICS.

Thomas Warner.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR.

Second Lieutenant B. H. Henderson, third artillery.

PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Edward H. Courtenay.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Second Lieutenant Robert P. Parrot, third artillery
Second Lieutenant George W. Long, fourth artillery.

FIRST TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Claudius Berard.

SECOND TEACHER.

Joseph Du Commun.

ASSISTANT TEACHER.

Second Lieutenant George Nauman, first artillery.

TEACHER OF DRAWING.

Thomas Gimbrede.

ASSISTANT TEACHER.

Second Lieutenant Theophilus B. Brown, fourth artillery.

INSTRUCTOR OF INFANTRY TACTICS.

Captain Ethan A. Hitchcock, first infantry.

ASSISTANT INSTRUCTORS.

Second Lieutenant William A. Thornton, fourth artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant William Palmer, first artillery.

INSTRUCTOR OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Z. J. D. Kinsley, third artillery.

ACTING PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Second Lieutenant William F. Hopkins, fourth artillery.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR.

Second Lieutenant N. Tillinghast, seventh infantry.

SWORD MASTER.

Louis S. Simon.

MILITARY STAFF.

QUARTERMASTER.

Captain Æneas Mackay, third artillery.

SURGEON.

Dr. W. V. Wheaton.

PAYMASTER AND TREASURER.

First Lieutenant Thomas J. Leslie, corps of engineers.

ADJUTANT.

First Lieutenant F. L. Griffith, second artillery.

"ARTILLERY SCHOOL OF PRACTICE," FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA.

Commandant, Colonel James House, first artillery.
Director, Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Walbach, first artillery.
Major, William J. Worth, first artillery.
Adjutant, Lieutenant Charles Dimmock, first artillery.
Assistant quartermaster, Lieutenant H. W. Fitzhugh, second artillery.
Assistant commissary of subsistence, Lieutenant T. Green, first artillery.
Surgeon, Josiah Everett.
Assistant surgeon, Robert Archer.
Ordnance officer, Lieutenant William H. Bell, fourth artillery.
Assistant ordnance officer, Lieutenant W. Maynadier, first artillery.

The following list of cadets is attached to the Army Register conformably to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy requiring the names of the most distinguished cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose at each annual examination.

REPORTED AT THE EXAMINATION IN JUNE, 1828.

Names.	Studies in which each cadet particularly excels.
FIRST CLASS.	
Albert E. Church	Mathematics, French, natural philosophy, engineering, chemistry and mineralogy, rhetoric and moral philosophy, artillery, and tactics.
Richard C. Tilghman	French, natural philosophy, chemistry and mineralogy, engineering, rhetoric, moral philosophy, artillery, and tactics.
Hugh W. Mercer	Mathematics, French, natural philosophy, chemistry and mineralogy, engineering, rhetoric, moral philosophy, and artillery.
Robert E. Temple	Drawing, natural philosophy, chemistry and mineralogy, engineering, rhetoric and moral philosophy, artillery, and tactics.
Charles O. Collins	Mathematics, natural philosophy, and engineering.
SECOND CLASS.	
Charles Mason Robert E. Lee Cath. P. Buckingham	Natural philosophy, chemistry, and drawing.

List of cadets attached to the Army Register—Continued.

Names.	Studies in which each cadet particularly excels.
SECOND CLASS—Continued.	
William H. Harford, James Barnes	Natural philosophy and chemistry.
THIRD CLASS.	
Alexander J. Swift, Walter S. Chandler	Mathematics, French, and drawing.
William N. Pendleton	Mathematics and drawing.
William E. Basinger	Mathematics and French.
Francis Vinton	Mathematics, French, and drawing.
FOURTH CLASS.	
Roswell Park, Henry Clay, William A. Norton, Richard H. Peyton, George H. Talcott	Mathematics and French.

Military posts and arsenals.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post office.	Names of permanent commanders.
Fort Brady	Michigan Territory	Sault Ste. Marie	Captain De Lafayette Wilcox.
Fort Mackinac	do	Michilimackinac	Major Josiah H. Vose.
Fort Howard, Green Bay	do	Green Bay	Colonel W. Lawrence.
Fort Dearborn	do	Fort Wayne	Brevet Major I. Fowle.
Fort Gratiot	do	Fort Gratiot	Brevet Major A. R. Thompson.
Fort Niagara	New York	Youngstown, N. Y.	Lieutenant Colonel Alex. Cummings.
Madison Barracks	do	Sackett's Harbor	Brevet Brigadier General H. Brady.
Hancock Barracks	Maine	Bangor	Brevet Major N. S. Clark.
Fort Sullivan	do	Eastport	Captain Thomas Childs.
Fort Preble	do	Portland	Captain W. L. McClintock.
Fort Constitution	New Hampshire	Portsmouth	Captain Felix Ansart.
Fort Independence	Massachusetts	Boston	Colonel W. K. Armistead.
Fort Wolcott	Rhode Island	Newport	Brevet Major M. P. Lomax.
Fort Trumbull	Connecticut	New London	Brevet Colonel W. Lindsay.
West Point	New York	New York	Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. Thayer.
Fort Columbus	do	do	Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Eustis.
Fort Delaware	Delaware	New Castle	Brevet Major B. K. Pierce.
Fort McHenry	Maryland	Baltimore	Brevet Major M. M. Payne.
Fort Severn	do	Annapolis	Major . . . Crane.
Fort Washington	do	Fort Washington	Brevet Major Milo Mason.
Fortress Monroe	Virginia	Old Point Comfort	Colonel James House.
Fort Johnston	North Carolina	Smithville	Brevet Major S. Churchill.
Fort Moultrie	South Carolina	Charleston	Brevet Major Heileman.
Fort Johnson	do	do	Captain F. S. Belton.
Oglethorpe Barracks	Georgia	Savannah	Brevet Colonel Wm. MacRae.
Fort Marion	Florida	St. Augustine	Brevet Major Wm. Gates.
Fort Snelling	Upper Mississippi	Fort Snelling	Lieutenant Colonel Z. Taylor.
Fort Crawford	do	Prairie du Chien	Colonel John McNeal, jr.
Fort Winnebago	Michigan Territory	Green Bay	Major D. E. Twiggs.
Fort Armstrong	Upper Mississippi	*Via* St. Louis	Lieutenant Colonel Enos Cutler.
Cantonment Leavenworth	Right bank of the Missouri, near the Little Platte.	Clay Court-House, Mo.	Colonel H. Leavenworth.
Jefferson Barracks	Missouri	Jefferson Barracks	Brevet Brigadier General Atkinson.
Cantonment Gibson	On the Arkansas	Cantonment Gibson	Colonel M. Arbuckle.
Cantonment Jesup	Louisiana	Natchitoches	Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Many.
Cantonment Towson	On the Red river	Fort Towson	Major S Burbank.
Baton Rouge	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Major W. S. Foster.
Fort Wood	do	New Orleans	Captain R. A. Zantzinger.
Fort Pike	do	Petite Coquille, *via* Mobile	Captain J. Mountfort.
Cantonment Clinch	Florida	Pensacola	Colonel D. L. Clinch.
Cantonment Brooke	do	Wantons, *via* St. Augustine	Brevet Colonel G. M. Brooke.
Cantonment King	do	Wantons	Captain J. M. Glassell.
Fort Mitchell	Alabama	Creek Agency	Captain P. Wager.
Arsenal, Watertown	Massachusetts	Watertown	Brevet Major H. K. Craig.
Arsenal, Watervliet	New York	Watervliet	Brevet Major G. Talcott.
Arsenal, Rome	do	Rome	Lieutenant James S. Abeel.
Arsenal, Pittsburg	Pennsylvania	Pittsburg	Captain R. L. Baker.
Arsenal, Frankford	do	Frankford	Lieutenant Charles Mellon.
Arsenal, Baltimore	Maryland	Baltimore	Brevet Lieut. Colonel James Bankhead.
Arsenal, Washington	District of Columbia	Washington	Lieutenant J. Symington.
Arsenal near Richmond	Virginia	Bellona	Brevet Major A. S. Brooks.
Arsenal, Augusta	Georgia	Augusta	Brevet Major A. C. W. Fanning.
Arsenal, Baton Rouge	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Lieutenant I. A. Adams.

The functions of the officers of the staff, like those of the engineers, being generally confined to objects of a peculiarly important character, they are not to assume, nor are they to be ordered on, any service beyond the line of their immediate duty, except by the special directions of the War Department, or the orders of the general commanding the army. This rule is not to extend to regimental staff officers or assistant commissaries of subsistance, who are to conform to the practice as now settled with regard to their duties. The officers of the staff are to receive every mark of respect to which their rank in the army would entitle them respectively.

The western department comprises all west of a line drawn from the southernmost point of East Florida to the northwest extremity of Lake Superior, taking in the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky; and the eastern department all east of such line.

The headquarters of the general-in-chief is in the District of Columbia.

The headquarters of the commanding general of the western department is at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; and the headquarters of the commanding general of the eastern department is in the city of New York.

Graduates of the Military Academy acting as supernumerary officers of the army, by virtue of their brevets, shall be promoted to vacancies in the regiment or corps to which they are attached respectively.

Those officers whose stations are changed by transfers and promotions will report for duty accordingly.

By order:

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Component parts of regiments and companies.

	Colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Major.	Adjutant.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant major.	Quartermaster's sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Aggregate.
A regiment of artillery	1	1	1	1	10	18	18	1	1	36	36	....	18	27	378	49	497	546
A company of artillery	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	4	4	....	2	3	42	5	55	60
A regiment of infantry	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	....	420	33	514	547
A company of infantry	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	3	4	....	2	....	42	3	51	54

The adjutant, being taken from subalterns of the line, is not included in the aggregate.

20TH CONGRESS.] No. 400. [2D SESSION.

ON THE APPLICATION OF AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY TO BE RESTORED TO HIS RANK AFTER BEING DISMISSED BY A COURT-MARTIAL ILLEGALLY CONSTITUTED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 3, 1829.

Mr. BUCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of James D. Cobb, reported:

That the petitioner sets forth in his petition, and has substantiated by evidence to the satisfaction of the committee, the following statement of facts, to wit: That on the 21st of July, 1813, the petitioner was a first lieutenant in the regiment of light artillery, and stationed at Greenbush, in the State of New York. By an order of Colonel S. Larned, then commanding the cantonment at that place, a military tribunal, denominated a general court-martial, was assembled for the trial of such prisoners as should be brought before it. Before this court the petitioner was arraigned upon certain charges preferred against him by Colonel Larned, tried, condemned, and sentenced to be cashiered. This sentence was approved by the officer ordering the court, and ordered to be carried into execution.

On the 29th January, 1814, a letter was addressed by the Adjutant General, J. B. Walbach, by direction of the Secretary of War, to Colonel Larned, informing him that the proceedings of the court-martial above mentioned were illegal, as he, Colonel Larned, had no authority, at that time, to institute general courts-martial; and that he was authorized by said letter to order a general court-martial for the trial of Lieutenant Cobb, the proceedings of which should be transmitted to the Secretary of War for his decision.

On the 3d of February, 1814, an order was issued from the Adjutant General's office to Lieutenant Cobb, commanding him to repair, without delay, to Albany, New York, and report himself to Colonel Simeon Larned, and informing him that that officer had orders to institute a court-martial in his, Lieutenant Cobb's, case.

By letter under date of the 9th of March, 1814, the Adjutant General informed Colonel Larned, by order of the Secretary of War, that the President had decided that Greenbush be considered a separate command, so far as relates to courts-martial held previous thereto; that such decision was to be con-

sidered a confirmation of the several sentences of general courts-martial held under orders from Colonel Larned, and would render unnecessary any further proceedings in the case of Lieutenant Cobb.

A letter from the Adjutant General's office, under date of 28th May, 1814, addressed to Lieutenant Cobb, informed him that the President having approved the sentence of the general court-martial which dismissed him from the service, he was not considered as belonging to the army of the United States.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the only question to be decided in the petitioner's case is, whether the approval of the President of the sentence of the court, illegally constituted, and void of jurisdiction, can give to that sentence any effect. Your committee are unanimously of opinion that it could not; but that, on the contrary, the petitioner continued to be entitled to all the privileges of a first lieutenant in the regiment of light artillery, notwithstanding said sentence and approval, until the period of its incorporation with the artillery. Your committee, therefore, report a bill for the relief of the petitioner.

Although it has constituted no part of the inquiry of the committee, in their examination of this case, to ascertain the nature of the charges preferred against the petitioner, as they are immaterial to this investigation, yet they have necessarily become in some measure acquainted with them. The committee are gratified in being able to say that those charges appear to have been trivial in their nature, and of doubtful construction; and, from the evidence produced before them, it appears that the petitioner was a valuable officer and a correct disciplinarian.

20TH CONGRESS.] **No. 401.** [2D SESSION.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY AND EFFECT OF THE USE OF ARDENT SPIRITS IN THE ARMY

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 3, 1829.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 31, 1829.

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House "what beneficial effects, if any, have arisen, or are likely to arise, from the daily use of spirituous liquors by the army, and whether the consequences of that practice have not been, and will not be, injurious; and particularly of its influence upon the health, morals, and discipline, of the soldiers," I have the honor to transmit herewith reports from the major general of the army, the Surgeon General, and the Commissary General of Subsistence, to whom, severally, the resolution of the House has been referred for their opinions; and to state, that although the opinions of these officers, as will be perceived, are not exactly concurrent on all the several points submitted, yet their practical views on the whole subject are not essentially variant. From these opinions, as well as from other sources of information, the following propositions may be deduced:

1st. That the habitual use of ardent spirits, even in moderate quantities, is unfavorable to health; and that the chances for health, vigor, and protracted life, in favor of an individual who finds it convenient wholly to abstain from them, are generally greater than of him who indulges.

2d. That the use of so small a quantity as one gill a day, taken at proper times, will not seriously impair the constitution or diminish the health of a man who pursues laborious or active employments.

3d. That a sudden and total abandonment of the practice by one who has been long accustomed to the free use of ardent spirits will diminish his vigor, and probably injure rather than improve his health and constitution; and,

4th. That the evils of intemperance in our army arise not so much from the moderate allowance of spirits made to the soldiers by the government and its officers, as from the excessive quantities procured by other means.

The practice of indulging in the use of spirituous liquors is so general in this country that there is not, it is believed, one man in four among the laboring classes who does not drink, daily, more than one gill; and it is from these classes that our army is recruited. To subject, therefore, persons of such habits at once to a total deprivation of a beverage to the free use of which they have long been habituated, would not only impair their health, but would probably induce them to resort to means for gratifying their propensity which a moderate indulgence of it by the government might prevent. If ardent spirits are nowhere necessary, the use of them is at least as excusable in soldiers as by most persons engaged in civil occupations, inasmuch as their usual food is dry and solid, consisting principally of bread and meat, while the laborers of the country have the advantages of milk and vegetables, which do not require the same aid of stimulants in the process of digestion.

The President of the United States is authorized to prescribe the component parts of a soldier's ration, and it will be in his power, with perhaps some small additional legislative aids, to correct in a great measure the evils complained of. A law or regulation allowing to a soldier who will abstain from the use of spirits a sum in money as a commutation for that part of the ration, equal to, or perhaps, by way of encouragement, somewhat greater than its actual cost to the government, might be advantageously adopted. Other experiments may, and probably will, be introduced by the Executive with a view to the desired reform. But the legislative aid, if any, which is most wanted at this time, is such as will prevent soldiers from procuring a greater quantity of spirits than is allowed by the regulations of the army; and to this end, the separate legislation of the respective States would be required. A soldier who purchases liquor without permission is severely punished, while the citizen who sells it to him, and who, in a moral point of view, is equally censurable, is not by the present laws of most of the States obnoxious to the slightest punishment. It is for Congress to decide upon the expediency of recommending, by a resolution, to the legislatures of the several States and Territories the passage of laws which shall prohibit their respective citizens, under proper penalties, from selling intoxicating liquors to any soldier of the army

without the written permission of the surgeon or commanding officer of the post or corps to which he belongs. Such laws might afford great facilities to the Executive in reforming the moral habits of the soldiers.

It is not perceived that the moderate use of spirituous liquors permitted by the present regulations will have any deleterious influence either on the morals or the discipline of the soldiers.

It is doubtless true that there is at present in the ranks of the army a larger proportion of individuals addicted to the excessive use of spirituous liquors than will be found in most other walks of life. This fact, however, is not the result of a defective economy, either in the supplies or the government of the troops, but is the consequence of a practice heretofore too much indulged, of enlisting confirmed drunkards. The mass of the army, however, is not composed of men of this description. On the contrary, a great proportion even among the rank and file, and including most of those who have been born and educated in the army, exhibits examples of as pure integrity, as correct habits, as ardent love of their country, and zeal for its defence, as are to be found among the higher grades of society; and it should be the policy of the government to cherish these elevated principles and sentiments in a class of men to whom the defence of its laws and liberties is intrusted. To interdict such men the use of that which, if not a necessary, is deemed one of the comforts of life, and which is forbidden to no other persons but convicts, would be stamping them with a mark of degradation more injurious, it is believed, and debasing to their moral sense, than would follow from the most unrestrained license for its use.

To render an army efficient, a rigor of discipline which is not required in the management of civil concerns becomes indispensable. Soldiers are aware of this, and cheerfully submit to it from its acknowledged necessity. But absolutely to deprive a citizen, because he is a soldier, of the necessaries, or even comforts, which should belong equally to all, under the power to regulate their use, is not more justifiable in military than it would be in civil life. While it is impossible not to commend the objects of those who would legislate from soldiers the use of ardent spirits, it is confidently believed that the subject should rest where it now is; leaving a broad discretion to the Executive, aided by the information which he is constantly receiving from the officers of the army, who best know the habits and wants of this class of men.

Reforms in morals as well as in religion, in order to be useful and lasting, should be voluntary, and have their origin, growth, and fixture in the sound sense and conscientious feelings of those who are the subjects of them; and it is greatly to be doubted whether most of the numerous projects, though originating in pure motives and directed to praiseworthy ends, which have been got up of late with a view to *coerce* men by legal penalties and public denunciations into certain moral observances and professions, are not unwise, unjust, and at war with the genius of our free institutions. The evils of intolerance are not confined to religion alone. Freedom and independence of thought and action are the boast of the people of this republic, and are as indispensable to the purity, and even existence of moral virtue, as they are to undefiled religion. Both of these great subjects are worthy of the best labors of the philanthropist and the divine; but there are circumstances connected equally with each, and which, too, have the most important bearings on the order and well-being of society, that are too delicate for the rough hand of penal law; and it is to be apprehended that any attempt to fashion the private and moral deportment of our citizens by legal enforcements and interdictions would lead to all the disastrous consequences which have uniformly been found to flow from the same sort of discipline when applied to religious conduct and opinions.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

Hon. Andrew Stevenson, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Headquarters of the Army, *Washington, January* 27, 1829.

Sir: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to give herewith my opinion on the subject-matter of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th of January, 1829, as to "what beneficial effects, if any, have arisen, or are likely to arise, from the daily use of spirituous liquors by the army, and whether the consequences of that practice have not been, and will not be, injurious; and particularly of its influence upon the health, morals, and discipline of the soldiers."

It is now a long time since ardent spirits have been issued to the soldiers of the American army as a component part of the ration; and perhaps, as it regards the moderate use of it by men of a certain age, no evil or injurious consequences can result therefrom to them. I have for a long time back been of the opinion that ardent spirits, as a component part of the ration, allowed to the soldiers, might be dispensed with, and some other article substituted as an equivalent—as rice, vegetables. This opinion has been confirmed by many intelligent and observing officers; and the reason is this: the habitual use of ardent spirits, although allowed only in the proportion of a gill to each man, induces a taste for it in those who were never before accustomed to its use; and the habit once acquired and confirmed creates, by degrees, a thirst for a still greater quantity than that allowed to the ration, until finally the habit becomes excessive, and the consequences are the undermining of the constitution of the soldier, the destruction of his moral and physical powers, and all the evils that interrupt the discipline of the army. While I am decidedly for abolishing ardent spirits from the ration, I would not go so far as to prohibit the use of it to those who have been accustomed to it as a part of their daily subsistence. It would be cruel to deprive them of it altogether. I would therefore allow it to be sold by the sutlers in moderate quantities to the soldiers; but by banishing it from the ration the pernicious influence which it has produced on the youth who enter the service will likely be avoided, and thus, by degrees, its immoderate use will perhaps decrease. It is certainly competent to the Executive, under the existing laws, to discontinue the issue of ardent spirits as a part of the ration, and I most earnestly recommend the experiment to be made. I would, nevertheless, allow a certain portion of ardent spirits to be kept on hand, in the commissary's supplies, subject to the orders of the commanding officer, to be issued to the troops on extraordinary occasions, when they may be exposed to labor in places of extreme moisture, when an issue of ardent spirits may be deemed essential to the health of the soldier.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Major General U. S. A.*

Hon. Peter B. Porter, *Secretary of War.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 26, 1829.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House what "beneficial effects, if any, have arisen, or are likely to arise, from the daily use of spirituous liquors by the army, and whether the consequences of that practice have not been, and will not be, injurious; and particularly of its influence upon the health, morals, and discipline of the soldiers." By reference to the several reports from this office in relation to the health of the army, it will be seen that this subject has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the department, and, in fact, scarcely a quarter passes without receiving some pointed communication in relation to it from one or more of the surgeons, while it has always been a source of no small interest to the officers of the line. In a report of November 16, 1818, on the component parts of the ration, the propriety of furnishing a substitute for the whiskey was suggested, and the policy and practicability of such a change were for a long time under consideration; the President of the United States having been authorized by the act of April 14, 1818, to determine the several articles of which the ration shall consist. Without entering into the details of the inquiries made or of the information received at that time, it may be sufficient to state that, after consulting many of the most experienced and practical officers, and especially the company officers and surgeons, who are best acquainted with the customs, wants, and mode of living of the soldiers, the conclusion arrived at was, that with the usual habits of that class of persons in this country, who, in time of peace at least, always have and always must constitute the great majority of enlisted soldiers, the project would be both impolitic and inefficient; inasmuch as it would either be a grievous privation to those who had all their lives been accustomed to a moderate use of ardent spirits, or operate as a tax upon them by compelling them to purchase it out of their monthly pay, while a single gill would be a trifling deduction from the daily potations of the intemperate, which are procured at any risk and purchased at any rate; and hence, while it would produce dissatisfaction, amounting often to mutiny, it would have no material effect towards preventing habitual intemperance in those who are disposed to it.

Under the present excellent regulations of the sutling department, the soldier can obtain ardent spirits in but three ways: from his ration; from the sutler, on the written permission of his commanding officer; and from the innumerable host of hucksters who infest almost every military post, and who always constitute the advance of a detachment of the army, though pushed ever so far beyond the limits of civilization. That the intemperate habits of the soldier are sometimes commenced, and always confirmed, by the agency of those traders in iniquity, is notorious to every one connected with the army; and the records of our civil courts will furnish evidence of the lengths to which the officers have often carried their exertions to protect their men from this desolating evil.

It may be remarked, however, that there appears to be a material error in reference to this subject, and, in point of fact, that a large portion of the sin of intemperance which is laid at the door of the army belongs in truth to the community from which it is taken. As one proof of this, I give the following extract from the report received a few days since from an intelligent, practical, and experienced surgeon, whose connexion with one of our largest recruiting rendezvous has given him ample means of speaking from actual observation:

"Permit me to call your attention to a serious mischief which has long existed in our army. I do not wish it to be understood that I censure any one; my sole motive is to endeavor to arrest a most pernicious practice. I allude to the constant habit of re-enlisting known drunkards. I am often required to perfect the enlistment of such men, and have always entreated to be excused from the performance of such reprehensible acts; but generally I have pleaded in vain. It has occurred so frequently at this post within the last year (not less than five times) that a longer silence on my part would be a dereliction of duty. The officers gravely tell me that we might as well disband the army as to exclude these men. I am not disposed at present to argue so strange a doctrine, nor will I deny that intemperate men may often be made to do duty in the ranks. I will, however, contend that it would be far better to have a *few* good men for an army in peace than a multitude of such as I am now declaiming against."

Out of 3,000 patients prescribed for by this surgeon, 28 have died, of whom 22 were intemperate and 19 confirmed drunkards; and most of those had been permitted to re-enlist. He has given 56 certificates of discharge, of which the proportion for intemperance was as 9 to 2. Of the 15 deaths at his present station, six were drowned in a state of intoxication, and five were from intemperance and its immediate consequences.

Whatever, then, may have been the original habits of our race, it is notorious that the common drink of those who usually enlist is ardent spirits in some form or other; so that few enter our army, at the present day, who have not been accustomed to this stimulus from youth, if not from infancy; and without a minute knowledge of the laws which govern the process of digestion, common observation teaches us that the sudden and total removal of it is in all cases attended with difficulties, both moral and physical, which, if not insuperable, are, under the most favorable circumstances, exceedingly formidable.

A physician who attempts to effect such a change, even when life, health, and reputation are at stake, will, for the most part, find himself compelled either to make a corresponding alteration in the entire habits and diet of his patient, or to substitute some less offensive and less dangerous excitant of a torpid and inactive stomach. If such difficulties present themselves with those who have the benefits of the moral stimulus of business and amusement, and of the civil connexions and social ties of life, they must necessarily be much greater under the monotonous listlessness of the life of a soldier, whose poverty or misfortunes, if not his vices, rather than his will, have consented to his enlistment.

I am therefore of opinion that, under existing circumstances, the moderate use of ardent spirits, as obtained by the soldier from his ration, and from the sutler under proper regulations, is not injurious to his morals or his health, or to the discipline of the army.

Having stated what are believed to be the chief causes of intemperance in the army, I beg leave respectfully to suggest that some more efficient measures be taken to prevent the enlistment of those of intemperate habits, and also to remark that, by the existing laws of one of the States, its citizens are prohibited, under severe penalties, from selling ardent spirits to any soldier stationed within its limits; and that the officers in command have thus been enabled materially to check, and even entirely to prevent, the intoxication of their men. I would therefore further respectfully suggest that application be made to the proper authorities in the respective States for the passage of similar acts, with such penalties and with such provisions as may enable the officer to obtain redress through the proper magistrate with as

much certainty and despatch as may be consistent with the interests of the State and the rights and privileges of its citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

Hon. PETER B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, January* 20, 1829.

SIR: Upon consideration of the resolution offered in the House of Representatives, 14th instant, requesting information as to "what beneficial effects, if any, have arisen, or are likely to arise, from the daily use of spirituous liquors by the army, and whether the consequences of that practice have not been, and will not be, injurious; and particularly upon the health, morals, and discipline of the soldiers," I have the honor to state that I do not know of any beneficial effects from such issue, nor do I believe any are likely to arise; neither am I aware that any great evil can ensue from the daily issue of *one* gill to the troops generally, or of *one and a half* gill to men on fatigue duty.

The most unhappy and pernicious effects of spirituous liquors to the army result from its being clandestinely supplied by citizens; nor can this be totally prevented, but might be in a very great measure arrested by inducing the States to enact laws prohibiting persons selling ardent spirits to soldiers, under the penalty of heavy fines, recoverable before a justice of the peace; one half of said fines to be applied to the use of the State and the other half to the person giving the information, and making the informant in all cases a competent witness. Could this be efficiently done, there is no doubt that the deleterious effects of the use of spirituous liquors by the army would cease, as regards the health, morals, and discipline of the soldiers.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *Com. Gen. of Subsistence.*

Hon. P. B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

20TH CONGRESS.] **No. 402.** [2D SESSION.

ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 4, 1829.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Georgia, from the Committee on the Militia, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the organization and discipline of the militia of the United States, reported:

Influenced by a deep conviction that a well-organized and efficient national militia is not only the most appropriate and legitimate defence of a free, high-minded, and enlightened people, but that it would therefore form the greatest military ornament and safeguard of these United States, the committee, in the discharge of the duty assigned them, have, with unwearied diligence, sought to avail themselves of all the light shed upon the important subject by the expressed opinions of experienced and distinguished military men, and reports of intelligent committees of both houses of Congress. In the progress of their investigation of this very important subject the committee have had to encounter much difficulty from the great variety and contrariety of projects and opinions reported upon and expressed in reference to the subject. The division of constitutional powers, too, which was made by the framers of our great national compact, under the influence of a provident jealousy of the people's rights, was not without its embarrassing effects. In the enumeration of powers granted by the Constitution to the Congress of the United States, in reference to the militia, with the power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," the "power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States," as well as the power to prescribe the system of discipline to be observed and practiced by the militia, is clearly included, reserving to the States respectively the right to govern the militia, (except such part of them as may at any time be in the service of the United States,) with the power to appoint the officers, and to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. Studiously avoiding any innovation upon the rights so clearly reserved to the States by the Constitution, the committee have anxiously labored to give effect to the powers which are as clearly granted to Congress by that instrument. The first important branch of the general subject which engaged the attention and reflection of the committee is the suggested necessity of an officer to serve as a point of concentration of all reports, exhibits, returns, and other useful information relating to the whole militia of the United States. Satisfied of the indispensable necessity of such an officer, the committee respectfully recommend its creation.

In relation to an efficient organization of the militia, so much desired because it is so essential to the safety of this great and growing republic, the committee are of opinion that the system which is least complex in its general character and machinery, the most simple in its details, and with which the mind can become with the greatest ease most habitually familiar, should be preferred, because it would generally be most effective in its operations. In the arrangement of such a system, the committee propose to hold subject to militia duty able-bodied free white male persons between the age of twenty-one and forty years only. Adopting twenty-one years of age as the commencement of liability to enrolment, and forty years of age as the termination of service, will not only reduce the number of the militia of the United States, already embarrassingly numerous, but will leave undisturbed the relation which legally exists between master and apprentice, guardian and ward, and parent and child—a relation which ought not to be disturbed on any but occasions of pressing emergency. Nor ought any person be held to the performance of service to the government but such as are admitted to a full participation of all its benefits and immunities. Intimately connected with such a system of organization, should be considered a classification of the

militia, which, by its operation, would annually exhibit, detailed for actual service, portions of the militia competent in number to meet probable exigencies, and whose service in the field would be most efficient, while their absence from the bosom of society and from the pursuits of husbandry would be least injurious to their immediate relations and their country in general. As harmony of action and uniformity of practice among the several corps which form an army is alike essential to its security in the presence of an enemy and its success on the field of battle, the plan or system of organization which may be adopted should therefore be applicable to the Territories as well as to the States of the Union. The District of Columbia, which is an anomaly in our form of government, may be permitted to maintain its unique character, by the application to its militia of a mode or plan of organization adapted to its peculiarities, and therefore necessarily somewhat variant from the system of organization properly applicable to the States and Territories. An indispensable requisite in forming an efficient militia is a knowledge of the correct theory and practice of the use of fire-arms, as well as the certain means of acquiring them. The committee, however, respectfully protest against the policy of compelling individuals enrolled for militia service to furnish arms, as such compulsion would, in effect, amount to a capitation tax; unequal, and often extremely oppressive in its operation, it would be unconstitutional. They suggest that a number of arms, equal to the whole number of the militia of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, (of which the first or junior class is proposed to be composed,) should be furnished by the United States for the use of that class as early as practicable, leaving the expediency of so furnishing the other or senior class to the decision of time and future experience. An increase of the annual appropriation for arming the militia is, therefore, respectfully recommended. To carry into successful effect the grant of constitutional power which authorizes Congress to provide for disciplining the militia, the committee propose to hold out inducements to the several States and Territories of the Union to authorize and require, by legislative enactments of the legislatures of the States and Territories, respectively, an annual convocation of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and musicians, to be encamped in their respective States and Territories a specified length of time, for the purpose of being trained by proper instructors, with a view to prepare them to impart military knowledge and instruction to the militia under their command, when training them under the directions of the legislatures of their respective States and Territories. Uniformity of practice and of action among the several corps of which an army is formed, so universally acknowledged by military men to be essential to effective military operations, can be attained alone by a strict observance and a diligent practice of the same system of tactics. The committee are therefore of opinion that, in all militia exercises and trainings, an implicit observance and practice of the system of tactics prescribed by Congress for the use of the militia of the United States should be imperatively required.

In the course of experiments made upon the interesting and important subject submitted for the consideration of this committee, a disastrous and withering parsimony seems to have characterized the action of the national legislature. While countless millions have been lavished upon the army, the navy, fortifications, and objects of internal improvement, the militia, which should be made the strong arm of defence of this great republic, and considered the most essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the American people, are left to degenerate into inefficiency and insignificance, or to be sustained by, and derive character from, the exertions of public-spirited military men, occasional and partial contributions of patriotic States, or other accidental circumstances. To prepare an army for actual service and for effective operation in the field, the military chest must be thrown open to supply its wants. The object of an organization of the militia of the United States should be to make each individual thereof liable to enrolment—a citizen soldier, and to give to the whole the character and efficiency of an army. To accomplish this great object, liberal disbursements must be made from the treasury of the United States. That the system proposed is but an experiment to test which will cost the United States a million and a half or two millions of dollars is an argument which ought not to be permitted to countervail its proposed adoption, especially if the system proposed shall seem to promise success. The committee ask that it may be permitted to take its course with the tide of experiments now in progress, and proposed to be made, by the United States on other and less important projects. The present period, with its attendant circumstances, seems peculiarly propitious to the proposed organization. Already have propositions, novel and experimental in their character, to dispose of an anticipated burdensome surplus in the treasury of the United States, been presented to Congress for consideration. If such anticipations are well founded, the claim of the militia of the United States to a liberal share of such surplus is irresistible. Should the results prove those anticipations to have been fallacious and speculative in their character, it would abate nothing of the force of the claim of the militia on the patronage of the treasury of the United States, which would still remain unimpaired and imperious. With the view to give to the proposed organization of the militia of the United States the test of experience, the committee herewith report a bill.

20TH CONGRESS.] No 403. [2D SESSION.

ANNUAL RETURNS OF THE MILITIA OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 5, 1829.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February* 4, 1829.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1803, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled An act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," I transmit herewith an abstract of the general annual returns of the militia of the United States, and their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, by States and Territories, from the latest returns received at this department.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

HON. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*

Abstract of the general annual returns of the militia of the United States, by States and Territories, according to the act of March, 1803.

States and Territories.	Returns.		Infantry, grenadiers, light infantry, and riflemen.							Cavalry.					Artillery.					Aggregate.	Remarks.
	For what year received.	Date.	No. of divisions.	No. of brigades.	No. of regiments.	No. of companies.	Commiss'd officers, including general, division, brigade staff, &c.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Total.	No. of regiments or battalions.	No. of companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Total.	No. of regiments or battalions.	No. of companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Total.		
Maine	1827	Jan. 1, 1828	8	16	55	508	2,038	34,944	36,982	.....	33	138	1,275	1,413	.....	29	126	1,688	1,814	40,209	
New Hampshire	1828	June 18	3	6	40	388	1,452	23,820	25,272	.....	39	137	1,392	1,529	.....	40	115	1,524	1,639	28,440	
Massachusetts	1828	Dec. 18	7	16	67	648	2,509	47,149	49,658	6	34	166	1,265	1,431	17	51	225	3,030	3,255	54,344	
Vermont	1823	Mar. 20, 1824	4	10	35	.....	1,330	21,790	23,120	.....	.....	123	1,302	1,425	.....	22	83	953	1,036	25,581	
Rhode Island	1828	Dec. 30	1	4	15	112	500	8,347	8,847	.....	5	22	317	339	.....	7	33	456	489	9,675	
Connecticut	1828	Dec. 10	3	6	25	278	1,053	23,442	24,495	5	22	117	896	1,013	6	40	175	2,307	2,482	27,990	
New York	1827	Jan. 16, 1828	29	61	258	2,013	8,150	136,798	144,948	18	100	570	5,758	6,328	35	200	879	12,337	13,216	165,886	Detachments of artillery, cavalry, and riflemen attached to different brigades of infantry included in the aggregate.
New Jersey	1823	Dec. 16	4	13	47	489	1,817	36,840	38,657	5	35	163	1,748	1,911	1	30	85	1,630	1,715	42,283	
Pennsylvania	1826	Feb. 9, 1827	16	32	144	*443	.....	.....	163,627	.....	36	.....	.....	1,859	.....	44	.....	.....	2,289	167,775	* Exclusive of seventy battalions.
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,451	No return since 1814.
Maryland	1826	Mar. 2	3	12	54	485	1,704	34,434	36,138	12	55	272	1,997	2,269	2	27	96	1,588	1,684	40,091	
Virginia	1828	Nov. 25	5	22	131	1,055	3,389	84,387	87,776	5	102	368	6,974	7,342	5	73	231	5,358	5,589	100,707	
North Carolina	1828	Dec. 1	8	18	.....	999	3,101	55,027	58,128	3	12	53	501	554	1	3	17	144	161	58,843	
South Carolina	1826	Dec. 9	5	10	45	491	1,915	32,226	34,141	5	28	136	1,256	1,392	1	19	50	846	896	36,429	
Georgia	1826	May 17, 1827	7	15	58	565	2,751	35,414	38,165	.....	14	56	728	784	.....	2	7	100	107	39,056	
Alabama	1827	Dec. 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,000	The adjutant general says: "No doubt the militia of this State is 30,000 strong, as no correct returns have been received from 3d, 4th, and 9th brigades, as well as some regiments in 2d division."
Louisiana	1826	Sept. 1	3	7	23	165	581	11,229	11,810	.....	6	18	275	293	1	3	14	157	171	12,274	
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,291	No return since 1812.
Tennessee	1823	Jan. 31, 1824	2	10	.....	.....	1,999	39,478	41,477	.....	.....	132	1,076	1,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,685	The governor reports several brigades not heard from.
Kentucky	1827	Dec. 10, 1828	14	28	118	975	3,580	65,275	68,855	.....	.....	63	924	987	.....	.....	21	403	424	70,266	
Ohio	1827	Jan. 8	14	48	167	1,395	5,243	98,603	103,846	17	75	411	3,845	4,256	1	39	115	2,147	2,262	110,364	
Indiana	1828	Dec. 15	7	18	63	430	1,647	27,795	29,442	.....	19	73	843	916	.....	10	38	456	494	42,852	The adjutant general reports 12,000 deficient, which is included in the aggregate.
Illinois	1822	.....	2	5	21	127	650	7,660	8,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,310	
Missouri	1828	Nov. 22	.....	.....	.....	34	179	2,635	2,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,814	The adjutant general estimates the militia of this State to be 18,000.
Michigan Territory	1822	Nov. 16	.....	1	4	22	80	1,311	1,391	.....	1	2	12	14	.....	2	6	92	98	1,503	
Arkansas Territory	1825	Dec. 16	.....	.....	9	.....	145	1,740	1,885	.....	.....	12	131	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,028	The governor reports the 1st regiment infantry imperfect; the 2d only two companies returned; 5th and 9th no returns received.
Florida Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return.
District of Columbia	1828	May ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,272	Second brigade not heard from.
																				1,168,419	

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 2, 1829.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Abstract of the annual returns of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, of the militia of the United States.

States and Territories.	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Cartridge boxes and belts.	Bayonet scabbards and belts.	Brushes and picks.	Spare flints.	Ball cartridges.	Rifles.	Powder horns.	Pouches.	Loose balls.	Pounds of rifle powder.	Horsemen's pistols.	Swords.	Swords, scabbards, and belts.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Drums.	Fifes.	Bugles and trumpets.	ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES. Brass cannon. 2-pounders.	3-pounders.	4-pounders.	5-pounders.
Maine	24,854	24,635	20,575	20,585	18,690	42,321	278,279	1,262	1,738	1,052	100,908	257½	1,472	2,161	2,160	18,319	51	557	443	25	.....	42	.....	.....
New Hampshire	19,949	19,609	15,843	14,790	14,510	13,120	55 boxes	596	401	363	14 boxes	.....	2,022	2,265	2,265	587	29	77	57	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	29,162	29,329	22,025	20,534	21,715	44,643	259,575	2,835	2,171	2,238	32,248	712	1,281	2,483	2,489	19,173	118	564	399	102	.....	63	.....	.....
Vermont	15,986	15,081	17,696	11,910	15,438	23,110	.....	265	116	275	.....	.....	2,778	2,624	1,994	.....	13,508	422	469	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	†5,147	4,903	4,897	4,903	5,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	587	675	.....	.....	.....	147	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	18,509	19,538	15,252	14,813	12,840	107,760	102,091	937	156	.....	14,158 lbs.	88	2,819	4,164	4,027	7,504	4	615	443	63	.....	11	.....	.....
New York	35,177	34,122	27,883	33,392	18,121	54,607	14,473	25,639	21,466	21,008	64,306	.....	10,110	9,170	.....	1,457	65	2,885	2,116	475	.....	6	.....	.....
New Jersey	15,394	5,880	3,902	3,973	.....	.....	.....	708	167	166	.....	.....	1,596	2,074	2,074	1,022	5	386	325	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	16,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡5,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,132	.....	84	.....	.....	15	.....
Delaware*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	11,665	6,157	12,739	3,770	106	6,730	28,889	2,036	1,134	1,493	11,658	190	432	1,317	1,170	2,799	2	98	80	19	.....	1	4	.....
Virginia	31,023	30,752	1,475	10	.....	188	75,537	1,433	§331	.....	.....	.....	425	1,356	894	.....	1	220	220	14	.....	.....	2	.....
North Carolina	7,455	5,182	558	.....	1,770	.....	.....	14,183	18,714	.....	.....	.....	776	2,306	1,953	.....	.....	556	571	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
South Carolina	14,037	1,908	3,246	1,701	1,311	15,881	1,420	7,706	.....	‖7,762	43,458	2,902	694	1,776	1,723	7,160	80	201	230	44	3	.....	18	1
Georgia*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	2,046	2,046	832	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Mississippi*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	1,168	137	337	137	.....	.....	.....	12,533	11,031	11,031	.....	.....	485	1,481	.....	.....	.....	314	293	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	6,121	4,607	5,118	4,394	1,085	23,205	826	11,247	10,791	10,214	114,189	6,816½	862	2,238	1,185	2,822	6	316	367	6	.....	1	.....	.....
Ohio	16,726	4,798	1,551	850	2,008	3,291	649	20,841	10,844	9,017	11,156	379	2,432	5,153	4,051	31	32	956	712	145	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	849	650	524	421	.....	16,315	389	8,009	7,318	7,141	56,933	3,242	515	808	91	4	.....	228	206	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	236	194	155	12	60	2,805	102	1,150	1,152	1,151	8,847	693	24	46	46	1	.....	12	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	6	1	.....	.....	9	1,223	.....	718	687	634	6,830	245	.....	28	23	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Territory	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	30	2	78	78	1,172	15	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas Territory*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida Territory*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	247	247	381	247	.....	.....	.....	274	194	194	.....	.....	.....	265	.....	100	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No returns of arms, &c., from these States. † Rifles included. ‡ Fusees included. § Pouches included. ‖ Horns included.

NOTE.—This return of arms, &c., is taken from returns corresponding in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia.

Abstract of the annual returns of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.																									Remarks.
	Brass cannon.			Iron cannon.																						
	6-pounders.	12-pounders.	Calibres not known.	2-pounders.	3-pounders.	4-pounders.	3 and 4 pounders.	6-pounders.	9-pounders.	12-pounders.	18 pounders.	24-pounders.	32-pounders.	44-pounders.	Cannon.	Howitzers.	Sponges and rammers.	Ladles and worms.	Bricoles and drag ropes.	Trail handspikes.	Lead aprons.	Ammunition boxes and chests.	Tumbrels and powder carts.	Sets of harness.	Pounds of cannon powder.	Pounds of shot and shells.	
Maine	14	.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	6	4	3	7	17	4	1	.....	.....	108	103	271	64	43	98	30	126	89	79	Exclusive of those in State arsenals.
New Hampshire	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	2	.....	15	2	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	52	55	77	45	26	83	4	50½	.....	2,461	
Massachusetts	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	109	687	156	95	164	52	230	.....	.....	
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Connecticut	16	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	45	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	53	54	71	45	111	.....	10	6,625	8,710	
New York	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	87	198	.....	97	290	14	99	886	.....	
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	42	46	27	.....	.....	21	25	.....	.....	
Pennsylvania	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	
Delaware*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	50	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	56	52	202	110	24	50	.....	24	.....	.....	
Virginia	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	35	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	14	22	14	4	31	1	13	.....	.....	
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South Carolina	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	28	13	24	20	4	36	.....	10	.....	.....	
Georgia*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Alabama*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Louisiana	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	40	12	.....	6	.....	18	.....	.....	
Mississippi*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	38	10	4	5	.....	10	.....	.....	
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	7	100	28	11	21	8	.....	.....	.....	
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	37	12	3	9	3	5	10	10	
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Michigan Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Arkansas Territory*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Florida Territory*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	

* No returns of arms, &c., from these States.

NOTE.—This return of arms, &c., is taken from returns corresponding in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *February* 2, 1829.

20TH CONGRESS.] No. 404. [2D SESSION.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF ABOLISHING THE OFFICE OF MAJOR GENERAL, OF APPOINTING THREE BRIGADIER GENERALS, AND ABOLISHING BREVET RANK IN TIME OF PEACE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 12, 1829.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, upon the subject of generals of the army of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 14, 1829.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 2d instant enclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 31st ultimo, directing the Committee on Military Affairs "to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of major general, and of providing for three brigadier generals, who shall be, respectively, brigadier general of engineers, brigadier general of artillery, and brigadier general of infantry, and of abolishing the power of conferring brevet rank except in time of actual war," and requesting, in behalf of the committee, the views and opinions of this department on the several subjects thus referred.

The various topics presented in these papers, namely, the expediency of abolishing the office of major general, the policy of substituting in place of the two brigadiers now authorized by law three officers of that grade, who shall respectively command the engineer, the artillery, and the infantry corps; the propriety of annulling the power to confer brevet rank except in time of actual war; the validity of the pretensions put forth by General Scott in his memorial, and the reasonableness of the request with which it concludes, are subjects of great interest to the army and nation, and the discussion of them, from their personal bearing, involves considerations of more than ordinary delicacy. Whatever individual sympathies I may feel for either or all of the officers who may be affected by any of the proposed measures—and my former as well as present connexion with them has been calculated to create such feelings—they will not, I trust, be permitted to influence the views which, by your request, I am about to submit, and which, from the pressure of my other official avocations, will necessarily be circumscribed.

As neither of the propositions which you have submitted looks either to an augmentation or diminution of the present numerical force of the army, I shall assume it as granted that no change in this respect is contemplated.

In regard to the first proposition, which is to abolish the office of major general, I beg leave to observe that although the purposes for which an army is designed have reference almost exclusively to a state of public war, yet our government has concurred with all others in the policy of keeping up a military force in time of peace—partly for the purpose of securing the regular execution of the laws, but principally with a view to the acquisition and preservation of the military art, to be put in requisition whenever the country may be forced into war. To attain the full benefits of the last-mentioned objects the military force to be maintained in time of peace should, if possible, be an exact epitome in all its parts of the one which is intended to be employed in time of war; so that, on the transition from the former to the latter state, its size and strength may be expanded without any alteration of its faculties. The period of peace, indeed, affords much greater facilities for acquiring the theoretic science, preparing the necessary equipments, and perfecting the systems of war, than are to be found in the bustle and confusion which attend its actual existence.

In the organization as well as discipline of an army, the leading objects should be to impart to it the qualities of unity, celerity, and efficiency of action; and the great secret of conferring on a body of men the highest capacity for physical execution will be found to consist in the integrity of its organization, and the unity of purpose with which its operations are conducted. Every part of an army, although destined to perform its own separate and peculiar functions, should be connected with every other part through some common head or chief, who will give animation, impulse, and individuality to the whole. From this head or chief of the army all general orders for its government should emanate, and to him everything which relates to its movements and discipline should be referable. My opinion, therefore, is, that there should be at the head of the army of the United States, whether its numbers continue as at present, or whether they be enlarged or diminished, an individual higher in rank than any other officer, and who should have immediate command of the whole; that he should be stationed, in time of peace at least, at the seat of government, where he can most readily receive the advice and orders of the President, and where he can hold the most direct and expeditious communication with every part of his command.

The present organization of the army being in conformity with the preceding views, it will readily be perceived that my opinion is against the expediency of abolishing the office of major general.

If it be said that the office of major general being abolished, the army will still have a head in the President or the Secretary of War, by whom his military functions are discharged, the answer is, that the Department of War does not form an integral part of the military machine. The numerous civil avocations of the Secretary of War would put it wholly out of his power to attend to the daily orders and complicated routine of duties which appertain to the command and discipline of an army; and the effect of a simple abolition of the office of major general would, in the present state of the army, be to divide it into two separate, independent, and probably conflicting commands under the two brigadiers, unless they should be connected through the instrumentality of the adjutant general or some other subordinate officer, stationed at the seat of government under the Secretary of War, and who would, in fact, perform the appropriate duties of the chief of the army.

But if Congress should determine so to change the organization of the army as to retain more than one officer of the highest grade authorized by law, whether attached to separate corps or not, it is earnestly recommended that they be not made independent of each other, but that they should hold the same relations of rank, and occupy the same places in the line of subordination, as they would do if attached to and serving in the same corps.

In reply to the inquiry whether it be expedient to appoint three brigadier generals who shall respectively command the engineer, the artillery, and the infantry corps, I have the honor to state that it would not, in the opinion of the department, be expedient, especially in the reduced state of our military force,

to extend, by law, the denomination of corps to general officers; but that it is better to leave their commissions at large, in order that the executive may occasionally exchange their commands, and afford them an opportunity of becoming practically acquainted, as every general officer ought to be, with every branch of the service.

Whether it be expedient to *assign* the general officers to the command of distinct corps, instead of continuing the present geographical commands, each of which embraces troops of every description, is a different and more difficult question to answer.

Such an arrangement would not require legislative sanction, and the department has had under consideration for several months past the expediency of adopting it; but so great a diversity of opinion has been found to exist, even among military men, on the subject, that nothing has yet been done.

The artillery is stationed almost exclusively along the seaboard, and the infantry along our inland frontier; and nothing would be lost to either by the change, in point of local convenience and compactness of command, as each of the present geographical departments extend from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Superior. By this arrangement, too, the integrity of the respective branches of the army would be better preserved, their administration rendered less difficult and complete, and their command more efficient.

On the other hand, there are important advantages to be gained, even in time of peace, by having united under one command the same combination of troops that will be necessary in time of war. It familiarizes the troops of each corps with the operations of the others with whom they will be obliged to act in time of war. By the frequent transfer, not only of the commanding general, but of different portions of the respective commands from one department to the other, those jealousies which are likely to arise between different corps, and which are stronger in proportion as they are kept more distinct, will in a great measure be prevented.

If the two commands were actually in the field, or the different parts of each in the habit of meeting for the purposes of practice and improvement, there is no doubt that the present arrangement of mixed corps is the best; and even in their present stationary and detached situations, the opinion of the department on the whole is, that the proposed change is not advisable at present.

If, however, it be the will of Congress to identify, by law, the several brigadiers with the corps which they are respectively to command, there would seem to be a propriety in annexing that grade to the corps of engineers. But if the commissions remain general, leaving it to the discretion of the President to assign these officers to their appropriate commands and occasionally to change them, as has heretofore been practiced, there does not appear to be any immediate necessity for creating that office, as the chief of that corps now stands in the same line of promotion to the grade of brigadier general as is occupied by the colonels of artillery and infantry. A large share of the duties of the corps of engineers is of a civil nature, and many even of their military duties partake of the civil character. Most of their labors are employed in the performance of the specific duties imposed on the War Department by successive acts of Congress, rather than in aiding it in the military administration of the army. For this reason the chief of the corps is located at the War Department, where he can have constant and direct communication with, and receive the orders and instructions of, the Secretary of War. In consideration, however, of the high qualifications which this officer is presumed to possess, and of the great labor and responsibility constantly imposed on him, I would recommend that he receive the brevet rank and the emoluments of a brigadier general.

In relation to the proposition for annulling the power to confer brevet rank, except in time of actual war, much may be said on both sides of the question. The two principal inducements to the introduction of this species of rank seem to have been to reward gallant and meritorious service on the one hand, and on the other, to avail the country of its best talents in time of war, without a direct violation of the rights of lineal succession to command. The principle of honor and the love of distinction are amongst the most powerful incentives to great and useful military actions; and it is the policy of the government to cherish these sentiments. To take a subordinate officer from the line of the army and place him again in the line over the heads of those whom he has been accustomed to obey, is a direct degradation of those who are thus superseded, and is calculated to destroy their ambition and usefulness. To adhere, on the other hand, implicitly to the principle of regular succession, might place the army or an important branch of it, on the most critical occasions, in the hands of an officer wholly incompetent or unfitted for its command. The brevet is a specious and, at the same time, useful device to avoid such a dilemma, and to save the point of honor by doing that indirectly and for temporary purposes which the temper of military men would not permit to be done directly and permanently. The practice of rewarding gallant and meritorious conduct by brevets is too alluring not to meet the approbation of military officers, whose objects are rank and fame; and all are willing to take the chances of reaping its benefits. Even those who fail to acquire this distinction have little reason to complain, for if they have been overlooked by the government it is probably only because fortune has overlooked them. The brevets of others reflect no disgrace on them, and but rarely displace or incommode them in their regular commands in the army. By conferring on meritorious officers brevet rank, corresponding with the various grades in the line of the army, a corps of officers of rare and diversified talent is placed at the disposal of the commander-in-chief, from which he may select with great advantage to the service those whom he may wish to employ for great or peculiar occasions.

It will readily be perceived that, so far as the interests of the government are concerned, the right to confer brevets is by no means so important in time of peace as in time of war, when the range of selection which it affords is much the most valuable. Still, however, the occasional and prudent exercise of the power in rewarding highly deserving conduct during the period of peace may be attended with happy consequences to the public service. But as regards the officers themselves, the practice of conferring brevets is more important in time of peace than of war, by as much as promotions in the line of the army are more tardy during the former period. In the event of a long-continued peace, a cadet educated at the Military Academy may be deemed fortunate if, even with the present advantage of a brevet for every ten years' service, he finds himself at the age of fifty in possession of a majority, encumbered perhaps with the expenses of a numerous family. On looking, therefore, to the various considerations which the subject presents, I am of opinion that it would be better to submit to the expenditure of some $30,000 or $40,000 which is annually disbursed to satisfy the claims of brevet rank, than to deprive these officers of this moderate but, in most cases, hard earned pittance.

20TH CONGRESS.] No. 405. [2D SESSION.

ON THE COMPLAINT OF AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY FOR BEING TRANSFERRED FROM AN ARTILLERY TO AN INFANTRY REGIMENT, &c.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 25, 1829.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Greenlief Dearborn, reported:

That nothing is set forth by the memorialist which requires the interposition of Congress; they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the memorialist have leave to withdraw his memorial.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 27, 1829.

SIR: The enclosed report from Major General Macomb will furnish the information requested by your letter of the 9th instant in relation to the matters set forth in Captain Dearborn's memorial, which is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

Hon. WM. DRAYTON, *Chairman of the Military Committee, House of Representatives.*

Report in the case of Captain G. Dearborn, second regiment infantry.

After fully examining into the case of Captain Dearborn, I find that the facts stated in his memorial are correct. The President was required by the act of Congress passed the 2d of March, 1821, entitled "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," section 12, "to cause to be arranged the officers of the several corps, now in the service of the United States, in such manner as to form and complete, out of the same, the form authorized by" that "act." The corps in service which were subject to this law were the regiment of light artillery, the corps of artillery, the corps of ordnance, the eight regiments of infantry, and the regiment of riflemen, which were to be reduced to form four regiments of artillery and seven regiments of infantry. In fulfilling the intentions of the law, the whole of the officers in service attached to the regiments and corps then existing were considered without respect to the *arms* to which they then belonged, subject to the operation of the law; and the President accordingly directed a board of officers to make the selection of those to be retained, and to arrange them, according to their respective talents and merits, into the several corps which were to compose the new peace establishment, to be submitted to the Executive for his approval. It is evident, in performing this duty, the officers were to be regarded as a whole mass, from which to select without regard to the arms, respectively, to which they belonged; so that it happened, in few instances, artillery officers were put in the infantry, infantry officers in the artillery, and rifle and ordnance officers, in like manner, arranged to some corps, according to the opinion of the board they were best qualified; otherwise all light artillery and rifle officers would have been excluded.

It was a painful and difficult task which the board had assigned to it, it must be allowed, and it appears to me to be now too late to challenge the views of the board or of the War Department, as the whole of the proceedings were submitted to the Senate in an Army Register, published 17th May, 1821. With repect to Captain Nourse, it is thus explained: Captain Nourse was an assistant adjutant general, and as he had never resigned his place in the line, he claimed his rank on the reduction; and further, as the law of the 26th of April, 1816, entitled "An act for organizing the staff and making further provision for the army of the United States," provided, in the 9th section, "*that the several officers of the staff shall, respectively, retain all the privileges secured to the staff of the army by the act of the 3d of March*, 1813;" which last act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the staff of the United States," declares, in the 4th section thereof, "*that the officers taken from the line and transferred to the staff, their transfer shall be without prejudice to their rank and promotion in the line*," &c. There were many meritorious and gallant officers who suffered in the reduction of 1821, and the previous reduction in 1815. It was the inevitable consequence of the diminution of the military establishment; and although Captain Dearborn was transferred from the artillery to the infantry in the new organization of the army, and suffered in his military pride, yet, considering all things, he ought to yield to circumstances with a becoming acquiescence, as there is now no remedy left for his case.

Respectfully submitted. H. E. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, July* 26, 1829.

Hon. P. B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

Memorial of Captain Greenlief Dearborn.

This memorial of Captain Greenlief Dearborn, of the United States army, respectfully represents to the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that he was transferred, in the year A. D. 1821, from the artillery, in which he had served from the commencement of the late war to that time, to the infantry, and this to the prejudice of his rank, to the outrage and torture of his military feelings, and against his strong remonstrance. While he served in the artillery

the promotion had been so much more rapid in the infantry that most, if not all, the subalterns in the infantry who entered the army at the same time and with the same rank as himself, besides many others, whom he ranked as subalterns by years of service, had been promoted to the rank of captains; and the only circumstance which could reconcile such a situation to the feelings of a soldier was removed when he was transferred from the artillery to the infantry, and an infantry officer, who had had the benefits of the rapid promotions in the infantry corps, put in your memorialist's place in the artillery. This arrangement placed your memorialist immediately under some of those officers whom he had ranked as subalterns. Your memorialist would further represent that the person now next above him in the second infantry was promoted before a vacancy of captaincy had actually occurred; and if he had not been thus promoted, he would have stood on the Army Register where the next one below your memorialist now stands in the second infantry. The next above your memorialist was promoted to fill a *supposed* vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Captain Nourse to a staff appointment; but as after it was decided by the War Department that Captain Nourse had *not* vacated his place as a captain in the second regiment of infantry, and retained him as such, the next officer immediately above your memorialist could not have been legally promoted till the next vacancy, which did not take place till some time after your memorialist was promoted to a captaincy. By law a regiment of infantry could contain but ten captains; hence Captain Nourse and Captain Huffman (who was promoted to fill Captain Nourse's vacancy) could not both be captains at the same time, though they were both borne on the Army Register as such, as will appear by the inspection thereof for the years of A. D. 1819, 1820, and 1821. Still this Register shows there were *eleven* captains in this regiment, (2d infantry,) and this could not legally be, as the legal establishment was but *ten* captains. To redress the grievances herein complained of, your memorialist humbly and strongly invokes the interposition of Congress, and that he may be retransferred to the artillery, from which he conceives he was wrongfully transferred.

GREENLIEF DEARBORN, *Captain United States Army.*

PORTLAND, *Maine, December* 28, 1828.

20TH CONGRESS.] **No. 406.** [2D SESSION.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF ESTABLISHING A FUND FOR AN ARMY ASYLUM.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 27, 1829.

Mr. ORR, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution relative to an army asylum, reported:

That the committee have taken into consideration the resolution submitted to them, directing an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a fund, to be called the army asylum fund, for the support of aged, disabled, and infirm soldiers, and have collected the views of several highly intelligent and experienced officers of the army, and such other information as was within their reach relative to the subject.

The committee conclude that it would be rather premature at present to make any definite resolution on the subject, and refrain from expressing an opinion as to the expediency or inexpediency of establishing a national army asylum, and therefore forbear to report to the House in detail, but they annex to this report letters of several officers of the army on the subject; and as the proposed fund to be raised is principally to be created by abstractions from the emoluments of the army, that it is fit and proper that a more general expression of its views and feelings should be had on the subject. It is also believed that next Congress can, in all respects, act more advantageously, as in the meantime public attention will be attracted to the proposed measure, and, from the expression of public opinion, may guide to the surest mode of accomplishing the best results, therefore have come to the conclusion expressed in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to collect and report to the next Congress the views of the army on this subject; and that the letters of the several officers, which accompany this report, be printed.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, January* 26, 1829.

SIR: I was duly honored with your communication of the 16th of last month, asking my opinion, in detail, upon the project embraced by a resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by the honorable Mr. Ramsay, of Pennsylvania, directing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making provision for erecting and supporting an army asylum, by retaining from each officer, non-commissioned officer, and private in the army of the United States a certain portion of their monthly pay for the purpose of creating a fund to be called the "Army Asylum Fund," for the support of all aged, infirm, poor, and disabled soldiers who have served in the army of the United States since the American revolution.

To erect and support an asylum for the soldiers who have served in the army of the United States since the revolutionary war, who may be aged, infirm, poor, and disabled, I am clearly of opinion that no deduction from the pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the present peace establishment, that could be reasonably made, would be adequate to the purpose; yet I believe that it would be both highly provident and advantageous that a stoppage of ten cents on every five dollars of the pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, might be made monthly, without

being much felt by the army, for the support of the destitute superannuated veteran and the invalid. But before a fund so created could be of sufficient magnitude to afford any relief, the soldiers mentioned in the resolution, in all probability, would cease to exist, or but few of them left to enjoy the benefit of the fund. The gross amount of the pay of the army is about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which would yield, in the proposed stoppage of ten cents on every five dollars, fifteen thousand dollars a year. The plan which seems to me both fair and equitable is this: that the site and buildings necessary to constitute the asylum should, in the first place, be provided at the expense of the nation, and funds for its maintenance should also be advanced by such annual appropriations as might be found requisite, and the nation to be reimbursed by the stoppage, as herein proposed, on the pay of the army, as far as the amount so stopped may go to that end. If it should be determined to erect an asylum, it appears to me that the asylum ought to be for the benefit of the officers as well as the men, especially as the officers will contribute in proportion to the pay which will be allowed them respectively. If the present military establishment should be rendered permanent, a sum of fifteen thousand dollars a year could be raised from the pay of its members, as proposed; and if that sum were permitted to accumulate for ten years, a fund would be created of about two hundred thousand dollars, which, at an interest of five per cent., would yield ten thousand dollars; which, added to the annual contribution or stoppage from the pay of the army, would afford an annual revenue of twenty-five thousand dollars for the support of the asylum.

The question now occurs, how many invalids will this revenue support? It will not be too high to put the annual expense of each invalid at one hundred dollars; and if that sum is sufficient, we shall be enabled to take into the asylum two hundred and fifty invalids. But we must deduct something for the expenses of the establishment, such as repairs of the buildings, &c., &c., say one thousand dollars per annum; we shall then provide for two hundred and forty invalids. Now let us see what will be the probable number of invalids to be provided for according to the present state of the military establishment. It is found, from information received from the adjutant general, that one hundred and seventy-one is the number of men who are discharged annually on account of inability from disease to perform the duties of a soldier. Of this number, about thirty-five or one-fifth may be considered proper subjects for the asylum; so that in ten years the asylum would be full from the peace establishment, taking into consideration the number of those who enter it may die during the period of ten years; otherwise, it would be full in the seventh year. But we must take into consideration the augmentation of the fund, so long as the asylum is not full, accruing from the unexpended income; as, for instance, if we begin with thirty-five invalids, when the fund shall furnish twenty-five thousand dollars income; thirty-five invalids, costing only three thousand five hundred dollars, and the expenses of the establishment only one thousand, making in all four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, we shall have, to be added to the fund, the first year, the remaining part of the annual income unexpended, amounting to twenty thousand five hundred dollars; so that, instead of the whole of the annual revenue being consumed by the invalids in ten years, we may prolong the period to, perhaps, twenty years.

Inasmuch as the establishment will be exclusively for the military, I presume it will be placed under the direction of the War Department. All the officers and intendants necessary for the institution might be obtained from the army from among those who might not be fit for active service, and women, as nurses, from the wives of the invalids.

If such an establishment should be carried into effect, the District of Columbia appears to me to afford the best location, for these reasons: 1st. All the invalids and military pensioners come usually to the seat of government to apply for relief. 2d. The War Department, being possessed of the documents on which the claims to relief are usually founded, would be the natural place at which the decision as to the claim of the person applying for relief would be made; and if a favorable decision should take place, the persons to be relieved could be immediately sent to the asylum. 3d. The proximity to the national legislature would enable Congress to give such attention to the asylum as it might think proper, and by personal inspection of the establishment judge of its utility and of its management, and also enact such rules and regulations for its government as might by Congress be deemed proper. 4th. The mildness and healthiness of the climate are also worthy of consideration, as well as the central position of the District, as it regards the Union. At this time a site may be furnished at a very low rate, and the edifice erected with as little expense as probably at any other time. 5th. I would propose that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars should be appropriated to purchase a site and to erect the buildings, after a plan should be laid before Congress for its adoption. It is to be presumed that the edifices should be such as would be worthy of the nation; and while they should afford an asylum to the veteran and the invalid, they would stand a monument of the state of the arts and of the national munificence. 6th. The ground on which the establishment should stand should be of considerable extent, having advantages of wood and water, and not nearer than two miles to the city.

The subject is one in which we have no means of obtaining aid from books or statements in this country, and what is here proposed arises solely from my own views after much reflection.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General commanding the Army.*

Hon. William Drayton, *Chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives.*

Adjutant General's Office, *January* 12, 1829.

Sir: I have received your communication of the 16th of December, and should with pleasure have devoted earlier attention to the request of the committee if unremitted official vocation, especially toward the close of the year, had not imposed other obligations which could not very well be deferred.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, and to which my attention has been invited, refers to a subject that has always been regarded as touching deeply the honor and best interest of the service. I do not believe it to be practicable, however, by any *just* assessment on the present pay of the officers of the peace establishment to create an "asylum fund" adequate "for the support of aged, infirm, poor, and disabled soldiers" of any period of our military history *anterior* to the date of the creation of such fund. In pursuing a brief analysis of so important a project, I will first respectfully direct your attention to the annexed tabular exhibits, A and B, which it will be perceived develop some important

results to be considered in the contemplation of the scheme of an "army asylum fund," and which, as I conceive, when raised can only be applied prospectively.

The annual number of discharges on surgeons' certificates of disability may be regarded as the prolific class from which would issue the greatest number of pensioners on the fund proposed; but the number annually *admitted* from this class into the asylum would be far less, it is supposed, than the number of invalids so discharged from the army, for it is known that some who are discharged on account of disease or infirmity are restored to health, and it is believed that many are discharged who would have no possible claim to the bounty of an army asylum.

The increased vigilance of recruiting officers in the selection of recruits, and the enforcement of the penalties of the law whenever they accept any but "able-bodied men," have naturally tended to improve the quality of those who enter the service, and therefore to diminish the number of discharges on "surgeons' certificates." Further improvements in reference to the recruiting service, and in the reduction of the ratio of invalids, may be anticipated.

I have furnished the paymaster general and surgeon general with some useful official data which will have enabled each, respectively, to form estimates and make calculations in whatever refers to the ratio of assessment for the creation of the proposed fund, or to the classification of the number and character of subjects who may be supposed to have a claim to its bounty. These two divisions of the subject will no doubt be more minutely and satisfactorily examined by the chiefs of the two departments referred to, since the peculiar functions of the one have direct relation to *pay* and *estimates*, and those of the other are in immediate affinity to disease and disability incident to the soldiers of the army.

It may be useful to inquire, however, what period of service and what infirmity should entitle a discharged soldier to the benefits of the proposed army asylum fund.

I All *aged* or *infirm* and *disabled* soldiers who have received *honorable* discharges after serving ten years, provided they make application for admission to the asylum within two years after such discharge, or within one year after a third discharge from the service. 2d. Such disabled or infirm soldiers as may be honorably discharged on "surgeons' certificates of disability," and who may have been disabled or become infirm from *cases originated* after enlistment, and who shall have served in the army not less than two years.

These limitations of *time* as to *service*, &c., and the interval between a discharge and application for admission to the asylum, deserves consideration; for, if a soldier should be in health and strength at the time of his discharge, and subsequently, as a *citizen*, become infirm and unable to provide for himself from causes not originating in the service—in such a case ought he to be a charge on the bounty of the army asylum fund or to the civil institutions of the country?

II. When shall the dispensation of the bounty commence?

To commence twelve months after the period of the first assessment, and to be available to all who may have been discharged at and from the date of the first assessment, and who may be entitled to its benefits.

III. Where shall the asylum be established, and how governed and regulated?

The President of the United States be authorized to make the selection, appoint trustees, establish rules and regulations, &c.

It is probable that any plan which may be consummated would, in the progress of experiment, develop error and suggest improvement; but a great object is achieved in advancing a single step in legislation towards establishing an army asylum after the manner proposed by the resolution; leaving it to time to improve and perfect a scheme, the consummation of which is alike prompted by State policy and national benevolence. The moral effect of such an institution, especially in time of war, would be advantageously felt throughout the land. The aged parent, with better grace, would send forth his sons to the field of battle; the patriot citizen, with better hope of success, would exhort the youth of his neighborhood to repair to the colors of his country; he could then tell them, "If you survive fatigue and danger, and have no longer strength to procure your livelihood by labor, you will have no misery of poverty to apprehend, for none of you will be forgotten; you will pass an honorable old age with a moderate competence, which, without new privations, will continue the frugality of your military life. Your last days, passed in peace, will crown with the enjoyments of repose and security a career in which danger and activity in your country's service were the only charms."

I remain, sir, with high respect and consideration, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Col. WM. DRAYTON, *Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Ho. Reps.*

A.

Statement showing the annual number of discharges on account of expiration of service and on surgeons' certificates of disability from the 4th regiment of artillery for six years ending December 31, 1827.

Years-	DISCHARGES.		
	Expiration of service.	Disability.	Total.
1822	239	53	292
1823	301	52	353
1824	241	61	302
1825	226	93	319
1826	66	49	115
1827	210	65	275
Aggregate	1,283	373	1,656

NOTE.—It appears that the average number of discharges from the 4th regiment of artillery for six years on account of disability is 93, and for expiration of service, 321. If this ratio be applied to the regiments of infantry, the whole number of discharges from the army for six years for expiration of service and for disability will be 4,555; of which number the annual average number for the same period for disability is 171, and for expiration of service is 588. R. J.

B.

Statement showing the number of soldiers discharged from the army for the three years ending December 31, 1828, *on account of disease or infirmity, on surgeons' certificates of disability.*

	1826.	1827.	1828	Total.
Number of discharges on surgeons' certificates of disability.....	217	162	196	575

NOTE.—Of the above 575 discharges on account of disability, 10 were habitual drunkards, and 76 were recruits. R. J.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 10, 1829.

COLONEL: Circumstances not within my control have prevented me from attending at an earlier period than the present to your letter of the 16th ultimo, and the resolution which it enclosed; and so much time having elapsed, I have thought it now unnecessary to attempt a detailed discussion of the subject; the more so, as the Paymaster General has, in a memoir which I understand he has presented to the committee, embodied all the data connected with the subject, and as I concur with him in the opinion that the project is impracticable unless the treasury furnish the greater part of the means.

But I have no doubt that the service would be rendered more efficient if some permanent provision were made for such indigent officers and soldiers as, having spent the better part of their lives in the public service, shall have become unfit for the performance of their duties, and consequently unable to support themselves in civil life; but I think it very questionable whether the project embraced by the resolution be the best means of attaining that desirable end. It occurs to me that the object would be much more readily accomplished by a slight extension of our pension system; the expense, at least, of founding an asylum, with that of collecting the subjects for it, would be saved. If we recur to our statute book we will find that all the officers and all the indigent soldiers who served in the revolutionary war, as well as all who have been disabled in service since, are already provided for. All who remain, with even an equitable claim upon the country for support, are those who, either from length of service or from diseases contracted in service, have lost the means and the capacity of obtaining a support for themselves; for I take it for granted that no free people can recognize the principle that the mere circumstance of a man's name having been borne for a short period upon the army list can give him a claim over any other citizen upon the public charity. If the committee agree with me that the class I have alluded to is the only one that remains to be provided for, it will readily occur to them that a far greater sum would be required to collect and support in an asylum the individuals composing it, than would be necessary to secure comfort to them at their homes, in the midst of their connexions and friends.

Many objections occur to my mind against the proposed system. Some of its most objectionable tendencies will be: 1st. To erect the military into a distinct class from the body of the citizens, by prolonging the military character beyond the period of service.

2d. To render idle and useless an entire class of men who, if allowed to remain in the bosom of society, might contribute something by their labors, however feeble, to their own support and the wealth of the community.

3d. To sever all social ties; for families being necessarily excluded from an asylum, and the subjects for it being collected from every part of a widely extended territory, the greater number of those admitted would be compelled to pass their lives among strangers, separated from those most interested in their welfare, and without the consolation of sharing their pittance with them.

It would, besides, be the commencement of a system which, though but little burdensome in the earlier stages, would grow with our growth, fasten itself upon our institutions, and perhaps become ultimately so extremely onerous to the State as, by uniting the public voice against it, to compel the government to abandon it, and thus render the situation of those whom it was intended to benefit worse than if the bounty of the public had never been extended to them.

An argument in favor of a naval asylum, which by no means applies to the army, will be found in the difference of pursuits and habits of the sailor and soldier.

The pursuits of the former cut him off from society and weaken, if not destroy, the ties which bind him to it, so that by the time he requires the assistance of others he has little regard for any one not of his own profession, and perhaps no one cares for him; and his improvident habits are such as to render it necessary that a guardian should have the control of his means; the asylum would therefore seem to me to be better adapted to his peculiar character and circumstances than any other mode of relief that could be devised.

The soldier, on the contrary, never loses sight of his connexion with society, but constantly looks forward to the time when he shall resume his place as one of its members; if he should become disabled, it seems conclusive to my mind that a small regular stipend would contribute more to his happiness, because he could share it with his family, and add more to his comfort than double the sum expended on his account in an asylum.

I may be wrong, but the more I consider the subject the more objectionable does the proposed system appear to me. But should the legislature, in its wisdom, think proper to adopt it or to extend the pension system and tax the army for a part of the means necessary, I can only add, that as an individual I shall cheerfully contribute to the fund whatsoever may be considered just and proper.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP.

Hon. WILLIAM DRAYTON, *Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 7, 1829.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 16th ultimo, I beg leave to state that by the enclosed return marked A, it appears that the average number discharged from the army on surgeons' certificates of disability during 1826, 1827, and 1828, is 190 per annum. From the return marked C, it appears that of the 192 discharged during the past year about 150 were disabled in the service, and would of course be entitled to the benefits of the proposed army asylum. From the return marked B, it further appears that the average number discharged per annum, in consequence of the expiration of their term of service, from one regiment of artillery and one of infantry, during a period of five years, is about 55, giving an average of 603 per annum from the whole army. Of these it may be estimated that about one-fourth, or 150, would also become subjects for the asylum from "age, infirmity, or poverty." If we suppose that 500, or one-third of these, should die in five years or fail to apply for admission, it would leave 1,000 at the expiration of that period, which number would be rather increased than diminished thereafter, out of the 300 subjects of the asylum annually discharged from the army.

It is understood that the navy pension, equal on an average to $72 per annum, will about support those who enter the navy asylum now erecting, at which rate the amount required per annum for that proposed for the army would be $72,000. It may be estimated that on an average four hospital wards would be occupied, requiring twelve nurses, at $3,000 per annum. The expense for instruments, medicines, hospital stores, bedding, furniture, &c., may be stated at $3 per man, equal to $3,000 per annum; and one surgeon, and one steward, and one wardmaster, at $2,500; making a total of $80,500 per annum.

The aggregate of the present army is 6,000, and it would therefore require a stoppage of about $1 12½ per month, or $13 50 per annum, from each officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, and private to meet the current expenses.

Admitting, however, that the number has been overestimated one-third, it would of course require a stoppage of 75 cents per month from each, being 275 per cent. more than that authorized by the acts of July 16, 1798, and March 2, 1799, "for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," which acts require a stoppage of 25 cents per month from each person in the naval and merchant service of the United States. For the purpose of carrying the plan into operation, should a stoppage of 25 cents per month be made from each officer and soldier, it would yield on an average $16,500, as the aggregate of the army actually in service is about 5,500.

According to the above estimates there would be, at the lowest calculation, about 350 on the pension list agreeably to existing laws, the average of whose pension would be $60 per annum; and if this amount of $21,000 per annum be also appropriated to the support of the asylum, it would leave a deficit of $42,500 per annum for the current expenses if the number be 1,000, or of $10,500 if the number should be but 600.

On the first estimate it would require an accumulation of the fund of $16,500 for 50 years to yield this amount, at an interest of five per cent., and for 13 years on the second estimate, before the proposed plan could be carried into effect.

These calculations are made with reference to the existing military establishment alone, as no data are known from which to estimate the number that would be entitled to the benefits of the asylum if extended to "all aged, infirm, poor, and disabled soldiers who have served in the army of the United States since the American revolution." The establishment during the late war was equal to about 53 regiments, and though perhaps not half full in any one time, would no doubt furnish more subjects for this charity than could possibly be supported by any reasonable deduction from the pay of the army.

In respect to a suitable building for the purpose proposed, it is believed that in erecting the navy asylum referred to, every possible arrangement has been adopted by the chief of that department to insure its completion on the most economical terms, consistent with the importance and permanency of the institution.

Judging from this, therefore, it may be stated that an army asylum to accommodate 600 men would cost about $130,000, and one for 1,000 about $175,000, which would require the further accumulation of the army asylum fund of from eight to ten years, if the means of erecting the building are to be raised from this source and no greater deduction of the pay be made than is above estimated.

If, however, the several sums to be raised in this manner be from time to time invested in stocks or other productive property, it would, of course, require a shorter period to raise the amount above mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

Hon. W. DRAYTON, *Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs.*

A.

Statement showing the number of men ordered to be discharged from the army on surgeons' certificates of disability in the years 1826, 1827, *and* 1828.

1826	217
1827	163
1828	192
Total	572
Average per annum	190

B.

Return of the number of men discharged from one regiment of infantry and one of artillery on surgeons' certificates, and from the expiration of their term of service, during the years 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, *and* 1827.

Years.	Expiration of service.	For disability.
1823	138	25
1824	193	22
1825	119	23
1826	38	18
1827	60	40
	548	128
Average from a regiment		54.80
Average from the army per annum		692.80

C.

Return of soldiers discharged on surgeons' certificates during the year 1828.

Names.	Nature of disability.	Period of service.	
		Years.	*Months.*
W. Stevens	Disability	2	10
E. Stevens	Impaired strength of left arm	3	2
J. Popham	Scrotal hernia	3	1
J. W. Hall	Chronic affection of liver, and dropsy	2	6
W. J. Prior	Scrotal hernia	2	1
Jno. Cobb	Epilepsy	1	0
Henry Becker	Rupture of left groin	3	0
*Chas. Schrach	Infirmity from paralysis	0	9
Hiram Daniels	Pulmonary affection	3	8
Geo. Maxwell	Lameness of right knee	2	1
Jno. Lank	Hæmoptysis	2	8
Andrew Chalmers	Chronic rheumatism	1	11
Th. Minton	General debility	1	9
Benj. Jenkins	Dropsical affection	4	0
*Henry Giles	Debility from complication of diseases	0	10
John Richardson	Chronic rheumatism	1	10
John Stout	Pulmonary affection	1	2
John Farria	Anasarca	4	9
Dan'l C. Broughton	Head and left eye injured	2	6
Robert Kent	Deformity and lameness	2	10
Corn. F. Jones	Pulmonary affection	3	4
Ellis Matlock	Partial blindness	1	7
Jno. W. Smith	Pulmonary affection	1	5
Jno. Fleger	Anasarca	4	5
Frs. McMahon	Epilepsy	1	3
Jas. Mulday	Hernia	3	7
Charles J. Henon	Hydrocephalos	1	5
Henry Kreger	Chronic diarrhœa	2	4
W. J. White	Loss of use of two fingers	3	8
Jas. McCray	Pulmonary affection	1	11
W. Hilton	Partial loss of left arm from fever	1	8
W. H. Wilson	Pulmonary affection	3	9
Roland Atkins	Chronic rheumatism	2	1
Page Butler	Age, and partial blindness	1	1
Jacob Willis	Epilepsy	3	7
Peter W. Wells	Loss of fingers of left hand	3	6
Chas. Macky	Tumor near right hip	4	11
Geo. Ellinger	Inguinal hernia	3	7
Joah Little	Pulmonary affection	4	10
*Jacob Digle	Age, habitual intoxication, &c	3	5
Robert Trotter	Chronic rheumatism	2	0
*Jas Washington	Age, drunkenness, and infirmity	4	2
John Jones	Chronic rheumatism, lumbago	4	3
Simon Foote	Epilepsy	4	1

C—Continued.

Names.	Nature of disability.	Period of service.	
		Years.	*Months.*
*Arch'd McCulloch	Insanity, from habitual drunkenness	4	1
Isaac O'Donnell	Constitutional syphilis	4	9
Jos. Sanders	Chronic rheumatism	4	11
Jno. Haugon	Hydrocele	4	10
Bennet Cullen	Phthisis pulmonalis	4	2
*James C. Griffin	Mental imbecility	0	2
Jas. Riley	Acute ophthalmia	2	10
*Thos. Thompson	Scrotal hernia	0	5
*Arthur Robinson	General debility	0	4
James Riley	Defective vision	2	11
*Benj. Sheppard	Mental imbecility	0	4
Alex. Orbison	Chronic affection of liver, &c	1	1
Jno. Waggoner	Chronic asthma	2	8
W. Campbell	Chronic disease of liver	8	1
Jos. Whitely	Chronic inflammation of right eye	3	5
Chr. Cole	Hæmoptysis	1	4
Jas. Johnston	Epilepsy	1	2
W. Parks	Strain of right wrist joint	2	11
Truem. Richmond	Affection of left hip joint	3	5
Lesler L. Cogdon	Chronic splenitis	1	7
Jno. Stevenson	Fracture of patella	3	0
Thos. Davis	Phthisis pulmonalis	2	1
*Clauborn Boyd	Chronic diarrhœa, abdominal dropsy	0	6
Jno. Smith	Chronic rheumatism	3	11
Edward Hustis	Chronic rheumatism	4	7
Jos. Benway	Chronic rheumatism	2	8
Jas. Hines	Fistula in ano, and chronic diarrhœa	4	8
Jas. Cloak	Pulmonary affection	2	1
Samuel B. Jones	Pulmonary affection	1	5
Rich'd Burke	Asthma, and ulcerated leg	4	4
*Alex. Hunter	Epilepsy	0	6
Jno. Robinson	Chronic rheumatism	3	9
*Alfred Styles	Pulmonary affection	0	7
*Edw'd Humphreys	Defective vision	0	11
Anthony Rosseau	Ulcerated leg	3	8
Jos. E. Sterrett	Loss of first finger of right hand	3	9
Hamilton Morrow	Paralysis of right arm	4	5
Clinton Kide	Anchylosis of left knee	2	0
Jos. Barrow	Inguinal hernia	2	10
Martin Boyer	Hernia	4	2
Wm. Jones	Chronic rheumatism	4	2
Edw'd Carney	Paralysis, sphincter ani, &c	1	8
Jos. Croves	Chronic rheumatism	4	3
Wm. Howard	Lameness in right knee joint	3	11
*Th. Robinson	Hemorrhage of lungs	0	9
*W. Romley	Chronic rheumatism	0	5
Geo. Edwards	Chronic asthma	1	1
Geo. Case	Chronic diarrhœa	1	2
Jos. Rice	Phthisis pulmonalis	4	2
Sam. Hyer	Chronic diarrhœa	3	11
W. Kirkpatrick	Phthisis pulmonalis	4	0
Jno. Riley	Incurable dropsy	2	4
*Sam. Feltch	Stiffness of elbow joint	0	3
Sam. L. Allen	Bodily infirmities	3	4
Edm'd Cahill	Amputated left leg and thigh	2	7
Jas. Andrews	Chronic rheumatism	3	0
Jos. R. Flowers	Chronic debility of left arm	3	4
Th. Dooling	Hæmoptysis	2	11
*John Evans	Imbecility of mind	1	2
Nathan Hixon	Epilepsy	0	11
Dramond Carera	General infirmity	4	8
Augustus Troll	Chronic affection of breast	7	5
Jno. Davis	Chronic rheumatism	4	7
Jno. Griner	Ulcerated leg	4	6
*Sylv. Mitchell	Old age and its infirmities	1	11
Jno. Weire	Lameness from fracture of femoris	2	6
Norman G. Hamline	Hernia	0	10
Daniel Strove	Imbecility	1	7
*Rob. Hancock	Habitual intoxication, piles, &c	0	5
Belden Bailey	Chronic derangement of viscera	1	2
Isaac Riko	Mental and bodily debility, epilepsy	1	3

C—Continued.

Names.	Nature of disability.	Period of service.	
		Years.	*Months.*
Abrm. Cochran	Mental and bodily debility	1	4
Elijah Measurewell	Fracture of legs	3	8
*Jos. Fox	Loss of right eye	0	4
Jno. Gilmore	Paralysis	3	7
Jno. F. Lowe	Epilepsy	4	6
David Simpson	Chronic rheumatism	2	11
Samuel Patterson	Pulmonary affection	1	1
Jas. D. Dunbar	Chronic rheumatism	2	2
*John Davis	Habitual drunkenness	0	2
*John Ryan	Atrophia	0	7
Joseph C. Milnor	Chronic rheumatism	4	2
John Campbell	Lameness of right leg	4	3
George Rice	Lameness in knee joint	4	5
Joseph Carmen	Wound in hand	2	4
Henry Hall	Wound in hand	1	2
*W. Burns	Habitual drunkenness	4	5
*Robert Algar	Habitual drunkenness	4	2
*William Williams	Habitual drunkenness	1	5
Amasa Foster	Epilepsy	1	1
Jacob Barghesser	Deformity of ankle joint	1	4
*Levi Lewis	Loss of right leg and arm	0	7
John Lewis	Chronic deafness	2	11
David Rutledge	Chronic affection of breast	3	7
*Michael Dias	Hæmoptysis	0	8
W. Burkett	Chronic rheumatism	1	8
W. Parkett	Chronic rheumatism	1	8
Jas. Green	Paralysis of hand	2	1
*Lewis Hamlin	Epileptic convulsions	0	2
Joseph Edwards	Contraction of tendons of knee joint	1	2
W. Coombes	Paralysis	4	6
Thomas Moore	General debility	1	9
Hiram Smith	Diseased left leg	2	6
Stephen Mix	Defect in left eye, old age	2	1
*James Sloan	Habitual drunkenness	0	3
*John Green	Fistula in ano	0	10
David Boyd	Rheumatism	0	11
John Clarke	Bleeding at lungs, and broken constitution	3	5
Josiah Womack	Ulcerated leg	1	2
Joseph Fincher	Loss of three fingers of left hand	3	2
Peter Senior	Chronic rheumatism	1	4
Daniel Dunn	Chronic rheumatism	1	5
Johnson Chase	Fracture of right leg, and dislocated ankle	4	9
Joseph Monks	Scrofulous ulcer	3	7
W. Jennings	Wound in left hand	2	6
John H. Jones	Pulmonary affection	0	11
John Coggins	Abdominal dropsy	4	4
*Peter Bogart	Paralysis in left arm	0	10
*J. A. Quackenbush	Partial defect in vision	0	8
Charles Smith	Chronic rheumatism	0	11
Charles Perks	Chronic ophthalmia	0	11
*Nathaniel Griffin	Ulcer of legs	0	8
James Norton	Chronic hepatitis	3	8
*George Higgins	General anasarca	0	6
*Oliver Eddy	Inflexibility of ankle joint	0	8
*Thomas R. Phillips	General indisposition	0	7
Daniel Eshon	Chronic diarrhœa	2	5
*William Fox	Chronic ophthalmia	0	7
Phineas Phillips	Ophthalmia	0	14
John Knowles	Defective vision	4	9
Peter M. Dobbs	Enlarged spumalic cord	3	9
Martin Polosky	Varicose veins	8	2
Bartly Oelric	Debility	4	4
P. Whittemore	Wound of left wrist	1	6
Wynder Gill	Phthisis pulmonalis	4	5
Robert Manhute	Phthisis pulmonalis	1	4
David Heffner	Phthisis pulmonalis	1	5
James O. Whitty	Old age and other infirmities	3	11
Barthol Pickett	Phthisis pulmonalis	2	11
*Stephen Hageman	Habitual drunkenness	1	0
*Stephen Craft	Habitual drunkenness	2	9
*Alexander McDonald	Epilepsy and drunkenness	3	11
*John Bleake	Habitual drunkenness	3	8

C—Continued.

Names.	Nature of disability.	Period of service.	
		Years.	*Months.*
W. Howard	Incurable lameness in knee joint	3	6
*B. Cliff	Habitual intemperance	1	8
*James Griffin	Idiocy	0	2
*John W. Hall	General infirmity	0	5
*J. Haughton	Enlargement of ankle joint	0	6

Total number	192
Not entitled to benefits of the asylum	45
	147

The recruit is inspected by a surgeon on his enlistment, and again on his joining his corps or regiment. The second examination usually takes place within from three to nine months after enlistment, and as those discharged within this period are for the most part disabled before entering the service, they, as well as habitual drunkards, &c., are not considered entitled to the benefits of the proposed asylum; such are marked * on the above list, and amount to 45; leaving 147 per annum disabled in service.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *City of Washington, January* 3, 1829.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 16th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following remarks on Mr. Ramsey's resolution: "That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making provision for erecting and supporting an army asylum, by retaining from each officer, non-commissioned officer, and private in the army of the United States, a certain portion of their monthly pay, for the purpose of creating a fund, to be called 'The Army Asylum Fund,' for the support of all aged, infirm, poor, and disabled soldiers who have served in the army of the United States since the American revolution."

An asylum for "aged, infirm, poor, and disabled soldiers" has long and earnestly been desired, not only by those who may possibly require its benefits, but by all who have witnessed the sufferings of that meritorious class of public servants; and several attempts have been made by the officers to get up something of the kind by voluntary contribution, all of which have been abandoned, under a belief that the amount they could afford to contribute would not be sufficient to accomplish the object.

In other services—the British for example—the pay of the army is graduated with a view to deducting for all necessary supplies, which the government furnishes at fixed prices, and with a view also to the support of an institution similar to the one proposed by the resolution, the expenses of which are principally paid out of the poundage of the army; but in our service no such deduction was contemplated in graduating the compensation. It follows, therefore, that unless Congress erred in apportioning the pay to the necessary current expenses of its members, it cannot bear to be heavily taxed for other purposes. I am of opinion the deductions should not exceed two per cent. from the pay of officers, and twenty-five cents per month from the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates, which would produce annually, supposing the establishment to be full, twenty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars and twenty-four cents.

It is difficult to calculate with confidence the cost of an institution that would afford the proposed relief to the extent contemplated by the resolution; but I apprehend, with much deference to the opinion of the mover, that it will far exceed his estimate. The greater part of the rank and file of the army who have been disbanded or discharged since the revolution have no other means of support than their daily labor, which in health is not more than sufficient to defray current expenses, and quite inadequate to make provision for old age and infirmity. I am therefore of opinion that the number of this class who are entirely destitute, and who would be entitled to support under the resolution, would amount to some thousands, and that the pay of the army could not sustain a deduction that would be equal to the cost. But, apart from the impossibility of supporting them out of the limited fund above stated, would it be just to tax the present army with what, considered in the light of charity or as a debt of gratitude, should be paid by the nation?

Assuming, therefore, that none will be admitted but such as contribute to pay the cost, the inquiry is, what will be its probable amount?

If Congress permit the public barracks at Carlisle or Sackett's Harbor to be used, one great item of expense may be saved by establishing the asylum at one of these places.

The data for estimating the probable number of invalids of the present army is very imperfect; much, therefore, must depend on conjecture. The average number of rank and file annually discharged by expiration of service is over 600, and on surgeons' certificates 190; about 150 of the latter in consequence of disability contracted in service, and certified by the surgeons to be incapable of performing military duty, all of whom will be subjects for the asylum. To these are to be added such as are not invalids at the time of discharge, but subsequently become so The number to be admitted annually will probably be about two hundred; of these perhaps one-half will require support for life, and the remainder, on an average, one year. If this be taken as a basis, it follows that the number to be provided for will increase annually in the proportion of the number of incurables. It is difficult to say when it would arrive at the maximum; but assuming that all discharged invalids will be between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, that the average continuance of life in such cases will be one-half the term of that of

persons in ordinary health, and taking the calculation of the Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company as a guide, the maximum would be attained in about ten years, and would be something more than one thousand; but for convenience I will assume the round number.

It is believed that at Carlisle or Sackett's Harbor food, clothing, fuel, bedding, medical attendance, and a small allowance for tobacco may be furnished at a cost of sixty-five dollars each per annum; making the annual expense of the assumed number $65,000; to which is to be added the amount required for officers, all of whom, except such as may be selected to manage the institution, will be more agreeably situated as *out* pensioners. If we take the United States pension list as data for calculation, the rate of officers' pensions will be $240 per annum; and the proportion of officers to non-commissioned officers and privates on that list being as one to twenty, the annual cost of the officers will be $12,000 and of the institution $77,000; exceeding the amount to be deducted from the pay of the army, as stated above, $55,059 76. It is believed the excess can only be provided for out of the funds of the government; and if the committee shall be of the same opinion, and disposed to recommend such provision, I beg leave respectfully to submit the following suggestions for consideration:

1st. That three months' pay be withheld from all recruits after the passage of the law until the expiration of their service, which shall not be subject to any deductions on account of the government nor to the payment of sutlers' claims, but in cases of desertion shall go to the asylum fund. This, according to the Adjutant General's report on the desertions for four years ending with 1826, would produce near eleven thousand dollars.

2d. That all fines and forfeitures of pay by sentence of courts-martial shall be carried to the credit of the fund; which, judging from the data I have been able to collect, will produce about eight thousand dollars per annum.

3d. There will still be an excess of thirty-six thousand dollars to be provided for. This may be done by the formation of invalid companies from such as are capable of doing garrison duty, and taking care of public property; and it is respectfully submitted to the committee whether it will not be good policy to create such companies. The Secretary of War has stated in his report that the present force is insufficient to protect the frontier and garrison the military posts without interfering with the schools of practice.

It is a common opinion with military men that skill in their profession is not to be retained, much less acquired, by an army serving in small detachments. The preparation of military material in the workshops and laboratory, the operations necessary in conducting sieges, and the intricate movements of an army in time of war, are not to be practically learned by small detachments that find full employment in guarding public property, doing garrison police, and practicing the "manuals of the artillery and infantry;" and if not by these, surely not by such as are employed "in developing the capacities of the country for internal improvement, and in building up of works which belong exclusively to the department of political economy."

By creating invalid companies to garrison military posts one regiment may be relieved, and, I think, profitably employed in appropriate professional duty, the acquirement of military knowledge. If the last suggestion should not be thought advisable, it will be necessary, in order to bring the expense within the means stated in the others, to limit admission, in the cases of applicants discharged on surgeons' certificates, to entire disability, and in other cases to such as have served faithfully three or four terms of enlistment.

If the committee think it advisable to recommend the passage of a law, it will perhaps be better to leave the internal government and police of the institution to the regulation of a board of managers to be named by the President or Secretary of War. The compensation of the governor or manager and assistants should be fixed by law, and a treasurer designated. All funds obtained from either of the sources named should be carried to the credit of the asylum on the books of the Treasury Department, and should be drawn out on recommendation of the treasurer for payment of bills by warrant of the Secretary of War, which will prevent any improper application of the funds.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. WM. DRAYTON, *Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.*

20TH CONGRESS.] **No. 407.** [2D SESSION.

REPORT OF A GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE MILITARY POSTS OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT, AND REMARKS CONCERNING THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES, BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL EDMUND P. GAINES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 27, 1829.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 20th instant, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of War, with the inspection reports of Brevet Major General Gaines for the years 1826 and 1827, relating to the organization of the army and militia of the United States, with the request that the original documents may be returned to the department of War at the convenience of the Senate.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, *February* 26, 1829.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February* 25, 1829.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith the inspection reports of Major General Gaines for the years 1826 and 1827, together with the remarks of that officer concerning the militia of the United States, dated December 2, 1826, and addressed by him to the late Major General Brown.

These being original documents, it is respectfully requested that they may be returned to this department after the object of the resolution of the Senate of the 20th instant has been attained.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

Report of a tour of inspection commenced on the 11th December, 1826, and completed in April, 1827, by Edmund P. Gaines, major general by brevet in the army of the United States.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

In my report of December, 1823, I stated the causes by which the navigation of this river was obstructed, and gave it as my opinion that most of the obstructions could be removed at a moderate expense.

The efforts which have since been made (contrary to my suggestions) having completely failed to effect this important object, I think it my duty to refer to my former report, and to submit some additional views resulting from my recent inspection of this mighty river.

1st. It is a fact worthy of notice, and necessary to be borne in mind, that the destructive excavations of the low grounds of this river commence, in almost every case, not upon the *surface* of the adjacent *timbered land*, but below the summit of the river banks, by which they are constantly undermined, and by which great quantities of trees are frequently precipitated into the boat channel, whereby the obstructions called *planters* and *sawyers* are invariably formed.

The fact is well worthy of notice, to show the primary cause of the obstructions, and that the clearing of the low grounds, by the entire removal of the timber therefrom, will tend not in the least to increase the destruction of the banks or adjacent low grounds, (as might be apprehended upon most other rivers where the excavations commence upon the surface,) but will in time effectually remove the cause of every obstruction dangerous to the navigation, and will, moreover, tend to retard the encroachments of the river upon the banks and low grounds, for the weight of the timber upon the banks evidently hastens their destruction whenever their base is invaded by the undermining current.

2d. There are one hundred and fifty boats upon the Mississippi and its dependent streams, including such as are serviceable, with such as are on the stocks, and in part undergoing repairs. Those at present fit for service are estimated at one hundred and ten. Many of these consume twenty-four cords of wood per day; others from twelve to twenty cords; altogether averaging near twenty cords each; making 2,200 cords per day. This consumption of fuel, to continue as it usually does, would amount to 462,000 cords in seven months; and when to this is added the quantity consumed by twenty-five small boats that usually run from ten to eleven months in every year, it will be found that more than half a million of cords of wood are consumed by these steamboats in one year. It is therefore confidently believed that this supply of timber for fuel annually will insure the entire removal of all the timber on the banks of the river in the course of a few years more, provided the wood-cutters are allowed the use of the public land for a reasonable term, (say for twenty years,) on condition that they shall cut off all the timber within a given distance of the river in the first year of their lease, and keep it cut beyond the encroachments of the river during the residue of the lease. This condition will be necessary to induce them to cut all sorts of timber, much of the largest of which is now left standing; such as cottonwood, sweet gum, and elm, which do not make good fuel, but which make the most dangerous of sawyers and planters.

TO CLEAR OUT THE OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE RIVER.

Should the plan heretofore proposed of employing steamboats with their commanders and crews by the month for this purpose be deemed objectionable, as I apprehend it is so considered, I beg leave now to offer the best substitute in place of that plan which, upon further inquiry and reflection, has suggested itself as most likely to effect the desired object.

1st. Let the river be first carefully explored and surveyed by such experienced engineers as may have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its general character, and let it be laid off in sections of from 30 to 50 miles each.

2d. Let each section be contracted for, *to be cleared out only by steamboat commanders and pilots,* under the direction of the engineers by whom the river shall have been explored and surveyed.

3d. Let no one be interested in a contract, or accepted as security for the faithful performance of any such contract, but such men as are well known to be either owners, commanders, or pilots of steamboats. These are not only more favorably and deeply interested than any others, but they have had the best means of being acquainted with the really dangerous obstructions, and will be the most likely to remove them and to accomplish the work in the shortest possible time, and in the best possible manner.

The dangerous obstructions may in this manner be cleared out in the course of two or three years, (principally in the months of October, November, December, and January,) without an expense of more than *four hundred thousand dollars;* a sum scarcely sufficient to make a good road for one hundred miles, or to build a second rate fortification; a sum which would not much surpass, even in a *pecuniary point of view,* (to say nothing of other estimates of value,) a first rate steamboat with her cargo, consisting of a battalion of men, with a year's supply of pay, clothing, subsistence, ordnance, and ordnance stores for an active campaign, most if not all of which might be carried on board of a steamboat of 800 tons burden, and all of which might be lost by being pierced by a single planter or sawyer in the middle of the river for want of the improvements which a proper application of this sum would effect. For such is the ever turbid and ever changing nature of the Mississippi river, that no heavy articles of cargo that have once been engulfed to the bottom of its channel have ever been recovered.

Our fisheries have been justly esteemed by us as a valued nursery for our seamen. We have with equal propriety viewed the ocean itself as the common highway of nations; and we have, upon principles of natural law, claimed, fought for, and triumphantly defended this inalienable right, this inestimable privilege, tending to the benefit of every citizen, and to the aggrandizement of many of those of our Atlantic cities.

The Mississippi river, since its current has been conquered by steam, has become something more than a *nursery* for American seamen, and more than a common highway of nations to the people of the western States—it is the only outlet, and therefore an indispensable outlet, for the productions of near half the United States; and it has become a *great* nursery and a school for seamen and soldiers—a school in which there are already many able professors and thousands of scholars—a school in which hundreds of native citizens of the west have already become able and exemplary commanders, mates, civil engineers, artificers, sailors, and firemen. These steamboat officers and men, from the necessary habitual vigilance and attention which their duties by day and by night demand, directing the overwhelming power of steam against a current hitherto unsubdued, are in the daily attainment and practical exercise of various and essential military duties, with the exact discipline which the land and naval service alike require during a period of war, preparatory to actual combat. This steady discipline is improving in the course of every voyage. It is by no means confined in its operation and salutary effects to the officers and crews of steam boats; but it is imparted, in no small degree, to the passengers, and particularly so to the deck passengers of every boat. These, often amounting from 350 to 400 men on board of one boat, voluntarily yield to the control of the commander, and profit by the vigilance and efficiency of his command.

The consequence is, that in the course of a voyage many of the passengers acquire sufficient knowledge of the duties of officers and men to render valuable service in various situations on board; and what is equally worthy of notice is, that in the course of four voyages, where there were many deck passengers, I have witnessed less of riot and intemperance during the whole of those voyages than I have often witnessed among the crews of a few flat bottoms or barges, prior to the introduction of steambots, in a single hour. Thus it is that knowledge, order, and subordination are steadily flowing from the great western school, of which the Mississippi river forms the theatre and basis, and the steamboats the edifices. Their great cost and incalculable utility, in peace and in war, call aloud for their protection against *planters* and *sawyers*.

FLOATING BATTERIES AND STEAMBOATS.

The great revolution which the application of *steam* to ships and other large vessels has already produced in the commercial intercourse of our States and neighboring nations, and the still greater revolution which this mighty power is obviously destined to produce in military operations upon land and water, and particularly so in whatever regards the *attack and defence of seaports*, and of every description of military works upon and in the vicinity of rivers and bays, admonish us of the necessity of being prepared for the great and inevitable change. For this purpose I beg leave to refer to my report of December, 1823, in relation to the defence of New Orleans, and to that of December, 1824, in reference to the harbors of New York and Boston, recommending the construction of floating batteries to be moved by ordinary steamboats, and to add the result of my subsequent inquiry and reflection upon the subject.

1st. It is believed that a first-rate steam engine will, without wind or current, propel a seventy-four-gun ship at the rate of more than one mile in six minutes, or three hundred yards in one minute; and that, with the most approved sea-coast carriages, a heavy gun, say a 32, 24, or 18 pounder, cannot, after the first fire, be loaded, pointed, and fired at such an object with effect in much less than one minute. Such a vessel could not be expected to remain within the effective range of any one battery more than for about twelve minutes, nor within the point-blank range for more than six minutes; and, therefore, but twelve, or at most thirteen shots could be fired from any one gun with any chance of success, or other than random, even if the gun were placed upon a salient angle of the fort or battery, and but few could be so placed, where it could be brought to bear upon the ship during her continuance within a mile and a quarter of the fort or battery. But as the firing of heavy guns at an object moving with such extraordinary celerity must always be attended with great uncertainty, it can scarcely be expected that more than three-tenths of those shot would hit the hull or rigging, nor that more than one-tenth of these would be likely to penetrate a vital part of the ship.

2d. It is believed that a first-rate steam engine will propel a seventy-four-gun ship up the Mississippi river, from the Balize to New Orleans, at the rate of one mile in eight minutes, or 217½ yards in one minute.

3d. It is therefore deemed to be impracticable, with all the fortifications designed and constructed for the protection of the large seaport towns of the United States, to secure any one of them from assault and capture by a respectable enemy, provided with a strong naval force aided by steam, without several floating batteries on our part towed or propelled also by steam.

4th. And consequently that New Orleans, with every other large seaport town in the United States, will require for its security, in addition to the fortifications designed and constructed, from two to four large floating batteries to carry from 80 to 160 heavy guns each, and to be towed or propelled by common steamboats.

These floating batteries should be built under the guns of our fortifications, and retained on the stocks under cover and in readiness to be launched on the first appearance of an enemy. With the aid of two or three ship-carpenters employed at each post a floating battery could be built at each, principally by the troops, under the direction of our scientific officers, with but little expense beyond the price of the requisite timber and iron.

The construction of the proposed floating batteries will be found to be so simple that any desirable number of them, it is believed, whenever approved models are furnished, will be obtained by contract for not much more than double the current value of the timber for their construction. But it will take several months to provide the necessary timber, season it, and put it together; and should this work be delayed till the approach of war, our richest seaport towns and our best fortifications may be in the hands of the enemy, for want of these floating batteries, before they are in readiness for service. I am deeply impressed with a belief that there is no means of defence that will be found so formidable, and at the same time so simple in its construction and application, and altogether so economical, as these batteries when constructed, as I presume no practical man will doubt that they should be constructed, with a view to be propelled only by *steamboats not permanently attached to the batteries, but to be temporarily attached to and at*

any moment separated from them as occasion may require. In this case, by far the most expensive part of this species of defence, the *steam engine*, will be employed in the transportation of merchandise and of munitions of war until the actual approach of an enemy renders it necessary to wield these batteries against him; and even then the engines by which they are wielded will be kept principally out of the range of the enemy's shot; for, in approaching an enemy, the steamboats by which the batteries are propelled being in the rear of them, and each battery being, as I presume it will be, near ten times as large as a steamboat, the latter will be completely protected by the former from the enemy's shot in approaching him; and after being disengaged from the batteries, the steamboats would take a position in the rear, where by suitable cables they would, without any risk, manœuvre the batteries to the right and left and to the rear.

Without such batteries it is very doubtful whether the strong and beautiful *Fort Jackson*, with a similar one such as I had the honor in December, 1823, to recommend on the opposite bank of the river, at or near Fort St. Philip, will be sufficient to prevent a strong naval flotilla, propelled by steam, from passing with a force sufficient to capture the city of New Orleans. But these forts, aided by two floating batteries such as I have recommended, are deemed to be sufficient to prevent the passage of any such force without its probable loss of more than half its flotilla. The same may be said of the harbors of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Norfolk, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Pensacola, and Mobile.

It is confidently believed that no experienced officer of the navy or army of the United States, after a careful investigation of our means of defence, with those likely to be employed against us in the attack aided by steam, would venture to pronounce either of those important posts *secure*, or even in a very respectable state of defence, without at least two or more large steam frigates or other floating batteries; and that such as I have recommended will be found to be more efficient, and not more than one-tenth of the expense of steam frigates.

With these impressions, founded indeed upon limited experience, but up to careful inquiry and the best of my judgment, I shall, I am sure, be pardoned for the earnestness with which I have reiterated my views in regard to this most essential means of defence. If I am wrong, I am more than willing to receive the punishment which an officer of my age and rank must necessarily incur when his propositions are proven to be unreasonable or visionary. But if, as I confidently believe, I am right, or even if my propositions are deemed to be but partially doubtful, then I am justified in the conclusion that no time will be lost in the adoption of measures necessary at least to test the *expense* and *utility* of the proposed means of defence.

CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY WORKS BY THE TROOPS.

We have at this time but few officers in the army who are not qualified (many of them indeed highly qualified) in theory, and some in practice, to plan and to superintend the construction of field fortifications, or of any such temporary works of defence, as in a state of war it often becomes the duty of officers of every arm and of every grade to plan and construct for the purpose of immediate protection against an enemy of superior strength. Whenever a regiment, a guard, or a detachment, is unexpectedly menaced by such an enemy when distant from the main army, and in the absence of any officer of the corps of engineers, which has often been and must often be the case, then this duty necessarily devolves on the immediate commandant there present, whether of cavalry, artillery, infantry, or riflemen. This is an indispensable duty which there is no possible means of obviating, and which grows out of the circumstances and casualties of a campaign near an enterprising enemy.

It is a duty of frequent occurrence in the course of perhaps every campaign. It is therefore deemed to be as necessary to prepare in time of peace for the efficient discharge of this duty as of any other. Of all the temporary works of defence, as I have endeavored to show, none will become more essential to the security of our great seaports than floating batteries. These may be constructed at every fortification by the officers and men of artillery and infantry, aided by a few ship-carpenters; and one of these batteries, at least, for each port may be completed within one year after the receipt of the requisite timber and other materials for the purpose. And this important work may be accomplished not only without impairing the discipline of the troops, but it will tend rather to improve their discipline and enhance their moral worth.

I am well aware of the opposition which has been made by some very respectable but inexperienced officers to the employment of soldiers to work upon roads, or in the cultivation of corn-fields at military posts, even though it be only such as happen to be located in the midst of the wilderness, far distant from the essential resources of civilized settlements. The real evil, however, results not from the *labor* to which some have objected, *nor from the application of this labor to the cultivation of corn-fields*, or roads, or in making hay for the subsistence of the public cattle and horses required to be kept at those distant posts; but this frightful evil is to be found in the remoteness of those positions, and in the continued location of the same corps at those posts for several years in succession without change or relief. To this I may add another and a more powerful objection to the continuance of *infantry* or *artillery* at any of those dreary posts, viz: *They are too far distant from the posts or places at which there is even a remote probability of our ever seeing an enemy other than the Indians, to meet whom in war another description of force*, namely, *mounted gunmen, must be employed* to supply the place of infantry or artillery; and these, corps will necessarily be placed, where they should now be placed, on the maritime or northern frontiers, where we are most likely to be assailed by the *regular troops* of a civilized nation. "In peace prepare for war!" This is a maxim to which we cannot conform so long as a great part of our regular force is stationed from 300 to 1,200 miles distant from any place at which there is the least probability of their meeting with an enemy consisting of regular troops. And should war be suddenly commenced against us by any foreign power late in autumn, then it may rage for five or six months upon the sea-coast or northern frontier before the regiments at some of those wilderness posts could possibly be relieved and drawn to the theatre of war. Under these circumstances, I cannot report the troops of my command as I should have it in my power to report them, (if posted as they should be,) *always ready for action.*

The infantry, as well as the artillery, should be stationed at or in the vicinity of the great seaports, where they should be instructed in whatever regards the attack and defence of such places, where they should occasionally assist in the construction of every sort of works of defence; and it will be found to be no very inconsiderable acquisition to these corps to have received a full measure of instruction upon the very spot where the greatest trial of their prowess may soon become necessary. I should then, ere

long, have the pleasure of reporting the whole of my command *ready for action*. Occasional labor, even in the cultivation of corn-fields or in making roads, I contend, will not impair the discipline or efficiency of the troops, unless the labor is permitted to continue for more than one-third of their time, or more than ten days in every month; for when troops have been well instructed in their duties *under arms*, fifteen days' drill in every month is amply sufficient to perfect and continue them in a very high state of discipline; much less probable is it, then, that their efficiency would be impaired by ten days' labor per month on works of defence—works from which officers and men would derive constant instruction, and that of the most useful kind, preparatory to actual war. Fighting is an important duty, and it is that upon which the mind's eye should constantly rest, as the great end and aim to which all our instruction and all our efforts must be directed. But limited in the extreme must be that man's knowledge of the *great art and practical business of war* who permits himself to imagine that *fighting* is all a soldier has to do in his country's defence, or that he has nothing to learn but the use of his legs and of his fire-arms. Experience proves the contrary. Experience proves that during the whole of an active campaign, in the presence of a powerful enemy, the soldier of a well instructed army has generally to encounter at least ten days of hard labor for every one day, if not for every hour, of actual fighting. Fighting is very properly considered to be the least burdensome and the most acceptable duty a soldier has to perform in the course of a campaign; even the idle and licentious soldier, who is often reproved and punished for neglecting to keep his arms and equipments in order for action, is frequently found among the first to push into the hottest of a battle, and among the last to retire, for he will fight when he has lost the moral worth to discharge with fidelity his other duties. But if an army consisted principally of such soldiers, its transition from civilization to barbarism would be speedy and inevitable. The savage warrior spurns at the *labor* of *preparation* other than that which his physical *daring* and his ever-cherished desperate purpose of vengeance and of conquest afford him. With the instructed soldier fighting is the most acceptable, because it is the most novel, of his duties, and because it may be considered as forming the closing scene of the military drama. They embrace it with cheerfulness, whilst the *commonplace drudgery* of every day for many months, and often of every hour for many days and nights in succession, in the work of *preparation*, is less supportable and more constantly trying to every faculty upon which fortitude and moral courage are based. And it is just as necessary to instruct officers and men in the proposed duty, and to habituate them to the *labor* of preparation for the sublime and often long-continued and agonizing struggles of a siege, as in the more fashionable and more courtly exercises, for the oftentimes equally important but more simple and brief scenes of a field fight.

January 11, 1827.—Commenced the inspection of the military posts in the vicinity of Pensacola, consisting of Fort Carlos, at the Barrancas, (at present occupied by the navy,) and Cantonment Clinch, garrisoned by five companies of the *first*, and one company with a small detachment of the *fourth*, regiment of infantry, commanded by Colonel Duncan L. Clinch. Continued my inspection at these places until the 13th of January, resumed it on the 11th of February, and continued it until the 15th of that month.

POSITION OF CANTONMENT CLINCH.

Upon the brow of the first ridge of table land seen in a northerly direction from the middle of the bay, three miles west of the city of Pensacola, near Galvas spring. It is surrounded by an extensive body of very poor, dry, sandy land, rising gradually, at an elevation of from three to five degrees from the horizontal plain, bordering the bay to the cantonment, where it is near sixty feet higher than at the bay. From the north side of the cantonment the table land presents a handsome plain for a quarter of a mile, beyond which is a succession of sand hills and vales of gentle elevations and depressions, producing little or no other timber than pines, in part of a dwarfish appearance, with some scattering black-jack.

Galvas spring affords for the troops a very ample and convenient supply of excellent water. From this spring a navigable creek meanders between the cantonment and bay, distance about two thousand yards, affording a sufficient depth of water at flood tide for the smaller class of coasting vessels. These advantages, added to a fine view of the bay, with a full exposure of the cantonment to the sea air, render this position unquestionably healthy, and more desirable than any other in West Florida for the location of a corps of reserve for the protection of Pensacola, for an hospital, and for a safe retreat from disease in war and in peace. For these purposes it would require good brick barracks, with a few small castles or block-houses, or some other works of defence, for its security in time of war. But inasmuch as the Barrancas and the western end of St. Rose island form the natural theatre at which the defence of Pensacola must, if possible, begin and end, and as with good barracks there can be but little doubt that a position at the Barrancas will be nearly as healthy as at Cantonment Clinch, it may at least be advisable to make a fair experiment to determine its real character in respect to health before permanent barracks are erected at either place. Some few cases of yellow fever occurred at the Barrancas in the summer of 1822, but this may have been owing to causes in nowise connected with the localities of the place. It had been before reputed to be healthy, as indeed Pensacola had been. But one season of yellow fever has been known at either place in the last fifty years. At Cantonment Clinch, on the contrary, it is believed that no case of yellow fever ever occurred, although several persons attacked in Pensacola in 1822, and afterwards conveyed to the cantonment, recovered, and others died, after suffering for many days at a temporary hospital which was daily attended by their messmates and others, not one of whom ever took the fever at this cantonment. It is reported that few cases of bilious fever ever occurred at this place; nor has this disease been common, or often marked with its most dangerous type, at the Barrancas.

Inspected the battalion of the first infantry, consisting of five companies, commanded by Major D. E. Twiggs, which I found to be, in most respects, equal, but in no respect superior, to the battalion under Brevet Major Kerney, as inspected by me at Bellefontaine, Missouri, June, 1826, viz:

Police.—Excellent, particularly so in messing, and in the condition of the barracks, and of the clothing, arms, and equipments generally in use. The excellence of the police of this battalion was, moreover, finally exhibited in the officer-like and soldierly appearance of the troops under arms, on drill, and on guard, and other duties. The sick of the battalion appeared to have been treated with care and skill by Assistant Surgeon Randolph.

The old books were found to be incomplete; new books have been obtained, but the opening of them is suspended, in the expectation of obtaining from the Adjutant General a proper form. The general regulations upon the subject of company books are radically defective. The number of books required

is more than double the number that is necessary or proper. The old form, in use previous to the late war, is much more concise, and, in all respects, more perfect than the present; but the single fact that scarcely any two regiments in service construe the regulations alike in reference to one of these books, is equal to volumes of testimony to prove that the regulations in this particular are extremely imperfect. Regulations that admit of such misconstruction are something worse than useless; but imperfect as they are, if forms are furnished, there can be no doubt but they will be faithfully complied with.

Instruction, in theory and in practice, conformable to the late prescribed systems. This was very satisfactorily exemplified in the striking regularity and systematic accuracy with which every duty witnessed by me was discharged, particularly on drill and on guard, by officers and men. The battalion was ably exercised by Major Twiggs, and after him by each one of the captains present, as well as by several of the lieutenants, in a manner which evinced a degree of practical knowledge that nothing short of well-disciplined habits of attention could effect. These remarks are intended to apply to *every duty under arms as infantry, preparatory to meeting an enemy in battle.* As artillery, this battalion has not extended its practical knowledge beyond the common uses of the *field-piece*, which I am assured the officers and most of the men can exercise, load, and fire with ease and accuracy. Lieutenant J. J. Abercrombie, adjutant, discharged his duty with ability. The following named company officers were seen on drill, each of whom proved himself to be well acquainted with his duty, and most of them highly qualified to impart to their commands the results of their experience. In the relative qualifications of these officers there appeared to be some shades of difference, but not so striking in the drill as to justify any particlar notice, until another inspection shall afford more conclusive evidence of their respective merits, viz:

Captain W. V. Cobbs, commanding company C.
Captain G. Loomis, commanding company F.
Captain William H. Ker, commanding company D.
First Lieutenant W. R. Jouett, commanding company G.
First Lieutenant John M'Kenzie, commanding company E.
Second Lieutenant William Reynolds, of company D.
Second Lieutenant T. Paige, of company F.
Second Lieutenant Nathaniel C. Macrae, of company E.

Discipline.—The excellence of *police* and the accuracy of *instruction* prove that the discipline of this battalion is of a very high character.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Company "A," commanded by Captain P. Wager.
Detachment commanded by Captain W. Lear.

Police.—Excellent. The condition of the temporary barrack rooms, arms, clothing, camp equipage, and mess furniture equal to any in service. The regimental and company books, as far as appeared necessary to examine them, exhibited evidence of great neatness and accuracy, particularly those of the regiment in charge of Adjutant Martin.

The hospital bore satisfactory proof of skill and diligence on the part of Assistant Surgeon Macomb, in whose charge it had for some time been placed.

Instructions very good, as light infantry, but otherwise somewhat defective in the drill of the company as infantry. The defect, however, was very slight, and appeared more the result of a want of habitual attention to the drill than any other cause. And this is too obviously to be attributed to the employment of most of the officers and men of this regiment, for two or three years past, in small detached parties in the wilderness, and at hard labor upon roads and bridges, where it was seldom possible to pay that scrupulous attention to the drill which is always necessary to the attainment of accurate practical knowledge of company and battalion tactics. But the officers and men of the 4th, at this place, have nothing of infantry duty under arms to learn which may not be acquired perfectly in the course of two or three weeks under their experienced officers, whose commands I had hitherto found well instructed, particularly so in the early part of the year 1822, and often prior to that period.

Discipline.—In accordance with the "police" and "instruction."

The melancholy death of Major Donoho, an officer of high moral character, legal and military mind, calm, discriminating and just, who was shot on parade at tattoo, by a sergeant, some months past, is supposed to afford proof of a defect in the discipline of the corps; but, after a careful investigation of the facts connected with that afflictive event, (for the detailed account of which see the record of the general court-martial by which the offender was tried,) I am convinced that this unexampled outrage cannot be attributed to a defective discipline, except on the part of the hardened offender who had been guilty of a neglect of duty, with partial intoxication, and who, it is believed, in consequence of a mild rebuke from the major, acted upon the first diabolical impulse of savage feeling without any previous concert or sober reflection. His character had previously been deemed to be that of a faithful non-commissioned officer. He is under sentence of death, and is doubtless a fit subject for this exemplary punishment.

TOWN OF PENSACOLA.

Of the old forts and block-houses constructed by the British in 1763, and those subsequently built by the Spaniards for the protection of Pensacola, nothing now remains but the foundations, with the more than half-razed and ruined ramparts, ditch and glacis, of the former, with the decayed and tottering bodies and frames of the latter. However formidable the two former of these works (forts *Barnard* and *Charlotte*, alias St. Michael) may have been to an approaching foe by *land*, they could afford no security whatever against an attack by *water*—their location being on the hill northwest of the town, and a mile from any part of the bay where vessels of war can approach. Such vessels may take a position from one and a half to three miles distant from these works, and yet the town, standing in the intermediate space, would be exposed to their fire, whilst they would keep out of the reach of the guns of both. It cannot, therefore, be necessary to rebuild either of these works, nor is it deemed necessary to repair any of the block-houses.

BARRANCAS AND ST. ROSE.

Our defence of the town of Pensacola, as I have before remarked, must, if possible, begin, be confined to, and terminate, at the entrance of the bay between the Barrancas and Fort St. Rose. Suitable fortifications at these places will effectually command the intervening entrance of the bay, where the channel is so narrow as to expose every vessel attempting to pass, in or out, to the range of a *point-blank shot* from the heavy guns of each work, and to an effective cross-fire from each for the space of two miles along the ship channel in the entrance of the bay. The two forts would be nearly 2,500 yards apart. The one at the old Spanish *fort Carlos*, at the Barrancas, and the other at the old British fort St. Rose, near the western end of St. Rose island.

Fort Carlos stands on the western margin of the sand-beach, west of the bay and 300 yards therefrom, at the base of the bank or hill, on the brow of which is a temporary work erected by the Spaniards and connected with Fort Carlos. The lower part of this consists of a small but strong semi-circular work of masonry, with a bomb-proof magazine, &c. The front of the battery *enbarbet*, looking towards the channel, the flanks with embrazures opening upon the coast to the east and west.

The upper part of this position commands the surrounding country for two miles, except in one direction, south southwest, where there are some small sand hills behind which General Jackson approached the place in 1818.

Fort St. Rose exhibits only a ruin half covered with sand drifted by the wind. The proposed work at this position, as well as that at the old fort Carlos, will afford direct and efficient protection to the navy yard recently established about 2,000 yards up the bay, on the western shore, and nearly equidistant from each fort.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES AT FORT CARLOS.

The powder magazine, though originally well built, bomb-proof, and the arch work covered with cement, together with a composition, of which tar appears to have been the principal material, is so much decayed as to receive considerable quantities of water from every heavy rain; by which the whole building in wet weather becomes saturated, often dripping with water and always damp, insomuch as to destroy much of the powder which has been there deposited in bad casks, and greatly to injure that contained in the best of the casks; none of which are constructed, as I have repeatedly urged that our powder casks should be, *with copper hoops.*

On a cursory inspection of the ordnance and stores at this place, on the 13th of January, I found them so much *without order or classification* as not to admit of minute inspection without being first overhauled and arranged. For this purpose an officer and twelve men were detailed, pursuant to my orders, No. 2, of that date.

This work was accomplished during my visit to East Florida, prior to the 15th of February, at which time I found the whole as well arranged as the decayed state of the buildings and many of the stores would admit of.

But, with the exception of two long brass 24-pounders, (the finest looking pieces of ordnance I have ever seen,) with two 8-inch howitzers, and two 10-inch mortars, all of brass, together with eight large pieces of iron ordnance which appeared sound and good, most of the other ordnance and the principal part of the stores were much damaged by long exposure to the weather and by rust and use.

From that excellent officer, Quartermaster Burch, (who was absent on my first inspection in January last,) I learned that most of this property was that which the Spaniards left at this post when delivered to the United States; that much of it was reported to be damaged at that time; and that it is held ready for transportation to whatever depot the Ordnance department may designate for its reception. It will be seen by the inventory ordered to be transmitted to the Adjutant General's office that the number of dismounted guns, with the quantity of round and grape shot, is very considerable; and that the value of this property is too great to justify its condemnation *as damaged and unfit for service*, without a more rigid inspection than can be made until a few carriages are furnished, with other means for actual experiment in the trial of each piece, and of the powder and the other stores. The metal of the brass ordnance is alone deemed to be worth ten thousand dollars, and the metal of the iron ordnance, shot and shells, estimated at 80 tons, is deemed to be worth six thousand dollars, making a total of sixteen thousand dollars. But it is confidently believed that all the brass and many of the iron guns are serviceable. A little rust and rough exterior are too apt to hasten the condemnation of such guns, without the deliberate and scrupulous inspection and trial which should always be resorted to before they are reported unfit for service.

Inspector generals and all other officers should be prohibited from reporting ordnance unfit for service without previous *trial* by actual firing. But in cases where there may be no means of immediate *trial*, then it should be made the duty of such officers to report such ordnance as they deem unserviceable for "*trial and proof.*"

ADMINISTRATION.

Pay.—Received from Paymaster Wright, as often as it is deemed to be desirable for the good of the service.

Subsistence.—Of good quality, sufficient in quantity, carefully preserved, and regularly issued by Lieutenant A. W. Thornton, of the 4th infantry.

Quartermaster's department.—Captain D. E. Burch, of the 7th infantry, quartermaster, an officer of great efficiency and worth. He discharges his duty, as far as I had an opportunity of ascertaining, in conformity with the regulations, which are adapted only in many respects to a period of peace. Captain Burch is, however, a first-rate executive officer in a state of war.

[*For my inspection of the troops at Tampa Bay and other places in East Florida, see Appendix A.*]

February 19, 1827.—Inspected the post of Petite Coquilles, with the new fort at the Rigolets, under the command of Captain L. Whiting, company F, 4th regiment of artillery. The company was principally at Petite Coquilles.

POSITION.

The fort is located in an island at the "new site" selected by the board of engineers, upon the margin of and designed to command the Pass Rigolets, within a mile of its junction with Lake Pont-

chartrain. With the exception of two or three acres of dry land at Petite Coquilles, with a road ditched and raised as a turnpike, from thence to the fort there is scarcely a square perch of dry land for an enemy to stand upon within cannon shot of the fort. It is believed that all but a few acres of this island—and, indeed, most of the land in every direction within five miles of the fort—consists of salt marsh, extremely soft, boggy, and subject to inundation by every high tide, or at least by every unusual swell of the adjacent sea and lake. This marsh cannot be traversed by an individual without great labor and care in stepping upon the marsh grass; nevertheless, a very good road has been made over part of it, and covered with shells.

This fort, with a complete armament, for which it is now in readiness, (and which it should receive as soon as practicable,) with a suitable garrison, aided by a floating battery of eighty heavy guns, would effectually secure this pass against any flotilla of small vessels that would be likely to approach it. Large vessels can never approach it, the depth of water being sufficient only to admit gunboats and small coasting vessels.

Police, instruction, discipline.—The health and appearance of the company under arms, the condition of the clothing, arms, and equipments in use, the company exercise, with guard and other duties, all indicated an excellent police, and as high a degree of instruction (artillery and infantry) as could reasonably be required of a single company, stationed at any post in this climate, and laboring, as this company has for some years labored, under the inconveniences of a heavy police, with old and but temporary and ill-constructed barracks, requiring frequent repairs, pending the construction of the new work recently finished, but not yet occupied by the company. Many of the small arms and accoutrements in use were found to be unfit for service. The mess arrangements, and the condition of the barracks and bunks, though not altogether as perfect as under more favorable circumstances they should be, were quite as good as could reasonably be expected in these wretched barracks.

The barracks in the fort, which the troops will occupy in the course of a few days, are calculated to render them very comfortable during the spring, autumn, and winter; but it is more than probable that they will be sickly in summer, unless but few are allowed to quarter in the same room. The rooms are, perhaps, as large and as airy as the size and nature of the fort will admit, but not as much so as this climate requires during a season of much disease.

Hospital.—In charge of Assistant Surgeon Kerr, whose duties appear to have been discharged with skill and assiduity. The building occupied as a hospital is altogether unsuitable except for mere temporary purposes, when, as on the day of inspection, there are but one or two on the sick report, and they but slightly indisposed. A good building for a hospital at Petite Coquilles is much wanted It would contribute, doubtless, much to the comfort and accommodation of the sick of this post, and in seasons of unusual disease it would afford to the sick of most of the neighboring posts a safer retreat than any other spot upon the island of Orleans, and it would be next in Lower Louisiana to the Pass Christian, which is unquestionably the healthiest place within one hundred and fifty miles of the city of New Orleans.

Dr. Kerr's report contains so much valuable information, and is for the most part so much in accordance with my own views in reference to the health and to the casual diseases of Petite Coquilles, that I have deemed it proper to submit it with my report.—(See Appendix B.)

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Arranged and classed pursuant to my orders (No. 2) of the present year. None of the cannon was mounted except two iron 6-pounders, and the carriages and limbers of these were in a state of decay, and not fit for efficient service. It is very desirable that the guns at a post like this should be mounted and kept ready for action, and that the fort should at least have so much of its complete armament as to insure its safety from the sudden approach of pirates, if not from the gunboats of a few ships-of-war, from whose possible assaults the place cannot now be considered as at all secure.

The powder magazine in the fort is too damp for the preservation of powder; it appears, however, to be well constructed, and may become dry when the work is thoroughly seasoned.

Pay —The company has been paid up to the 31st of December last.

Subsistence.—In charge of Lieutenant Pickel; appeared to be sufficient in quantity, of good quality, and regularly issued.

February 23, 1827.—Inspected the troops stationed at the old barracks, in the city of New Orleans, consisting of two companies, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Z. Taylor, viz: company I, of the 1st infantry, under Captain W. S. Harvey, and company K, of the 4th infantry, commanded by Captain Henry Wilson.

Police.—Excellent

Instruction.—As nearly perfect as it seems practicable to be rendered, where there are but two companies, and where these have been long separated from larger bodies of troops.

Discipline.—Exemplary.

Notwithstanding the barracks are very indifferent, the police of these companies is unexceptionable, and in all respects equal to any other companies inspected by me in the army.

That of Captain Harvey is quite equal, if not in some respects superior, to some of the companies of the 1st regiment. There is, however, but a slight shade of difference, if any, in the police of all those companies. The company of the 4th, under Captain Wilson, is fully equal in its police to either of the companies of the 1st, and in all respects equally instructed; it is, consequently, somewhat superior to any other company of the 4th infantry. The excellence of the police, and the admirable instruction of the officers and men of these companies, would alone be amply sufficient to prove their discipline to be of the very first order. But, in addition to these striking testimonials of efficiency, I gladly avail myself of this occasion to record a fact, alike honorable to the officers and men, and demonstrative of their exemplary discipline: that there is not a non-commissioned officer nor scarcely a man of either company who has not at different times, whenever occasionally indulged with leave of absence from duty, *spent the time of his absence amidst the numerous attractions and temptations of this great city without having been guilty of the slightest disorder or impropriety.* This fact was stated to me by one of the officers who had been for some time previously on duty in New Orleans, and it was supported by the concurrent testimony of the distinguished mayor of the city and several other highly respectable citizens.

To those who insist upon the necessity of a revival of the old law, authorizing the infliction of stripes and lashes, I may well appeal to say whether that punishment has ever contributed to furnish in New

Orleans, or in any other large city, so decided a proof of a high moral discipline in any part of the army of the United States as that which I have just now recorded.

If officers of corps or companies were disposed to abuse the trust reposed in them, abandon their men for the pleasures of a gaming-table or a bacchanalian party, then *stripes and lashes* might become necessary, or at least very convenient, to punish men rendered vicious by neglect and the abandonment of the officers honored with their care and government.

Happily, however, there are but few, if any, such officers known to me, and to such officers I can never knowingly address myself with any expectation of *their* contributing to *improve* or *preserve* the discipline of the army. But to meritorious men, who conscientiously believe that the discipline of the army could be improved by *stripes and lashes*, it is my duty to say that the results of my experience, and of the inspections to which I have referred in terms of highest approbation, convince me that this degrading punishment should never be resorted to but for the purpose of being inflicted on men rendered infamous by *desertion*, *mutiny*, or *cowardice*.

The great secret by which the officers of the 1st and 4th infantry have accomplished the exemplary discipline to which I refer is, *that they see* their men frequently, govern them strictly, but calmly, kindly, and justly; see that they obtain regularly and apply properly the supplies allowed them by law; require them to discharge every duty correctly, and be always *ready for action;* restrain the disorderly, extend to the obedient and meritorious tokens of approbation and occasional indulgence, but allow none to be absent but such as have proven by their good conduct that they will not abuse the trust reposed in them. Then will they all, sooner or later, prove themselves worthy of confidence, influenced as they must be by the conviction that obedience, with honesty, is the best policy. For when they are convinced that solitary confinement is the inevitable consequence of bad conduct, and that approbation and indulgence will be the reward of faithful service, but few men, and none but the incorrigible, will hesitate long to choose the latter, especially if they are commanded with the care and vigilance which faithful officers never fail to bestow.

The hospital.—In as good order as the small and unsuitable house applied to this purpose will admit of. It is in charge of an able surgeon, Doctor Macmahon, whose duties I have uniformly found to be discharged with manifest skill and fidelity. It is much to be lamented that this distinguished surgeon, after being inured to the southern climate, and thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities of the diseases of this climate, with the practice best adapted to overcome them, should now be ordered to a healthy northern post, (Fort Snelling,) where his great experience will be comparatively of little value to the service.

The well-established military principle, that the *post of greatest danger* is *the post of honor*, and that the most experienced veterans should generally be selected for the defence of such posts, is deemed to be applicable to the medical staff, particularly when the enemy by which they are menaced is but *disease*. This principle has been departed from by the Surgeon General in the removal of Surgeon Macmahon from Louisiana to Fort Snelling, and in placing junior and comparatively inexperienced assistant surgeons, however respectable and promising they may be, with their limited experience, at this city and in the island of Orleans.

The able and efficient control of the medical department has been so extensively and satisfactorily exhibited to me, in the course of my inspections for five years past, as to obviate the necessity of any strong objection or animadversion, such as it now becomes my duty to submit in this case.

Other cases in point have occurred, but I should not deem it necessary to make a few such cases of error the subject of a protest in my report, but for the assurance that the Surgeon General has announced it as a rule of his department that the most uncomfortable, or, in other words, that *the least desirable of the southern posts, such, for example, as Fort St. Philip, should be attended by the junior surgeons.* This is the substance of a letter from the Surgeon General to Assistant Surgeon Minis, dated December 21, 1826. His rule of detail should be directly reversed.

It is a fact, admitted by the ablest medical men of the southern States with whom I have conversed—a fact which had not escaped my own observation, in reference to the peculiarities of our northern and southern climates, with their various effects upon diseases—that the most successful practitioner in the northern climate will, on his arrival on the southern border, find it necessary to change his course of treatment very materially before he is able to establish a successful practice, particularly at or in the vicinity of New Orleans.

If this and other southern posts are objected to upon the ground of their being very uncomfortable or not desirable, this is perhaps more to be ascribed to the wretched barracks at some of these posts (and there being no barracks at places where they are most wanted) than to the climate, which is indeed very objectionable. In this case the Surgeon General should unite with me in urging the propriety of having good barracks and hospitals constructed, such as will in a great measure remove these objections; for I am very sure that if the barracks and hospitals required in this quarter were constructed without any more delay, and made as large and as airy as the houses of the respectable neighboring planters, or even equal to the barracks at most of the arsenals in the interior of the eastern or northern States, as they certainly should be, then few medical men, or others, would object to being stationed at either of these posts, though they might often be sickly, but not by any means as much so as our troops here have often been, without barracks, or with their bad barracks.

There will, indeed, be tolerable barracks at each of the forts now constructing on this frontier, but no military man, acquainted with the climate, will, I presume, venture to say that these barracks can be relied on during the sickly season for the safe reception of more than four or five men in a room; nor could the health of these be considered as at all safe in a season of unusual disease, excepting those at the Rigolets, where it is believed they would be more healthy than at either of the other fortifications in Louisiana.

With such barracks at or near the battle ground in the vicinity of this city, at the Pass Christian, and at Fort St. Philip, as I had the honor to recommend in December, 1823, and in March and November, 1826, I have not a doubt that the health of the troops upon this frontier (where it is more essentially necessary to keep a considerable force at all times ready for action than at any other place in the United States) will be as well preserved as at any other section of our frontier south of Wilmington, North Carolina, and this would be effected without the entire abandonment of so important a post as this, or that of Fort St. Philip; for with such barracks six or seven tenths of the troops necessary for the security of this place and the neighboring frontier, *in peace and in war*, might, during the sickly season, occupy the proposed healthy position at the Pass Christian, within six hours run, with steam, of New Orleans, (a

position at which dangerous disease has never been known to originate,) whilst the remaining three or four tenths would be sufficient, except upon extraordinary occasions, to guard the posts located within the sickly region. In times of unusual disease it must be admitted that these interior guards, if furnished by regular details, and composed, as they would be in that case, of men from the northeast and middle States, would encounter the risk of a forlorn hope; but native-born officers, and men of Louisiana and other southern States, will soon be found in the army in sufficient numbers for this duty, and they will meet it cheerfully, and at least enjoy as much health as the neighboring planters, who deem the climate to be a delightful one, and who, it is believed, enjoy as much health as our southeastern planters, between the Delaware and Florida, inclusively. But a more numerous garrison at these posts, composed of men from the northeast and middle States, would but seldom fail, throughout every sickly season, to suffer the scourge of mortal disease.

February 27, 1827.—Inspected the posts of Fort St. Philip, with one company (C) of the fourth regiment of artillery, under the command of Lieutenant W. W. Morris.

Position.—On the left bank of the Mississippi river, at the upper turn of Plaquemine Bend, the new Fort Jackson being nearly opposite, on the right bank of the river.—*(See Appendix C.)*

In referring to this work, it is proper to remark that at the date of my former inspection of this place, (January, 1822,) the site selected for Fort Jackson was reported to be near the lower turn of Plaquemine Bend. Whether the new site is or is not equal to the first is very unquestionable.

Police, instruction, discipline.—Taking into view the want of barracks and the dilapidated state of the shells of buildings now occupied, and making reasonable allowance for the incessant labor in which most of the men have for some time past been engaged, building barracks, preserving from the *rain* and *mud* the public property, greatly exposed for want of safe storehouses, artillery sheds, &c., added to the daily police and other duties of the garrison, it is due to the officers and men of this company to say that their police is as good as can be expected or required under existing circumstances, and that their instruction and discipline are respectable as artillery and as infantry.

Subsistence.—In charge of Lieutenant G. W. Long, who appears to have performed his duty correctly. The supply is of good quality, regularly received from New Orleans, and regularly issued, with the exception of the beef part of the ration. For this he pays seven and one-half cents per pound, and obtains it with some difficulty and at irregular periods, the butcher furnishing it having, by some extraordinary neglect or mismanagement, failed to receive his pay for last year's supply. This neglect is ascribed by Lieutenant Long to his "*predecessors in office.*"

FORTIFICATIONS.

Fort Jackson.—Though not intended to be completed in less than three working seasons, including the present, this beautiful and most important work is in a state of forwardness which would enable us, in the event of war, to prepare it in one month for two-thirds of its armament; more than two-thirds of the work having been constructed, and a great quantity of materials delivered in advance.

The Fort of Chef Menteur is so nearly completed as to be ready to receive its armament complete at the close of the present working season, or, if necessary, in a week from the time of inspection.

The new fort at Mobile Point.—This work is something more than half constructed, and, like that of Fort Jackson, might be converted to the purposes of an efficient defence in the course of a month or two if necessary.

The new fort at the Rigolets.—This work is completed, ready for its armament and garrison, the latter of which it will have received in the course of a few days from the time of inspection on the 19th of February. Each of these fortifications exhibit in their *location, projection,* and *construction,* the most conclusive evidence of superior talents on the part of the engineers to whom these duties were confided, as well as a high degree of skill and fidelity in the mechanical execution of the work.

The immediate superintendent, Captain Chase, who has sustained most admirably, for several years in succession, the arduous labors and important duties confided to him in these perilous marshes, under circumstances of exposure to disease and other obstacles, merits a degree of approbation not less than that to which he would be entitled in a state of war under the frequent fire of an enemy. Great praise is also due to Lieutenant Delafield, now on duty at Fort Jackson, Lieutenant Ogden, at Mobile Point, and other officers of the corps of engineers that have been engaged on this service; a very promising one of whom, Lieutenant Bowman, I found in charge of the work at Bayou Bienvenue. Much praise is likewise due to the contractors, Messrs. Underhill & Strong, who possessing the advantages of a military education, and apparently feeling the same zeal for the interests of the service as if they were still members of the corps in which they formerly served, give them advantages over every other description of contractors, of which the public service cannot fail to profit.

The work at Bayou Bienvenue will be completed in the present year. It is but a small work, but such is the character of the surrounding country, a *trembling salt marsh,* where an enemy will find scarcely a foot of ground to stand upon within three miles of the work, and where this famous bayou is but twenty-five or thirty feet wide; it is deemed to be amply sufficient to defend this pass, to which some importance has been attached, in consequence of its being the one selected by General Packenham, and by which he approached in December, 1814, the place of his defeat, and of the great triumph of the western militia under our beloved Jackson.

THE POSITION OF BATON ROUGE.

Baton Rouge stands on the left bank of the Mississippi river, upon the first bluff or high land above the Balize, from which it is distant 210 miles, and from the city of New Orleans 120 miles. This position in point of health differs but slightly, if at all, from most other places that have been occupied by our troops between New Orleans and the mouth of the Ohio. Its elevation above high-water mark (about 24 feet) is supposed to give to it some advantages as a cantonment, and as a depot over the country below, which for near 200 miles has been subject to inundation during the highest freshets, from which no part of the valuable lands lying between the Iberville and Balize can be preserved by artificial embankments. Bilious remittent and intermittent fevers, such as have usually infested New Orleans, Mobile, and the low fresh water lands of Georgia and South Carolina, are, in like manner, prevalent at Baton Rouge during the summer and autumn of every year.

The troops at Fort St. Philip, Petite Coquille, and those heretofore stationed at the bay of St. Louis,

though not uniformly healthy, have for several years in succession enjoyed better health than those at this post. Judging then from these facts, added to those which the late sickly season has furnished, I cannot but apprehend that this place will prove to be as unhealthy as any other on the river or in the United States. Without the advantages of *health*, I deem Baton Rouge to be wholly destitute of any valuable property to recommend it as a military position. As an arsenal or depot, it possesses only the advantage of being upon high ground, and on a stream always navigable leading to New Orleans, the vital point of defence; but on the other hand, it labors under a disadvantage which I deem to be conclusive against it, independently of its want of health. It is too far distant from New Orleans to furnish supplies to the troops there for immediate purposes of defence, and it is too near to that city and to the sea-coast, and too much within the reach of an enemy for a great permanent depot, unless it were capable of being strongly fortified and defended at one-tenth of the expense, and with one-tenth of the force that would, under existing circumstances, be requisite to prepare it for an efficient defence against a powerful force such as would probably assail it, as a preparatory step to the capture of New Orleans. This position (Baton Rouge) *should not be fortified*, because it is not within reach of any one of the several passes or routes by which an enemy must necessarily approach, or would be likely to approach the city of New Orleans. An army landing, for instance, at Dauphin island, with a view to operate by land against New Orleans, would not be likely to approach within less than ten miles of Baton Rouge in the event of this position being strongly fortified. Hence, the fortification and its garrison would be rendered useless, except for the purpose of defending a depot, a depot, too, from which no supplies could, while it or New Orleans were invested, be forwarded to the army occupied in the defence of that city, without being exposed to the great hazard of falling into the hands of the intermediate foe, who would not fail to provide himself with every means in his power to cut off our communication by the river. An enemy *may* be induced to visit Baton Rouge with the view to profit by, or to destroy our depot; but I am unable to conjecture any other probable ground to apprehend such a visit. An invading foe approaching from the sea-coast of Florida, or of the State of Mississippi or Alabama, across the Amite and Iberville, or from the Opelousas, by the way of La Fourche, should be checked by a well fortified position on the river below La Fourche; say from 20 to 50 miles above New Orleans; because the enemy, in approaching by either of the last-mentioned routes, would be compelled to pass within reach of the guns of that position.

It has been apprehended that, in the absence of a strong post at or near to Baton Rouge, the enemy would seize upon this position, fortify it on each bank of the river, and thus cut off our supplies destined for New Orleans. But a slight view of the topography of the country around, and that through which the enemy must necessarily approach it, added to the great risk and difficulty of a European army severing itself for any considerable length of time from its fleet and its supplies of heavy ordnance, &c., and marching from 150 to 250 miles through a country of sterile hills and boggy plains, with rivers often impassable, will show that there is little reason to apprehend an operation so fraught with difficulty and peril without an object of a more certain and decisive character than that of the vain attempt to lock up or command the river at a point where it cannot be so commanded as to prevent the prompt and certain movement of our troops and supplies to New Orleans. For an army landed at Dauphin island, one of the most probable places of disembarkation east of the bay of St. Louis, would be compelled to march from 200 to 250 miles over a country intersected with rivers and numerous creeks and swamps, through which it is not possible to make a road that will at all times admit of the passage of an army with heavy cannon, particularly during a season of rain and such high freshets as usually occur in the rainy seasons of the winter and spring of almost every year. But admitting the possibility—nay, even the probability—that these obstacles will be encountered by an enterprising enemy having a train of heavy artillery, and that they may be overcome during such intervals of dry weather as do sometimes occur in the winter and spring, yet there is not, in my mind, a shadow of ground to apprehend that he will ever take, or for a single day attempt to occupy, a position on the Mississippi river within ten miles of Baton Rouge. Such a position would be to him (as it would be to us) worse than useless, because it could afford him no certain or direct means of preventing our troops and supplies from proceeding to New Orleans by descending the Atchafalaya to the mouth of the Bayou Plaquemines, and up that bayou to the Mississippi river; or, should the enemy render this impracticable, we could continue down the Atchafalaya to the bayou leading up to the La Fourche, through which we could proceed to the Mississippi river at Donaldsonville. There is, indeed, at this time a raft in the Atchafalaya which obstructs for about ten miles the navigation of that outlet, but it is confidently believed that this obstruction may be removed at an expense of $20,000, and it is essentially necessary that it should be removed, not only for the purposes above suggested, but likewise to enable us to send forces down that pass for the protection of Attakapas, and to counteract the enemy in his probable attempt to approach New Orleans by the way of that important and rapidly improving section of western Louisiana. But should we fail to open the navigation of the Atchafalaya, our reinforcements destined for New Orleans may land above Baton Rouge, (if it be occupied by the enemy,) and we may march from two to ten miles around to the rear of that place, and thence to the efflux of the Iberville, where we may proceed down the Mississippi river, either by water or by an excellent road, to New Orleans. In this case the armed boats with the heavy guns and stores would avail themselves of a dark, foggy night, and would pass with but little probability of any serious loss. Should an enemy ever attempt to establish a position on the river above New Orleans, there can be no doubt that it will be below the Iberville, if not below La Fourche. But whether above or below the last-mentioned place, we have the satisfaction to be assured, from every military view that can be taken of the topography of the whole country, that he will constantly, while on that route of approach against New Orleans, labor under the imminent hazard of a *forlorn hope*, in which the loss of a battle will inevitably eventuate in the loss of his whole force engaged upon this perilous route. To us as well as to him, therefore, the position in question would be worse than useless; because the men and means employed for its defence would be left out of the range of efficient operations, and could be considered only as a dead loss to the service during the whole of the campaign. Should the city of New Orleans fall into the hands of the enemy, then, indeed, it may be possible that a strong post at Baton Rouge would become useful. The supplies deposited there would doubtless, in this case, be acceptable and really valuable to us if in any considerable quantity. But the force capable of carrying New Orleans would easily capture Baton Rouge, and this place is too near to the great theatre of operations, and yet too much out of the line of defence, to justify the expectation that it will ever become the depository of a large supply. Besides, the loss of the city of New Orleans could never reduce our forces from the western States so low as to justify or excuse the entire abandonment of the whole island of Orleans; but we should in that evil event meet with sufficient reinforcements to enable us to take a position at or below the efflux of the

Iberville, where the river is in all respects more susceptible of defence from its adjacent low grounds and embankments, with its extensive neighboring marshes and swamps, than from a bluff, bordered with a great body of upland, like that at Baton Rouge.

March 9, 1827.—Inspected the post of Cantonment Jesup, garrisoned by three companies of the 7th regiment of infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel James B. Many.

POSITION.

Cantonment Jesup stands on the top of the ridge which divides the waters of Red river from those of the Sabine twenty-five miles to the westward of Natchitoches, upon the road leading from that city to Nacogdoches. It is one of the most elevated and healthful positions of the interior of Louisiana, amply supplied with pure water, with an abundance of timber for fuel and building. The adjacent land is principally deemed to be public property, and though generally too poor for several miles around to attract the attention of speculators, it affords tolerable gardens and fields for corn and pasturage. A position near the Sabine river, from twenty to twenty-five miles further westward, if equally healthy, would be better adapted to the immediate charge of the western frontier bordering on Texas; but it is believed that no part of that frontier has proven to be so healthy as the position now occupied.

Police.—Very good, generally, and in some respects exemplary; barracks not as airy as I deem to be desirable in this climate for the summer, and though originally well built with logs in the ordinary way, their roofs are now beginning to decay and leak, and they cannot be fit for use more than for a year or two longer without extensive repairs. Should it be deemed proper to establish a permanent post in this quarter, and this seems to be advisable, much good to the service would result from the erection of substantial brick barracks, with such flank defences as an exposed and feeble frontier demand for the security of the troops and public stores, and for the protection of the inhabitants in the event of a sudden rupture with our red or white neighbors. It cannot be doubted that such a work will be found ultimately to cost less, taking into view the economy of health, and of life, and the security of public property, than temporary wooden buildings.

The hospital exhibits satisfactory evidence of skill and fidelity on the part of the medical officer at this post, Doctor Delavan.

Instruction.—Respectable as *infantry*, and particularly so as *light infantry*, though these companies are but little acquainted with artillery duty, beyond the exercise of the field-piece. The companies were exercised in part separately, and in battalion, viz: company A, commanded by Captain Young; company B, commanded by Brevet Major Birch; company F, commanded by Captain Berryman. The battalion was alternately exercised by each of these officers. In this duty Captain Young excelled, as in the company exercise, and particularly as light infantry, Captain Young, with his company, evinced considerable proficiency.

Subsistence.—Abundant in quantity, and of good quality. This supply has been for some time past under the charge of Lieutenant Lee, who was recently appointed quartermaster, and who appears to have discharged his duties in conformity with the general regulations.

The contractor, Mr. Glenn, having failed to deliver the supply of subsistence due about this time, Lieutenant Morton has obtained a supply upon terms but little above the contract price of the ration. I have acordingly deemed it to be my duty to approve the measure, which was conducted by Lieutenant Morton in a manner which proves him to be a young officer of business, and of sound discretion. I subjoin a copy of his report, as follows:

"NATCHITOCHES, *Louisiana, March* 9, 1827.

"SIR: I am compelled to report to you the entire failure of Mr. Hugh Glenn, the contractor for subsistence supplies for this depot for the present year.

"The 1st instant, the day of delivery, having passed without Mr. Glenn's appearance, I was compelled to make a small purchase of flour to supply the immediate wants of the garrison at Cantonment Jesup, at an advance of $1 above contract price.

"On the 6th instant, a Mr. A. Moore, of the house of Barr, Lodwick & Co., of Cincinnati, arrived in the steamboat Beaver, and delivered me a letter from Mr. Glenn to the assistant commissary here, informing me that he could *not* comply with his contract, but that the above-named house had agreed to furnish at prices which they had offered in their bid to the commissary general, and which *he* stated to have been next to his own in point of price. Not considering Mr. Glenn's letter at all as controlling me in my measures for obtaining supplies, however I might regard it as an acknowledgment of a complete failure on his part, my only course was to refer to and be guided by the regulations of the subsistence department in such cases, which binds me to consult, if possible, its interests, and those of the contractor at the same time.

"Upon comparing the prices of the market at this place, and of that of New Orleans, with those of Mr. Moore, it was at once evident that it would be *greatly* consulting the interest of the contractor, without compromising those of the department or the comfort of the troops, to make a purchase at once of the whole delivery of him; but, independent of any other consideration, Fort Towson being dependent on this depot for its supplies, and the time of their departure having arrived, forbid my pursuing any other course than that of securing, at least, *its* supply, which amounted to about one-half of the delivery due. I could not possibly have obtained in this place a sufficient quantity of provisions for that purpose, and was therefore *compelled* to purchase of Mr. Moore as the one who offered on the most favorable terms; and from the scarcity of stores at this place would have been compelled to have done so had his prices been a hundred per cent. in advance of the contract price, as I could not for a moment allow the comfort of the troops to be sacrificed to the benefit of an individual who had violated his pledge to the government, and forfeited every claim to its indulgence.

"Again, it was Mr. Moore's interest to dispose of part of his stores at this place, and ship the remainder to New Orleans market, in preference to allowing me to select particular articles in certain quantities; and he consulted his interest, accordingly, by refusing me any part, unless I would purchase the amount of the whole delivery; thus compelling me to pursue the course I finally adopted, as I have already shown the absolute necessity of my procuring from him a supply for Fort Towson.

"The *soap* part of the ration I could not, on any terms, receive, as the quality was not such as the contract required, and having on hand nearly sufficient for the supply of the upper garrison, the call upon us was not so imperative, as the small deficiency might be supplied by purchase at this place; the remainder for the use of Cantonment Jesup I have been compelled to send for to New Orleans, as well as

the whole amount of beans required. None of the latter article is required for Fort Towson, as it is expected they will cultivate for themselves a sufficient quantity.

"I have the honor, sir, agreeable to your directions, to accompany this report with a statement of the stores *required, purchased,* and the difference of cost in each article.

"A. H. MORTON, *Lieut. and Acting Asst. Com. Sub.*

"Major General GAINES, *United States Army.*"

Amount of subsistence stores required to be delivered at the depot at Natchitoches, Louisiana, by Mr. Hugh Glenn, United States army contractor.

166 barrels pork, at $10 per barrel; 466 barrels flour, at $5 or $5 37½, fine and superfine; 3,320 gallons whiskey, at 25 cents per gallon; 112 bushels beans, at $2 per bushel; 4,000 pounds soap, at 5 cents per pound; 2,000 pounds candles, at 10 cents per pound; 66 bushels salt, at $1 per bushel; 800 gallons vinegar, at 10 cents per gallon.

Mr. Glenn having failed to deliver the above-named supplies, the following were purchased of the house of Messrs. Barr, Lodwick & Co., at the accompanying prices:

166 barrels pork, at $10 per barrel; 466 barrels flour, at $5 37½ per barrel; 3,285½ gallons whiskey, at 35 cents per gallon; 1,598½ pounds candles, at 12½ cents per pound; 59 bushels salt, at $2 per bushel; 786½ gallons vinegar, at 22 cents per gallon.

The difference of prices on said articles purchased are as follow:

Pork	None.
Flour	None.
Whiskey, 10 cents per gallon	$328 55
Candles, 2½ cents per pound	39 96½
Salt, $1 per bushel	59 00
Vinegar, 12 cents per gallon	94 38
Making a total difference of	521 89½

The difference in the beans and soap yet to be purchased will, I apprehend, be much greater; but having sent to New Orleans, as the most favorable market for purchasing, I am not yet aware of its amount.

It may not be improper to state that had I been compelled to purchase the article of whiskey at the market price of this place, 50 cents, the amount of loss on this single article would have amounted to $821 25, on the same quantity already purchased of Mr. Moore, exceeding the difference on all the articles purchased, $299 35½.

A. H. MORTON, *Lieut. and A. A. C. S.*

Major General GAINES, *United States Army.*

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDMUND P. GAINES, *Maj. Gen. by Bvt., commanding.*

Major General JACOB BROWN, *General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.*

APPENDIX A.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Fort Duval, January* 30, 1827.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the general-in-chief my arrival at this place, after having completed my inspection of the troops at Cantonmont Clinch, on the 12th of this month; at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, on the 20th; at Camp McIntosh, near Alochaway, on the 27th; and at this place this day.

The troops at Pensacola, consisting of five companies of the 1st and two companies of the 4th regiment of infantry, exhibit a very high state of *interior police,* with a degree of *instruction,* in company and battalion exercise but little inferior, if at all inferior, to the best drilled battalions in service. The companies of the 1st, under Major Twiggs, are most highly improved. The condition of the whole of Colonel Clinch's immediate command, at Cantonment Clinch, is very respectable, and for the most part merits the highest approbation, with the exception of the ordnance and ordnance stores at the Barrancas, which, from the late transfer of the position to the Navy Department, and the consequent anticipated movement of the *army ordnance and ordnance stores,* reported to be in charge of the Quartermaster's department, for that purpose, are left in a disordered state. The enclosed orders (No. 2) contain such admonitory notice of this, and of similar errors, neglects, and omissions, and points out the steps which I have deemed necessary for their correction.

The *interior police* at Fort Brooke was very good, particularly so in everything regarding the health, comfort and efficiency of the troops. The *instruction* appeared to have been somewhat deficient in the company movements. It is, however, due the officers and men that I should remind the general-in-chief that most of them have been occupied for nearly a year past in opening the military road from Tampa Bay to Alachua and St. Affee.

The airy position and judicious construction of the barracks, with the vigilant attention paid to every branch of police, upon which the health of the troops depend, contribute to render Fort Brooke one of the most healthful posts south of New York. The defects observed in the company exercise were pointed out to Colonel Brooke by me, and they were such as two or three weeks drill would remove, and I have no doubt that they will very soon be removed.

The subsistence and medical department at each of the posts in Florida exhibit all that can be desired to insure the health and comfort of the troops in whatever regards these departments. The quar-

termaster, Captain Clark, appears to have discharged his duty at the post conformably to regulations. The road selected by him affords the most satisfactory evidence of his assiduity and sound judgment, in the selection of the route, as well as skill and industry on the part of the officers and men in the execution of the work, and particularly in the construction of the bridges.

The troops at Camp McIntosh are in good order, and being recently from Fort Brooke, exhibit a similar police and discipline, with a slight defect in the drill, but which every day's practice tends to correct; a defect which is fairly attributable to their labors in opening the road; labors which have tended rather to affect their *appearance* than their *efficiency*.

The two companies under Major Glassell, at this place, are well instructed, and particularly so as light infantry. They are in excellent health.

I am endeavoring to collect such accurate information as will enable me to report the cause and character of the late acts of hostility on the part of the Florida Indians, near the Oscilla, in this territory. I am at present under the impression that not more than ten Indians (and these without influence or respectability) took any part in those hostilities, or had any knowledge of the designs of the offenders until after the murders were committed.

The principal chiefs, with whom I have conversed upon the subject, express deep regret at the outrage, and promise to aid in the arrest and deliver up the offenders. Parties of the friendly Indians are now out in search of those offenders. Until their arrest is effected, I think it advisable to occupy this border of country with the troops at Alachua, with those under Major Glassell. Many of the ill-fated Indians are so entirely destitute of corn, and, indeed, of every other means of subsistence, excepting the scanty supply which the sterile forests of the country assigned to them afford, that they already present the *skeleton figure* of abject poverty and extreme wretchedness. To relieve the most helpless and miserable among them, I could not hesitate to issue the inclosed special order, (No. 3,) allowing them four rations of bread or flour and meat per week, which, I trust, will be approved.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be,

EDMUND P. GAINES, *Maj. Gen. by Bvt., commanding.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL, *United States Army.*

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *New Orleans, February* 24, 1827.

GENERAL: In my letter of the 30th of last month to the Adjutant General, I stated that I was endeavoring to collect such accurate information as would enable me to report to you the cause and character of the late acts of hostility on the part of the Florida Indians.

I have since the date of that letter conversed with his excellency Governor Duvall, Major Glassell, Captain Burch, and other intelligent officers, with many respectable citizens of Florida, most of whom concur in the opinion which I then expressed, that the principal act of hostility committed by the Indians had its origin in the hunger and distressed condition of a small party, and their consequent depredations upon the cattle and corn of the white inhabitants, among whom was the principal sufferer, a Mr. Carr, who had indiscreetly and without the sanction of law flogged some of the party; that this irregularity was followed by the savage massacre of the children of Carr; that there is no reason to apprehend that any chief or other Indian of the nation was privy to this act of hostility; that the Florida Indians are, for the most part, desirous to preserve peace; and that their promise to arrest the five surviving offenders may be confidently relied on by us.

I have received a copy of your letter of instruction to Colonel Clinch, of the 5th of last month, which embraces the subject so fully and accords so entirely with my own views of the precautionary steps to be taken to prevent further disturbance that I have not deemed it necessary to add anything for the government of that officer, in whose discretion, sense of justice, and knowledge of the character of the Indians and their neighbors I place great reliance.

These Indians have been urged by me, and they will continue to be urged by the officers of my command, and they will be *forced* to confine themselves to the section of the peninsula assigned to them. Their abject poverty and the extreme sterility of the land which they will there occupy are evils for which they will find no remedy but in the philanthropy of the United States. These evils, however, great as they may be in themselves, may have the good effect of shielding the wretched natives from the still greater evil of lawless encroachments upon them by such of their white neighbors as are wont to "feel power and forget right;" for the country is too poor to excite the cupidity or tempt the avarice of the greedy land-jobber.

That some irregularities on the part of the contractor have occurred in the distribution of certain articles of subsistence granted to the Florida Indians, and that these irregularities have tended in some cases to distress the Indians and to thwart the benevolent views of the United States in granting the supply, there was great reason to apprehend. The beef part of the ration, for example, was in part *furnished in droves on foot;* and the Indians permitted to go to the droves in the woods and kill one or more whenever they wanted.

To say nothing of the utter impossibility of ascertaining the actual *quantity* of meat thus butchered, it must be evident to every one at all acquainted with the improvident habits of the Indians that this mode of supply would not fail to produce waste and hunger on the part of the Indians; for when food is thus placed in their power, their custom is to "slay and eat," *and waste for the day, regardless of provision* for the morrow. But it is a fact which has borne the test of long experience, that but little benefit to the Indians results from supplying them with beef, even at short intervals of time, compared with that of a *regular supply of corn.*

This is the supply to which they have been most accustomed, and I am satisfied that two rations (two quarts) of corn per week, delivered weekly, will subsist an Indian better than thirty rations of beef per month, delivered monthly.

I have therefore urged the propriety of future supplies being made to consist of Indian corn. This will insure to them a constant supply of *bread*, or at least the best possible substitute for bread. As regards the *meat* part of the ration, it is perhaps an expense that need not be incurred, as the rivers, lakes, ponds and forests, barren as they are, will still afford to the active hunter a scanty supply of fish, fowl, or other meat. I shall complete my inspection at this place and the neighboring forts in the course of a few

days, when I shall embark for Baton Rouge and Sabine ridge. The two companies at this city are surpassed by no two companies in service in their police and discipline.

From Texas I learn that some disorderly citizens, principally from our side of the line, calling themselves "Fredonians," have attempted to revolutionize that section of Mexico, and have invited the Cherokee and other Indian tribes on that border to join them.

Should the Indians really assemble in that quarter, I think it will be proper to add a few companies from Pensacola and Fort Gibson to Lieutenant Colonel Many's command to disperse them. I shall instruct Lieutenant Colonel Taylor to take care of this quarter of Louisiana.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES, *Major General by Brevet, commanding.*

Major General JACOB BROWN, *General-in-Chief.*

CAMP KING, *near the Florida Agency, June* 1, 1827.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I shall venture a few remarks on the climate of East Florida, give you my views in regard to the medical topography of this station, connected with such facts as I shall state relative to the general aspect of the country, and offer some reflections which may partially explain the operation of the climate on the human system.

The kind of service to which I have been attached since my arrival in East Florida has precluded the possibility of minute observation; this, however, will not be material, as the returns from permanent hospitals have exhibited an accurate diary of the weather, and moreover, I presume, sir, that when you did me the honor to desire my opinions on the subject of the present communication your principal object was to obtain especially such views as might be applicable to this particular section of country. The instability and inconvenience of a camping life will, I trust, be a sufficient apology for imperfections that must necessarily appear in a report founded on temporary and passing observation. East Florida is interspersed with innumerable lakes and ponds. The borders of the lakes in many instances present to the view hillocks of white sand, giving to them the appearance of the sea-shore. The variety of shells found on the surface of the earth, the undulating and occasionally broken appearance of the country, the absence of primitive rocks, and the great abundance of carbonate of lime in a decayed state, combined with siliceous particles, give undoubted evidence that the country we inhabit is of alluvial formation.

All of East Florida is visited during the summer and early part of autumn with remittent and intermittent fevers, the latter of which is most prevalent. The maladies occur in the vicinities of the lakes and ponds, but are much more common near the ponds. The most of these, late in the spring and early in the summer seasons, become partially or wholly dry, leaving in deposition much vegetable matter, and consequently involving considerable quantities of miasmatic effluvia. The neighborhood of the large savannahs are not distinguished for ill-health whenever they continue generally well supplied with water. It is ascertained that health is maintained even where vegetation is most exuberant, provided that the plentiful growth, so obvious on the surface of the ponds, is supplied with as much water as is necessary to prevent its decay. It is worthy of notice that the lakes, but particularly the ponds of East Florida, present a most luxuriant surface of blooming vegetation where the depth of water is from twenty to thirty feet; their transparency is attributable to a sandy bottom and subterraneous springs, which serve not only to purify these immense standing pools, but also to supply the loss produced by evaporation. It can readily be inferred from what has been stated that no violent disease will be likely to visit or abide in East Florida; for it is an established principle that vegetable matter is innoxious when it does not undergo decomposition, otherwise health would not obtain in any degree in so southern a latitude.

The settlement of Alachua (within twenty miles of this station) is visited during the summer and fall with remittent and intermittent fevers; the latter prevails most in the tertian form of disease. Two causes, I think, (independently of the partial drying of the ponds,) are indisputably operative in increasing those effects. First, the water in use is almost exclusively obtained from wells, and as it has already been stated that decayed carbonate of lime formed the basis of the rocky substances on the surface, it should also be mentioned that this pervading combination is met with in the *deepest wells*, imparting to the water a magnesian and calcareous taste. Experience has demonstrated the hurtful tendencies of such a beverage, and reason does not hesitate to assign this cause as an unfriendly adjuvant in the dissemination of intermittent fevers. Secondly, the dense foliage of the hammocks, by transmitting much carbonic acid gas to the surrounding atmosphere, renders it less respirable than it is in the pine woods. On entering these shady and fragrant groves a heavy atmosphere is immediately experienced, which is produced by an evolution of the gas in question from districts so fertile. The usual refreshing winds from the northeast and southeast are obstructed in the passage from the Gulf of Mexico, and consequently these heavy fogs, which remain suspended over low situations, are not as quickly dissipated as they would be by an uninterrupted breeze. From such a state of things it must follow that the atmosphere being less elastic, the fogs of longer duration, and the refreshing winds intercepted, the existing marsh effluvia is rendered more deleterious in its effects, whilst the system, being lowered in its vitality, cannot so effectually resist the intrusion of inimical agents. Every section of East Florida is happily saved from aggravated bilious disease by the torrents of rain (accompanied with vivid lightning) which fall at intervals in the months of July, August, and September, refreshing the highlands and literally inundating the low. This is most fortunate; for under an opposite order of nature, in the months just mentioned, disease would ravage the country and carry to the inhabitants desolation and death. The system, in the months aforesaid, is peculiarly obnoxious to disease, having been previously debilitated and rendered excitable by its exposure to protracted vernal and summer heats. As every respectable theory in medicine admits the doctrine of predisposition to be correct, I can the more unhesitatingly repose confidence in my conclusion. It should be observed that although heat and moisture, in their usual alternations, produce and propagate the various types of endemic and epidemic diseases, yet an excess of the latter agent will so dilute the miasmatic poison as to divest it of its destructive qualities. This takes place when the rainy season is marked by plentiful showers.

Camp King is situated within one mile of the Indian agency. The location and its vicinity is elevated and airy; there are neither lakes, ponds, nor lagoons near it. It is in the pine woods. The water which supplies the troops at this post is light, clear, and digestible. It appears to be free from any

combination with mineral or earthly substances, and is running. Having no thermometer, I cannot speak precisely of its temperature, but I can say, from experience, that it is salubrious, although I have not had the means of testing it chemically.

Nothing can be more injurious in this climate than exposure to the sun; for whilst we run the risk of (what the French call) a *coup de soleil*, we may consecutively receive the *coup de grace!* But to treat the subject more seriously I would remark, that as the prevailing winds in the spring and summer come cool from the Gulf, it is not unusual to experience a sensation of chilliness the very moment debility is felt from the sun's ardent rays. The freshness of the nights in this latitude was, no doubt, designed by nature to indemnify us for the ardor of the day. It is pleasant and invigorating, but an exposure to the heavy dews must ever be productive of pernicious consequences. The skin is a highly sensitive and important organ, and if its action and excitement be suddenly impaired by the sedative effects of cold, particularly when combined with moisture, it is not difficult for the medical philosopher to conceive how other organs, by consentaneous association, may be impaired in their functions. Such an infraction of the laws governing the whole animal economy would most probably direct its greatest injury to the liver and lungs, producing an inflammatory pectoral disease, intermittent or remittent fevers, and possibly both, in combination with the first affection. Predisposition, the season of the year, a peculiar constitution, with other circumstances, would determine the nature of the attack. It has been asserted by some theorist that heat in itself is inadequate to the production of a regular fever, and by most persons that no bilious fever could exist without marsh effluvia. Be these questions decided as they may, it is very certain that a rapid transition from heat to cold, and *vice versa*, is capable of inducing baneful consequences.

Though the facts I have stated have been lightly considered and feebly elucidated, it may from them be fairly deduced that the climate of East Florida is generally healthful. If the doctrine of *ex-principiis nascitur probabilitas, ex-factis vere veritas* be a just one, I am, perhaps, in my conjectures, not far removed from the line of the truth. At all events, sir, if I have afforded you, in any degree, the information you contemplated in your request, I shall be more than compensated for the development of my thoughts, and greatly flattered by the favorable reception which you may condescend to give to this communication, and can add, that although *felix qui potuit rerum conquesure casus* will probably never be applied to me, yet do I believe that a very inferior light thrown on so interesting a subject as climate and its influences on the human system often serves to awaken human knowledge.

ALFRED ELWES, *Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.*

Major General E. P. Gaines, *Commanding Western Department.*

P. S. The present communication has been deferred with a view to obtain experimental knowledge of this location. In connexion, therefore, with the remarks relative to the topography of Camp King, the following may be inserted after the word *airy*. The country for many miles in the vicinity is high and free from the causes of disease which I have enumerated; and since our arrival here in the early part of March, there have been but a few cases of very mild intermittent fever, which were probably not produced by anything offensive in the climate. The troops have enjoyed remarkable health, and I think there exists no cause which should produce the anticipation of sickness.

Camp King, *Florida, June* 20, 1827.

Sir: The Ocklawaha river, before its junction with the Spring Run, is not more than ten yards in width, and contains about one-third as much as the latter, which is nearly of the same breadth. The river seems not to be much enlarged by this accession of water, but receiving its character from the Spring Run, which is very deep and clear, is seldom less than eight feet, and frequently fifteen or twenty in depth, this depth continuing for some miles, as well as its transparency. The bottom is, however, very irregular. The guide twice directed to take what I conceived to be not the main channel. Upon inquiry, he informed me that the larger streams dissipated themselves in the swamps. This I did not then credit; however, I followed his direction whilst descending, resolving to ascend the largest stream. This I did, but was obliged, ultimately, to make use of two very narrow and shallow passes; and although I carefully examined the shore, which was between me and the larger body of water, I could not discover any stream which I supposed was the one I was in search of. Small streams are continually running into and out of the channel, so that within a few miles it may vary from ten to twenty or thirty yards in width, and from two feet to six or eight in depth, and conversely.

The water in the narrow passes was less than two feet; frequently the boats, which drew less than a foot, got fast in the mud or sand, as it might happen. One of the places through which I was compelled to pass is not more than nine or ten feet wide, and two deep; it is a mere cut-off, perhaps twenty yards in length; a longer passage is close by this, but at present there are not more than five or six inches of water in it. For half a mile above, and some distance below, the stream is very narrow and quite shallow, and here and elsewhere the river is very difficult to navigate, even with canoes, from the short and frequent bends, and the rapidity of its current, sometimes running directly (perpendicularly) upon the bank, and with such velocity that the boats, with no little difficulty, are kept off the shore with poles, oars being here useless. Generally there is too great a depth of water or of mud to use setting poles.

The highest water-marks I saw were a little more than three feet; but the more distinct, and where the water appears to continue the longest time, are about two feet above the present level.

J. D. SEARIGHT, *Lieutenant 4th Infantry.*

Captain J. M. Glassell, *Commanding Camp King.*

P. S. A passage for boats has been made from the St. John's to the landing place, three miles from Camp King.

J. D. S.

APPENDIX B.

PETITES COQUILLES, *February* 20, 1827.

In reporting the state of the hospital department, and the nature of the prevalent diseases at this post, agreeably to your order, verbally delivered on the nineteenth of the present month, it is with pleasure I am enabled to represent the station as having been exempt from the usual diseases incidental to this climate. No portion of this State, or indeed section of country, has, in a greater degree, enjoyed the blessing of health, not alone during the last past season, but its general character entitles it to the permanent reputation of as healthful and salubrious a position as this latitude affords. The summer of 1824 constitutes the only season which can be adduced in opposition; and throughout the country at that period those places which had been, and still continue to be, remarkable for salubrity suffered by visitation of diseases, whilst the usually afflicted sections enjoyed a perfect or partial exemption. So far, then, from the circumstance of the summer of 1824 being sickly, militating injuriously to the healthfulness of this position, its tendency is directly to confirm it. Since the first of July, 1826, the day on which I entered upon duties at this place, the average daily number of cases in hospital did not exceed three, and at no period did my morning's report to the commanding officer contain more than six. On several occasions during my attendance here, the hospital has been without a solitary patient, as was the case even in the month of August, as also on your visit to this place in your tour of inspection, there being only two instances of indisposition at that time, and of so unimportant a nature as to have been allowed to remain in quarters. But one death has occurred in the company since my vocation here, which was of a private, who died with rheumatism of the stomach. The greater proportion of the cases that occurred are not, however, chargeable as being incidental to the post, but owed their origin to different causes than are necessarily connected with the climate. Those diseases that are individually most frequent in occurrence, and originate as consequences of this locality, are intermittent and remittent bilious fevers and dysentery, but the instances of these which have fallen under my care, so far from manifesting any inveteracy of form or malignancy of type, were mild in nature and of easy management, yielding, with perfect readiness, to the proper course of practice. Surrounded, as we are, by so great a quantity of vegetable production, the miasmate, whose decay is so prolific in engendering disease, it is only matter of surprise that we have escaped with the milder shades of fever. Attention to the post and its immediate vicinity, in a preventive point of view, may do much in diminishing the sources of infectious effluvia, and it is unquestionably to that, in a very great degree, we are indebted for exemption from fevers of a malignant type. No sooner than the abundant vegetation will allow, and ere decay begins to diffuse its noxious miasms, it is fired and consumed, and we are at once freed from what is principally to be apprehended. Although by this precautionary mean this post has hitherto been so fortunate as to have escaped the more eventuate forms of fever, still so extensive in the generating vicinity, that it is only practicable to prevent a concentration of deleterious atmosphere. As to the more disseminating exhalations arising here and there from occasional decompositions, it is impossible to prevent, and hence the milder forms of intermittent and remittent bilious fevers, to which this place will as long be subject as vegetation is so luxuriantly abundant.

When I succeeded to the charge of the hospital stores and medicines they were not only in the utmost confusion, but deficient in quantity and indifferent in quality. Many of the articles had been for a long time on hand, and were damaged by incautious exposure. They, at present, are regularly assorted, and, from confusion, reduced to order. It is too late, however, to redeem or be of benefit to many, and I only await the reception of a new supply to condemn those articles without active properties. Already have I relieved the store-room of many that were perfectly inert, but refrained from more extensive condemnation till the arrival of supplies. I was unwilling, unless necessity had imperiously demanded it, to supply the deficiencies otherwise than through the apothecary's department and the prescribed time, and in customary manner. The state of the post being so salubrious allowed this temporizing plan, and on the first of January, of the present year, I forwarded to the surgeon general, in conformity with the army regulations, my annual requisition for medicines and hospital stores.

The time is near at hand when, by reasonable calculation, they may be expected to arrive; and, when they shall be received, all deficiencies which at present exist will be supplied, and the medical arm of the service at this post, so far as regards medicines and stores, will be in perfect order. The surgeon's instruments are in unity with the stores, defective in number and in bad repair, which, in like manner, will be remedied by an arrival from the apothecary's department. Although, sir, I do not intend to assume the liberty of suggesting any improvement to the arrangement at present in effect for supplying the military posts with hospital stores, I cannot refrain from remarking the singular incongruity in the necessity under which surgeons in this State particularly lie in obtaining from New York sugar, rice, coffee, molasses, &c., which are the staple articles of Louisiana.

Owing to some repairs which are making in the barracks at the new fort, it became necessary that this hospital be surrendered to the occupation of the company, and the mess-room has since afforded a convenient receptacle for the sick. But this arrangement must be of short duration, inasmuch as the repairs are nearly finished. It will then be, in course, that the hospital will again return to its own proper use. The dilapidated condition of the building renders it totally unfit for the purpose for which it is intended. Its ruinous state precludes the propriety of repair, and the only remedy will be found in the erection of a new hospital. With this view, an estimate of the expense has been prepared by Captain Chase, of the corps of engineers, and either forwarded to Washington or is retained until called for. The convenience and comfort of the sick call loudly for a new building.

I have thus, sir, as circumstantially as you desired, represented the present condition of the medical arm of the service of this post, together with the nature of diseases.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. E. KERR, *Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.*

Major General GAINES, *Commanding Western Department.*

APPENDIX C.

NEW ORLEANS.

The city of New Orleans, destined soon to become the great emporium of more than a moiety of the population and wealth of the United States, has already assumed a commercial and political aspect which renders the subject of its defence in the highest degree important not only to the western States, but equally so to the whole Union. A plan for the permanent defence of this city, with the maritime frontier of Louisiana, having been regularly prepared by the board of engineers, and approved by the President of the United States, and the construction of the requisite works commenced, one of them indeed nearly completed, it might not be deemed proper, under present circumstances, for me to suggest any material change; and indeed, when it is recollected that three out of four of the principal sites embraced in this plan are designed for the defence of three out of four of the principal passes designated by me in my communication to the Department of War, dated at Pittsburg, December 24, 1814, by which I, at that time, as I have long previous, and subsequent to that time, considered the city of New Orleans to be most assailable, it will be seen that the engineers have but confirmed me in my opinion, as far as it relates to the defence of those passes. The fourth site is likewise well selected, and I am convinced that the country affords no positions better adapted to the permanent defence and security of the city than each of those selected.

The position of New Orleans is, in some respects, stronger, and by nature more secure from external danger, than any one of the great Atlantic cities.

1st. Because it is impossible for a naval force, with ships of the line, or even frigates, to co-operate with an invading army, or to take and maintain a position within co-operating distance, or within less than sixty miles of the city

2d. Because no such naval force could find a safe harbor where they could land an army under cover of their fire short of Dauphin island, or Pensacola, near 200 miles distant.

3d. Because the enemy's force, after its disembarkation, would be compelled to approach the city by one, two, or three, of five different passes, upon all but one of which he would be exposed to the hazard of passing by land (independent of the powerful works about to be constructed) some narrow defiles, formed principally by impassable morasses, creeks, and lagoons, where any given number of sharp-shooters, with a few field-pieces, a temporary battery and breastwork, would check the approach of and overpower more than double their numbers.

I think it my duty, however, to suggest the propriety of an additional work of at least eighty heavy guns, to be erected at the upper end of Plaquemine bend, at or near the site where Fort St. Philip now stands. Fort St. Philip, though the most efficient of the old defences of Louisiana, is in a state of dilapidation, and not susceptible of such improvement by repairs as to sustain itself with the largest garrison that could be put into it against any respectable land and naval assailant resolved at all hazards to ascend the river.

The importance of this position can be correctly estimated only by taking into view the practicable and probable change which the application of steam to vessels, comprehending a military and naval flotilla, must produce in a river navigation, and particularly so in ascending the rapid current of the Mississippi. Without a strong work at this position, I am of opinion that 200 steamboats, (armed and fortified as they may be, in such a manner as to give great security to their machinery and cargo,) carrying the requisite supply of ordnance and stores, with an army of 75,000 men, might, by selecting a dark night or foggy morning, pass the intended work on the right bank of the river in the course of two hours without sustaining a loss of more than one-tenth of their number. But with the proposed work, within less than 2,000 yards of that on the right, the hazard of such an attempt on the part of the enemy I should estimate at not less than *four-tenths* of their number. And it is not to be apprehended that any experienced commander would be likely to engage, voluntarily, in an enterprise where the passage of the first barrier, sixty miles distant from the main point of attack, must, in all human probability, cost him near four-tenths of his force, more especially when it is recollected that he must calculate upon considerable annoyance from the temporary batteries and light artillery, after effecting this perilous passage, at every step in the last forty miles of his intended movement; for this purpose the *levees*, already formed on each bank of the river for the most part of the last-mentioned distance, form complete breastworks and parapets. This formidable species of annoyance, added to the difficulty of ascending the rapid current of the river, might have been relied on as the principal means of defence prior to the application of steam to river navigation. But it is not to be forgotten that irresistible as the current has heretofore been without the aid of wind, steamboats are now known to ascend the river with more celerity than an army, not mounted, can possibly move by land. Hence it is apprehended that the city cannot be rendered secure from the approach of an enemy by this channel until we are prepared to give him the *deadly blow* at St. Philip.

The steam flotilla having once passed this position would in twelve hours' time land its forces at or near New Orleans, and, by taking advantage of a dark night, would, in a great measure, baffle the efforts of any force that would be likely to have charge of the temporary defence of the river between St. Philip and the city.

By examining the chart of the river, in connexion with the positions in question, it will be found that such is the character of the Plaquemine bend, near to and between the two positions, that vessels passing the one on the right are compelled to ascend a distance of near a mile in an almost direct line towards that on the left. A flotilla would, therefore, be exposed to a most destructive *raking* from the latter during a great part of the time it would occupy in passing the bend. But the great means of utility in the two works would consist in the destruction and appalling effect of their combined *cross fire*. Hence it is that two works thus situated are deemed to be more efficient in defending a pass of this description than four of equal magnitude not in supporting distance of each other.

It may be doubted whether the great number of steamboats necessary to form such a flotilla could be brought to any one point on our coast, particularly to the Balize, and there prepared for action without our being apprised of their destination in time to provide ample temporary means of defence between the city and Plaquemine bend for their destruction. I admit that *timely notice* of the place of rendezvous and the real route or pass of approach would enable us to detach force and prepare such temporary works of defence as would secure that particular pass. But it is well known that no vessels can be moved with more facility, even by sea, than steamboats; that they may be built and receive their armament and stores

on the Mexican or South American coast, or one of the West India islands, and guarded by a strong fleet, may be in the Mississippi before we are apprised of their movement or even of their existence. They may rendezvous in that river near the Balize, make a point in our positions at Plaquemine Bend, and as soon as they find that our principal force from the city shall have been detached down the river to meet them, they may in eighteen hours move round by the Pass Rigolet, and arrive at Fort St. John's before the detachments sent down the Mississippi would be likely to receive information of the departure of the flotilla from the Balize. From Fort St. John's to the city is about six miles by way of the bayou and canal, both narrow, shallow, and boggy. There is a small road along the margin of the bayou, but which is bordered on each side by deep cypress swamps, covered with bushy woods, vines, and briers, through which I have found it extremely difficult to pass on foot without being swamped in the mud above the tops of my boots. The native hunters of the city and its vicinity occasionally wade through this morass in pursuit of wild fowl and other animals, with which it abounds; but some of these hunters have assured me that they found it a work of great labor and difficulty to pass in half a day from Lake Pontchartrain, directly through the swamp, to the dry or cultivable land on the Mississippi river, near to New Orleans, which, on a direct line, is estimated at something more than three miles. I am well aware that an army consisting of light troops ought to effect a passage over any swamp that could be traversed by a single individual; this, I am convinced, would be effected by United States light infantry and riflemen, because they would consist principally of expert woodsmen and hunters. But without underrating the character of European troops, whose bravery and enterprise I cannot doubt, it may well be questioned whether they would, under any circumstances, attempt to pass a swamp which must necessarily separate their light troops (who alone could possibly effect the passage) from the main body of their force, with all their ordnance and military stores. Taking into view the apparent facility with which the pass by St. John's may be defended, as also that by land from Chef Menteur, and that by Grand Terre, as well as that by which the British army advanced in December, 1814, added to the great risk and difficulty that must always attend any attempt on the part of an invading foe to penetrate the swamps bordering on each of these routes, and lying everywhere between the lake and the river, I should think the probability of an attack by either of these routes extremely remote, were it not that the known absence of a competent force from the city should prompt the enemy to attempt a *coup de main*, as, without a great deficiency in our force and preparations, he could not calculate on anything less than the loss of a moiety of his force, with the greater part of his artillery, ammunition, and other military stores, in an attack by either of the four last-mentioned routes, leaving everything in this case to depend ultimately on the hazardous issue of a conflict between the shattered remnant of his army and our fresh reserve near the city, where a moment's recollection of the scenes of the 23d December, 1814, and 8th January, 1815, would sufficiently indicate the result, and hasten the fatal catastrophe to which the invading foe should be doomed.

Had the British commander, in 1814, entered the Mississippi with his army, transports, and such naval force as the river would admit, and thus possessed himself of the means of ascending, and of landing his troops at and above St. Philip, he might then, without the aid of steamboats, have moved up with nearly double the moral and physical power of assault that he had on the 8th January, 1815. His naval force would have given him the advantage of choosing whichever road and levee he had seen fit, on which to place his army in their approach and co-operation towards the city; for it will be recollected that at that time there was a road and levee on each bank of the river for nearly thirty miles immediately below the city. These have since been greatly improved, and extended still lower down. The enemy's great superiority in naval force, as well as in artillery, would, at that time, have given him such complete command of the river that he could not only have thrown his army across from levee to levee, at any place within a few hours, and with but little risk, but could moreover have rendered it extremely difficult, if not absolutely impossible, for our detachments to cross in time and in sufficient force to keep him in check. Had he adopted this plan it can hardly be doubted that he would have taken Fort St. Philip by assault, without much delay or loss; that his next and only conflict would have been at or near the city; and that nothing short of an army on each bank of the river, equal in strength to that under Major General Jackson on the left, could have preserved the city; and without extending this view of the subject to the utmost verge of probability, I may add that, even with such equal means of defence on each bank, seven miles below the city, a strong favorable wind, with the aid of a dark night, might have wafted the enemy's flotilla to the city, without the probability of such a loss as would have discouraged the enterprise. But an army under these circumstances, aided with a flotilla of steamboats, would pass such positions in the dark with very little risk. The intended work on the right of Plaquemine Bend will, it is believed, be able, from its number and calibre of guns, to give to a passing flotilla more than six times as much annoyance as the whole of General Jackson's artillery on the 8th January, 1815, could have given; yet, without the proposed work on the left of the bend at St. Philip, I cannot but apprehend that this pass will be the one by which New Orleans will be most likely to be assailed. The proposed position at St. Philip should therefore be strongly fortified. We should, then, aided by our flotilla, secure, to a mortal certainty, the command of this important key to the city of New Orleans. In this event, should the city fall into the hands of an enemy approaching it by any other route, his success would avail him little or nothing so long as we should retain the complete command of the river, which these two positions, strongly fortified, would give us, if not for years, at least for months, until the requisite forces of the western States, irresistible as the mighty stream on whose tributaries they dwell, and on whose bosom they would be wafted to the scene of action, would assemble and sweep from its shores the invading foe.

The route by Attakapas appears to merit more attention than I have been able to devote to it An enemy landing on that coast, or in Texas, would be able to sustain himself longer, as he could obtain a better supply of fresh provisions, horses, oxen, forage, &c., and could more effectually command the passes through which our troops must approach him than at any place within our limits on the Gulf or Bay of Mexico; hence he could effect an important diversion, divide our forces, and at the same time co-operate powerfully with that part of his army that might be employed against the city by either of the other routes.

To prepare Louisiana for a state of war, I deem it proper to suggest the propriety of constructing substantial brick barracks for the accommodation of one thousand men, at the battle-ground, seven miles below, or from ten to twenty miles above the city of New Orleans, with spacious quartermaster, subsistence, and ordnance stores, and that similar barracks be constructed at the Pass Christian.

The first-mentioned barracks are deemed to be essentially necessary for the health and comfort of such corps, as the probable disorders of a bad population may from time to time require to be near the

city; and on the appearance of war these barracks would be ready for the reception of a part of the corps of reserve (and for the sick and wounded of the army) which, during the season of military operations at that place—from the 15th November to the 15th June—should be held ready for action in the immediate defence of the city. As it is not likely that the enemy's force would have the temerity to commence an attack during the sickly season, between June and November, it cannot be necessary, nor will it be safe during that period, to station any considerable number of our troops near the city, or in the interior of the State. It is very desirable that safe summer positions should be found for the preservation from disease of the disposable force during the sickly season, at or near the principal posts on the sea-coast and at Plaquemine Bend; and, indeed, judging from the usual health of the company posted at Fort St. Philip, and of that which was for some time at Petite Coquille, whose health has usually been tolerably good, I find much reason to calculate on each of those positions becoming more healthy, by the immediately adjacent swamp being reclaimed, than any part of the interior of Louisiana. But until these improvements can be made, and permanent barracks constructed at one of those places, I am decidedly of opinion that the Pass Christian should be alone relied on as a retreat from the diseases of summer and autumn, because it has been proven to be, beyond all doubt, the most healthy position in Louisiana. The only solid objection to this position is, that by land, such as is suitable for good roads, it is too distant from the city. But this objection must give way to the fact that the intervening marsh, bordering on the Rigolets, heretofore deemed to be impracticable, will admit of a good road, which may be made by the troops at a very moderate expense. By this road, which would pass the forts at the Rigolets and Chef Menteur, I feel assured that an army would, at any season of the year, march from the Pass Christian to New Orleans in 36 hours, the distance by crossing the bay at the town of St. Louis being estimated at 60 miles, viz:

To the town, bay of St. Louis	6	miles.
Thence to the fort at the Rigolets	30	"
Thence to the fort at Chef Menteur	7	"
Thence to New Orleans, (by a good road)	17	"
Total	60	"

The troops at the Pass Christian would arrive in twelve hours' march at the new fort at the Rigolets, within the line of defence. By the aid of steamboats the force at the pass would at all times, except in very stormy weather, arrive at New Orleans in from eight to ten hours after their embarcation. In time of war, however, it might be deemed unsafe to rely on steamboats, or any unarmed craft being sent beyond the Rigolets; and hence the necessity of a safe route by land from the pass to the Rigolets at least, if not from thence to the city. There is, indeed, a tolerably good wagon road the greater part of the last-mentioned distance. But if we can safely calculate on the received opinion that no European force will venture to approach New Orleans, except during the healthy season, the distance ceases to form any serious objection to the Pass Christian as a retreat from disease during the usual period of its existence at New Orleans, at the termination of which the troops would resume their positions within the line of defence. The corps of artillery must necessarily continue at all seasons at or near the fortifications to which they may be assigned, as well in that quarter as elsewhere.

I know of no argument by which I could possibly urge the necessity of this precautionary measure *to preserve the health of the troops* that could be more forcible than the simple fact that in every description of our forces during the whole of the war, (excepting only Major General Brown's division, in the year 1814, while on the Niagara, and at Fort Erie,) our actual loss by death was everywhere greater from sickness than from the shot of the enemy. And situated as New Orleans was during the late war, without capacious barracks and hospitals, the suffering of the sick and wounded, and their ultimate loss of life, for want of those comforts which no temporary means likely to be adopted amidst the incessant labors of active military operations would procure, would not fail to form a more faithful source of anxious *solicitude*, if not of *panic*, to the suffering army, than any evils which the field of battle would ordinarily present.

Report of an inspection of the right wing of the western department, by Edmund P. Gaines, major general by brevet in the army of the United States, for the half year ending December 31, 1827.

FORT SNELLING.

October 2, 1827.—The *position* selected for this work is the best the country affords, as it regards the Indians, its convenience to the upper navigation of the Mississippi, its connexion with the river St. Peter's, its health, fine scenery, rich land, excellent water, beautiful lakes and rivulets, with as good *water-power* for mills, iron works, &c., as any in the United States. Surrounded with these advantages, Fort Snelling would be a very desirable position for a settlement, or for the location of troops, but for the extreme severity and long continuance of cold and frosty weather and the scarcity of fuel; a great proportion of the surrounding country consisting of *prairie*, but thinly skirted with small patches of timber, mostly of a dwarfish kind. The country is generally hilly, but in many places considerably intersected with small lakes, ponds, and bogs. These last afford great quantities of *turf* or *peat*, similar, it is believed, to that which is obtained on the boggy lands of Ireland. It makes tolerable fuel. The fort stands upon the point of high land which terminates in an almost perpendicular cliff, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, within musket shot of the mouth of the St. Peter's, which is below the fort and on the same side of the Mississippi, and nearly seven miles below the Falls of St. Anthony. The fort is somewhat larger than it should be were it designed never to have a garrison of less than a battalion. Its plan is defective. The main points of *defence against an enemy* appear to have been in some respects sacrificed in the effort to secure the comfort and convenience of the troops in peace. These are important considerations; but at an exposed frontier post the primary object must be *security against the attack of an enemy*. Health and comfort come next. The buildings are too large, too numerous, and extending over a space entirely too great; enclosing a uselessly large parade, five times greater than is at all desirable in that climate. The buildings are however, for the most part, well constructed, of good stone, and other materials, and they combine

every desirable convenience, comfort, and security as barracks and storehouses. The work may be rendered very strong, and adapted to a garrison of two hundred men, by removing one-half the buildings, and, with the materials of which they are constructed, building a tower sufficiently high to command the hill and undulating plain between the Mississippi and St. Peter's, and by a block-house on the extreme point or brow of the cliff, near the commandant's quarters, to secure more effectually the banks of the river, the boats, and the landing. Much credit is due to Colonel Snelling, his officers and men, for the *immense labor and excellent workmanship exhibited in the construction of these barracks and storehouses.* But this has been effected too much at the expense of the discipline of the regiment.

To obviate a future waste of labor by building upon erroneous plans, it is very proper to forbid the erection of any such permanent buildings, without previous instruction as to the *plan* and the *materials* to be employed. In these views I am far from intending to intimate that any serious evil results from a *moderate* share of labor being performed by the troops at all times when not necessarily employed on drill or on guard, or other duty under arms. On the contrary, I am convinced that officers and men employed one-third of their time in building fortifications and barracks would be found to be more useful and efficient in war than those upon whom no sort of labor is imposed; for the history of every active campaign in the United States will be found to be a history of *incessant labor*, and he who becomes familiarized to such labor in *peace* will be so much the better qualified to sustain it in war; besides, nothing tends so much to counteract the encroachments of vice in every class of men, but more particularly in the ranks of an army, as *habitual employment in healthful and useful occupations;* and if they are *laborious* occupations, experience authorizes me to say that they are none the worse for being laborious. It is well for him who commands to know from actual experience what the men confided to his care are capable of doing; how far they should be required to persevere in their labors, and when they should be indulged with repose.

Fort Snelling is garrisoned by four companies of the 5th regiment of infantry, under the command of Colonel Snelling.

Police.—Very respectable in quarters, in the neatness of the rooms, bedding and messing utensils, but somewhat defective in the arrangement of the ordnance stores.

Tactics.—As infantry and as light infantry, tolerable. The officers and non-commissioned officers appeared to be very well acquainted with their duties in theory, but in the exercises there appeared to be something of that defect which proceeds from a want of habitual attention to the drill—something of the rust and awkwardness of men too much habituated to ordinary labor; nevertheless, it is due to the officers and men of those companies to say that a few weeks of steady drill would, I have no doubt, render them as perfect in their evolutions as they are now in personal vigor, for their extraordinary *labor* in building the barracks and other works, though it has tended to detract from their appearance on duty under arms, and from the elegance and accuracy of their movements, yet they are left in possession of as great if not a greater share of muscular and personal prowess than less of labor and more of the peace establishment duties of soldiers would have produced. They have, however, as I have before intimated, labored much more than was necessary or proper.

Discipline.—In accordance with the foregoing views which have been taken of the knowledge attained by these companies of their *police duties* and of *tactics*, it may be proper here to add that a defect in the discipline of this regiment has appeared in the character of certain personal controversies between the colonel and several of his young officers, the particulars of which I forbear now to enter into, assured, as I am, that they will be developed in the proceedings of a general court-martial ordered for the trial of Lieutenant Hunter and other officers at Jefferson Barracks. From a conversation with the colonel, I can have no doubt that he has erred in the course pursued by him in reference to some of those controversies, inasmuch as he has intimated to his officers his willingness to sanction, in certain cases, and even to participate in *personal conflicts*, contrary to the twenty-fifth article of war. He will, of course, be held responsible for any such irregularity which the pending trials may disclose.

In adverting to this subject, I take this occasion to say, that inasmuch as public opinion is supposed to have contributed to render the twenty-fifth article of war a *dead letter*, the interests and honor of the service require that this opinion should be fairly tested, and that if indeed the article in question is not to be enforced, I am convinced that it should be repealed, and under these circumstances I recommend its repeal. By its repeal, officers who feel bound to respect it as a part of the law which they are pledged to comply with will be placed on an equal footing with those who shelter themselves behind it by disregarding it when they know that others will not disregard it. It is at present supposed to favor those most who permit themselves to regard no law but that which accords with their own unbridled prejudices and passions; if it has this effect, it certainly should be repealed. A public officer cannot but be placed in a position of great peril and difficulty when, upon the one hand, his reputation is assailed, and, in public opinion, jeopardized by his submitting to a law which public opinion may condemn; while, on the other hand, so far from his being permitted to view the law in question as a *dead letter*, he is aware that he cannot violate it without violating his oath, nor without subjecting himself to inevitable degradation. Besides, is it not a dangerous policy to suffer a public officer to take for granted that any article of war can with impunity be viewed as a dead letter? Is it not more in accordance with our boasted *government of laws* that public functionaries should feel bound to obey whatever they find recorded in the statute book? A different policy, it is believed, would ultimately lead officers to consult their own convenience in the selection of articles of law to be obeyed or disregarded, and in place of searching the statute book for their rule of conduct, they may merely keep an eye to public opinion, and cases may occur in which public opinion may *seem* to indicate the propriety of *other* and *more important provisions of law being disregarded.* Believing, as I do, that in time of peace it is not possible for an officer to afford more unerring evidence of his fitness to fight the battles of his country than by his *daring to do his duty according to law*, even *in defiance of popular prejudice*, I have no hesitation in repeating that if the twenty-fifth article of war is virtually a *dead letter*, then I request that it may be recommended to be repealed.

FORT CRAWFORD, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

Commenced the inspection of this post and its vicinity on the 28th of September, and completed it on the 4th of October, 1827.

Fort Crawford, consisting of block-houses and huts, all of wood, is, as heretofore reported, so much decayed as to be uninhabitable without extensive repairs, and even with repairs the barracks cannot be rendered sufficiently comfortable to secure the health of the troops. The floors and lower timbers are

decayed in part by frequent overflowing of the river, which has left the wood soaked and filled with damp sediment. Orders have been given to Major Fowle, the commanding officer, to repair the barracks in the best manner the means under his control will permit. Ten thousand feet of plank was brought from Fort Snelling, and an additional supply ordered to be furnished for the purpose, with the requisite tools. With these supplies it is believed that the mechanics of Major Fowle's command will be able to render the troops tolerably comfortable until the next spring, when it is apprehended that the usual freshets in the river will again overflow the place. These freshets have often brought the high water into the barracks to the depth of four feet for several days in succession. This has sometimes occurred in the months of June and July. When this is the case bilious diseases are sure to follow.

From a careful inquiry it is ascertained, beyond all doubt, that not only the present position of Fort Crawford, but every other part of the prairie hitherto inhabited by white people or half breeds, has proven to be unhealthy in the latter part of summer and during the months of September and October. I think it will be found by referring to the monthly returns of this post for several summers and autumns past, that the troops stationed here have been more unhealthy than at any other post in the same parallel of latitude, or north thereof. The number of sick at the time of inspection was one officer and *forty-four* enlisted men; although the aggregate force was but one hundred and seventy-seven officers and men By which it will appear that more than one-fourth of the garrison was sick, besides several women and children.

The following report was received from Major Fowle, enclosing one from the assistant surgeon, Coleman, which is likewise inserted:

"FORT CRAWFORD, *October* 3, 1827.

"SIR: Agreeably to your directions, I have required from Doctor Colemam, the assistant surgeon of this post, a statement of the prevalent diseases of this place, which report I have the honor to enclose for your information. Having been stationed at this garrison from July, 1819, to May, 1822, I can confirm what the doctor states as respects the sickliness of the place. There has been generally many of the men sick in the months of May and June. The months of August, September, and October have generally been particularly so during my residence at this place. But whether the health of the garrison would be improved by its removal to the opposite shore I am not able to say, but am of opinion that it would be; and there is no place that will answer for a site for a post so well as Pike's Hill. You are able to decide on the propriety of the present garrison being removed.

"I am, with respect, yours, &c.,

"JOHN FOWLE, *Brevet Major 5th Infantry, Commanding.*

"Major General E. P. GAINES, *Commanding Western Department.*"

"FORT CRAWFORD, *October* 2, 1827.

"SIR: Agreeably to your request, I have the honor to report that this place is decidedly unhealthy, not only the garrison, but the villagers and Indians in the vicinities. Remittent and intermittent fevers, dysenteries, and diarrhœas are the prevalent diseases; the causes of which can, I think, be abundantly found in the immediate vicinity.

"I am not sufficiently well acquainted with the general character of the place to authorize a decided opinion as to it healthiness; but am informed by the old inhabitants that it is usually unhealthy I apprehend that any place on this side of the river, in this neighborhood, would be liable to all the causes of disease which this is, and would recommend a position on the opposite side of the river as decidedly more healthy than this post.

"I am, &c.,

"R. M. COLEMAN, *Assistant Surgeon.*

"Major FOWLE, *Commanding Fort Crawford.*"

These reports show clearly, that if there existed no other objection to Prairie du Chien, its *unhealthiness* affords a decided objection to its occupancy as a permanent military post. But there is another objection which is almost as conclusive against this place as that of its unhealthiness: it is, that there is no spot *on the prairie* which is not claimed by private individuals, except the few acres where the fort now stands. This circumstance cannot fail to subject the troops to the great evils of tippling shops being erected very near them.

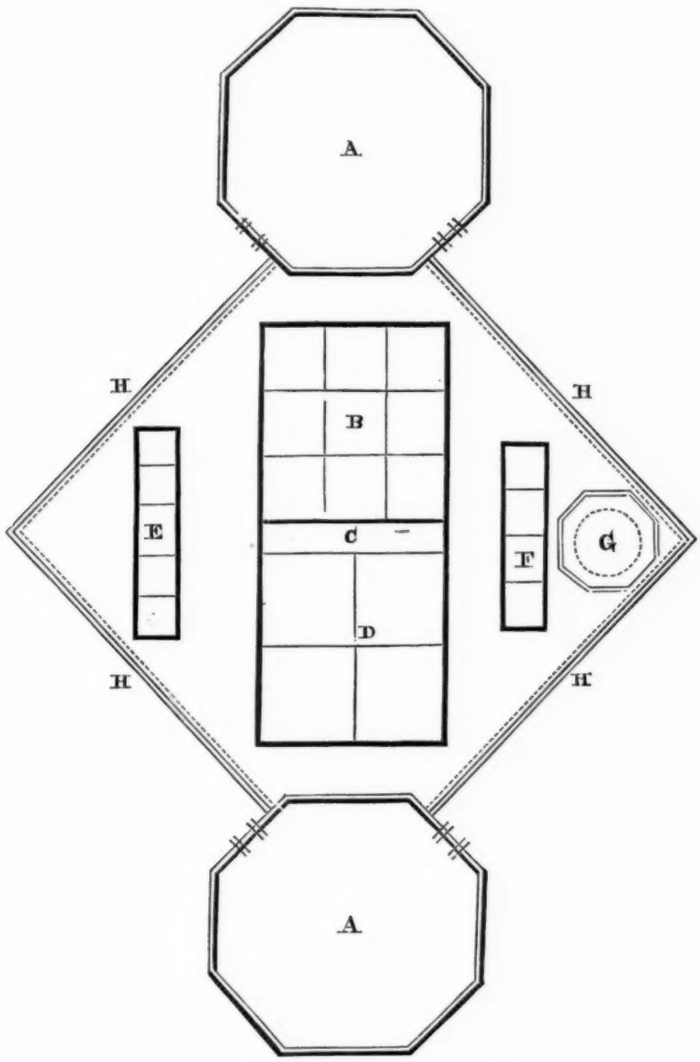
To obviate all these evils, I have no hesitation in recommending the site upon *Pike's Hill*, on the right bank of the Mississippi, nearly opposite to the mouth of the Wisconsin, about four miles from Fort Crawford, and in full view of the fort and neighboring village.

The principal inconvenience that can attend the military occupancy of Pike's Hill is that it does not afford *immediate* protection to the little village of Prairie du Chien; and its height, being upwards of four hundred feet above the river, will subject the troops to some expense of transportation beyond what would be incurred at Fort Crawford. This expense will, however, be counterbalanced by the manifest advantages of health, and a supply of timber for building and fuel, which the hill and highlands adjoining it afford. A good wagon road may be made by ten men, in the course of a week, from the landing, near a mile below the hill, to the proposed site, on the summit of the hill, without an ascent of more than about six or seven degrees.

The highland upon Pike's Hill at the site recommended for a small fort consists of about five acres of table-land, as nearly level as could be desired. This is quite sufficient for the fort and the requisite space for company and battalion exercise. The distance from this spot to the nearest point upon the river is about three hundred yards; the intervening space consequently consists of a steep hill-side, a part of which is a rocky precipice, nearly perpendicular. In a deep hollow of this hill is a spring of excellent water, but little more than one hundred and fifty yards from the proposed site. The proposed road is intended to avoid the steep part of the hill, and hence it will unite with the river at a good landing near a mile from the top of the hill. The road to the spring will be in part too steep for a carriage of any kind, but practicable on foot.

From the top of the hill (the site recommended) the land is sufficiently rich and nearly level for more than half a mile at right angles from the river in the rear of the site. This body of land is well adapted to all the purposes of *cultivation*, as far as this should occupy the attention of the troops, viz: for gardening, grass lots, and pasturage.

Ground plan of a fort for one hundred and twenty-five officers and men, recommended to be erected on Pike's Hill, near Prairie du Chien. To be constructed with a view to defence against small arms only.



A —Stone towers, 30 or 40 feet in diameter, two stories high.
B.—Barracks, two stories high.
C —A passage 12 feet wide.
D.—Officers' quarters, two stories high.
E —Kitchens.
F.—Storehouses.
G.—Magazine
H.—Stone wall and ditch.

NOTE.—The stone wall need not be more than 2 feet thick. The ditch 4 feet deep, and 8 feet wide; 2 six-pounders, and 2 five-inch howitzers to be put into each tower.

The work to be constructed should consist of two small stone towers or castles placed 120 feet apart, with the intermediate space filled up with a block of stone barracks. These to be enclosed by a wall with a ditch, terminating at each castle, and so constructed as to receive the support of a flank fire from each castle. This work should not be larger than to accommodate a garrison of five officers, with one hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers, artificers, and privates, together with storage for their supplies. Upon this principle, I think it my duty to recommend the erection of all works that may in future be necessary upon our inland frontier. One hundred men well supplied with field pieces, and howitzers, and rifles, would defend a work of this description a whole year; or if amply supplied with provisions and water, for seven years, against one thousand of the best troops in the world destitute of artillery. It is believed that a stone or brick work of this description would not cost more than 50 per cent. beyond the expense of a wooden work for the same number of troops, and it would be ten times more durable, and much more secure than a wooden work could possibly be rendered.

The garrison of Fort Crawford consists of four companies of the 5th regiment of infantry, commanded by Brevet Major Fowle.

Police, tactics, and *discipline* equal, in every respect, in quarters and on duty, under arms, to that part of the regiment now at Fort Snelling, notwithstanding the rough, dirty, and decaying barracks, without bunks, render it impossible to keep the clothing, bedding, arms, &c., in as good order, with equal or even increased attention, as at Fort Snelling. The police duties quite as well understood, and as well attended to *in fact*, though not in *appearance*, as in any other part of the regiment. The tactics appear to be well understood, and quite as accurately attended to in battalion and company movements, as infantry

and as light infantry, as at Fort Snelling; a defect similar to that noticed at Fort Snelling on drill was perceived among the troops at Fort Crawford, a defect apparently resulting from the troops having been less habituated to the drill than to the use of the axe and spade, the trowel and hammer, the oar and setting pole.

The sick at Fort Crawford appeared to be well attended to by Assistant Surgeon Coleman, of whose skill I have hitherto had opportunities of finding many proofs.

The rooms, however, occupied as a hospital were indifferent and inconvenient in the extreme; most of the sick (consisting, as I have before stated, of more than one-fourth of the troops) were principally afflicted with agues and fevers, and but few appeared to be dangerously ill.

The Indian prisoners confined at Fort Crawford appeared more miserable and despondent at the prospect of being kept in prison than of being hanged. Their friends are reported to be extremely impatient at their confinement. Such of the chiefs as assisted in procuring their surrender have great reason to apprehend serious evils should they be suffered to escape punishment, as they will be likely in this case to seek revenge for their confinement among those who urged their surrender. They should be speedily tried and executed, or they should be liberated. The wound inflicted on their tribes by *confining them* will not be healed, but will probably grow deeper and deeper until they are tried and punished or liberated.

FORT ARMSTRONG, ROCK ISLAND.

The garrison of this post consists of two companies of the fifth regiment of infantry, commanded by Major Vose.

Commenced the inspection of this post on 24th September and completed it the 5th of October, 1827.

The position is a beautiful one, and uniformly more healthy than most other places on the river between Fort Snelling and St. Louis.

Police, tactics, and *discipline* quite equal, and in some respects superior, to the other companies of the regiment.

Medical department well attended to.

Subsistence good, and regularly supplied.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Commenced my inspection at this post on the 10th of September and completed it on the 12th of October, 1827.

The barracks are up, covered, and so nearly completed that it is confidently believed that the whole of the corps of instruction may move into them by the commencement of winter, or at least before the middle of December next. These barracks are built of good stone, and exhibit satisfactory evidence of very substantial workmanship. For the details of this work I refer to the report of that excellent officer, Quartermaster Clark, for September last.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Of this regiment there are six companies in tents near Jefferson Barracks, under the immediate command of Brevet Major Kearney.

Police, tactics, and *discipline,* unexceptionable and exemplary.

Each of the companies was found to be in all respects equal to those inspected by me at Pensacola and New Orleans, in January and February last, as *infantry,* and as *light infantry* decidedly superior to any ever inspected by me. As artillery they have had but little instruction. But they are so completely disciplined as *infantry* and *light infantry,* (and consequently well acquainted with the movements of rifle corps,) and the officers generally are so capable as practical instructors, and so well acquainted with the theory of every other *arm,* that I would vouch for their being rendered excellent practical artillerists, dragoons, and riflemen in the course of six months' instruction; and this would be effected without deteriorating in the least from the high character which I have given them of the first-rate infantry, and the best light infantry I have ever seen.

I know of no officer of the regiment who is not possessed of some peculiar fitness for his station—few or none below and most of them much above mediocrity, and many of them are first-rate officers, according to their opportunities and experience. The regiment is greatly indebted to the talents and steady vigilance of Major Twiggs and Major Kearney for the present excellence of its character. The colonel, McNeil, and lieutenant colonel, Taylor, meritorious as they are known to be, have not for some time past been much with the main body of the regiment, the colonel being on furlough, and the lieutenant colonel in command in Louisiana, where there has been but few companies. They are, however, as perfectly instructed in their police, tactics, and discipline, *as infantry,* as any other part of the regiment.

Having pronounced the first regiment to be *unexceptionable* and *exemplary* in its *police, tactics,* and *discipline,* as *infantry* and as *light infantry,* it is deemed to be unnecessary to enter into details, under either of those heads. And I should report it to be in all respects prepared to be withdrawn from the *infantry corps of instruction,* but for the belief that its *example* will render it more useful here than at any other post, by the spirit of emulation which its present condition and character must excite among the other regiments, and that its continuance with the corps of instruction will enable it the sooner to acquire practical knowledge of artillery and dragoon duties, should horses, arms, and equipments be furnished; and I avail myself of this occasion to recommend that a supply of ordnance and ordnance stores, with fifty horses and the requisite equipments be furnished the corps of instruction for this purpose.

The medical department appeared to be supplied with every article necessary to the comfort and speedy restoration of the sick, who exhibited the most satisfactory evidence of attention and skilful treatment on the part of the medical officers. The sick of this and of each other corps at this post were principally in the hospital, in charge of Surgeons Gale and Nicol, officers of long-tried skill and fidelity.

The sutlers were supplied with all the articles necessary for the accommodation of the troops, at prices which were, for the most part, deemed to be moderate.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Of this regiment there were six companies at this post. They appeared in battalion under the immediate command of Brevet Major Greene.

Police, tactics, and *discipline,* respectable; certainly not equal to the first regiment, but in a state of improvement. The police, so far as it is discoverable in the important particulars of neatness and order in messing, and in whatever relates to the interior of very indifferent barracks or huts, is very good; nor is it in any respect defective to an extent which would warrant animadversion. The officers and men appear well instructed in their police duties generally. Their instruction in tactics is not quite sufficient, but it has arrived at that point of improvement from which it is easy to perceive that a few weeks of steady drill will render these companies equal, or nearly equal, to those of the first in *infantry* tactics; as light infantry they have not as yet had much practical instruction, nor have they much practical knowledge of artillery or dragoon exercise.

Of the officers of this regiment, most of them are highly qualified for the stations they occupy, many of them above mediocrity, and all but one (possibly two) exemplary in their conduct and deportment. The only one known to be otherwise is in arrest, and will be brought before a general court-martial in the course of a few days. Lieutenant Cowan is the officer alluded to. Lieutenant Harrison has been charged with some irregularities, but a belief that he has embraced a resolution of reform, and that the accusations against him appearing somewhat prejudicial and personal, they were not acted on.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

All the companies of this regiment were present at inspection, under the immediate command of Major Ketchum, in tents.

Police, tactics, and *discipline* equal, or nearly equal, in most respects, to the *third*—sufficiently instructed in most of the duties of interior police, without enjoying or exhibiting as many of the *advantages* of it as could be desired, for want of good tents or barracks. As *infantry* the *sixth* is very nearly equal, if not quite equal, to the third; and as light infantry it is better. Both these regiments, however, exhibit the remains of that *rust,* or want of critical exactness in tactics, which the best of corps will experience by being too long located in the bosom of the wilderness. A few weeks' close instruction, however, will doubtless correct this evil. The present discipline of these corps is sufficiently respectable to render them nearly as serviceable, if not quite as serviceable, on an active campaign and in battle, as the best of infantry in any service. The principle of every duty appears to be well understood, but in the execution of some of the evolutions slight defect was perceived, resulting, manifestly, from a want of that *exact* and *habitual attention to the drill* without which perfection is not attainable.

The officers of this regiment are, for the most part, highly qualified and exemplary in their conduct and deportment. There is much reason to believe that a few months' instruction will render the officers and men of the third and sixth regiments, in most respects, equal to those of the first.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is due to the surgeons and assistant surgeons now in service, without exception, to say that, wherever my inspections have called me, their duties have been discharged with a degree of untiring zeal, persevering assiduity, ability, and fidelity, unsurpassed by any officers in this or any other branch of the public service ever known to me. It has been my duty, in the course of every inspection during the last five years, to speak of most of these officers in terms of high approbation, because I could not, without injustice, speak of them otherwise. Aware that *indiscriminate* approbation is generally valueless, I should apprehend that my reports in favor of the medical department would be viewed in this light, were I not apprised of the fact that most of the principal officers of the army, and many of the most intelligent citizens, who occasionally visit our hospitals, concur with me in opinion. I think myself within the limits of a *reasonable estimate* when I state that the increased vigilance and improvements gradually introduced into the medical department during the last twenty-five years, principally since the war, and to a great extent since the year 1821, have produced in the ranks of the army a saving of life and health that may be fairly estimated at from 20 to 25 per cent., without any proportionate increase of expense, taking into view the number of troops and of military posts within the United States at different periods of the time.

The value of such a medical staff to an army, on the approach of war, and consequently in peace while preparing for war, can be conceived only by those who have carefully watched the progress of contagious and other diseases in camps, or at unhealthy places occupied by large bodies of men, unattended by experienced surgeons. Nothing tends so much altogether to prostrate the strength and spirit of an army as the prevalence of such a disease, without the talents necessary to check its ravages; and, on the other hand, nothing tends so much to establish the physical and moral energy of an army as a high state of health, added to that perfect habitual *discipline* which is attainable only by men in the enjoyment of health.

These views and reflections have suggested to me the propriety of inquiring whether the officers of this indispensable branch of the staff, so distinguished for their usefulness and science, are adequately provided for, and justly compensated for the valuable services they render. The result of this inquiry is, that there is scarcely any description of public officers, civil or military, who have been more inadequately paid than the officers of the medical staff. Their education is necessarily a more expensive one than that of most other officers; an expense, too, which is incurred by themselves or their friends, and in no case sustained by the public, as in the case of most other officers of the army. Their prospects of promotion are limited in the extreme; their responsibilities are always great, often greater than those of many other branches of the general staff, and their pay should be equal to that of any other.

I take this occasion to recommend a slight change in the organization and pay of the medical department, viz:

1. The Surgeon General to have the pay and emoluments of a brigadier general.

2. Surgeons who have served fifteen years to be denominated senior surgeons, to have the pay, &c., of colonels of cavalry.

3. All other surgeons to be denominated junior surgeons, and to have the pay, &c., of lieutenant colonels of cavalry.

4. All assistant surgeons who shall have served ten years to be denominated senior assistant surgeons, to have the pay, &c., of majors of cavalry.

5. All other assistant surgeons to have the pay, &c., of captains of cavalry.

I have hitherto (in my report of December, 1826) suggested the propriety of the head of the subsistence, ordnance, and pay departments each having the rank, pay, and emoluments of brigadier general.

The subsistence at every post was found to be of good quality, without any exception worthy of notice. The subsistence officers discharged their duty correctly.

The sutlers at each of the posts referred to in the foregoing remarks, appeared to be supplied with ample assortments of goods, suitable to the stations they occupy; and, for the most part, at prices which were reasonable.

NOTE.—The following remarks in reference to Baton Rouge arsenal were, it is believed, accidentally omitted to be sent with my report for the first half of the year 1827. It was but recently that I discovered the supposed error. In looking over my notes of my last winter and spring's inspection, I found among them a copy which I think is the one prepared to be sent to the general-in-chief; hence it is inserted in this report.

BATON ROUGE.

March 4, 1827.—Inspected Baton Rouge arsenal, under the command of Lieutenant Isaac A. Adams, of the 4th regiment of artillery.

Police excellent; ordnance and ordnance stores correctly inventoried and arranged in very good order for preservation, for use, for issue, and for inspection.

The powder magazine.—The powder in good casks piled upon frames, so that no cask appeared to be subject to any such pressure as to endanger it or the magazine. In this particular, and in its neatness and methodical arrangement throughout, it is, I think, in better order than any that I have ever inspected. I am, however, decidedly of the opinion that as no powder magazine can be considered as at all times secure from accidents that may, with the greatest possible care, result from the receipt and the issue of powder, and from the occasional removal and ventilation necessary in this climate to preserve its strength and quality—to say nothing of the danger of lightning—a rampart or large traverse should be thrown up around this and every other magazine placed, as this is, in the immediate vicinity of other valuable buildings; for it is pretty evident that an explosion of this magazine, containing as it does near two thousand pounds of powder, would destroy the principal arsenal, together with the barracks, the value of which may be estimated at $140,000. The enclosure which I propose would not cost more than $3,000, which would, in the event of an explosion, preserve those buildings except the window glass, with, perhaps, a part of the roofs nearest the magazine. Thus a premium of but little more than two and a half per cent. upon the value of this property would secure it against the risk of an explosion of the magazine; and when to this is added the probable security of the lives of valuable officers and men, (such as are usually at this post,) I cannot but hope that this plan, which I have some years past proposed of securing our magazines by traverses around them, may be adopted. If, however, I am supposed to be in error as to the actual effect of such traverses, walls, or embankments, then let an experiment be made, that my theory may be tested. I contend that the *potential* and destructive elements of an explosion of powder proceed directly from the point at which the powder is deposited in *right lines* through the open space, or the enclosure of least resistance from that point of explosion; and, consequently, that if the point of explosion is surrounded by a large traverse, the destructive force will direct itself *against* and through the open space *above* the traverse. *The concussion* which such an explosion would produce upon the surrounding atmosphere would doubtless be considerable—sufficient, perhaps, to overthrow or unroof a feeble building and break window sashes out of the direct lines of explosion, but not to destroy or materially to injure, when covered by a traverse, substantial brick buildings such as the barracks of Baton Rouge are.

ORDNANCE YARD.

The ordnance yard is well enclosed, levelled, and bordered with sod. The yard contains near fifty light pieces of iron and brass cannon dismounted, with brass howitzers, all handsomely arranged on skids, with the muzzles and vents stopped and sealed, agreeably to orders. The ordnance yard likewise contains near thirty thousand round shot, with some shells. These, with iron cannon, were well lacquered.

The artillery shed contains five good travelling gun-carriages, with iron 18-pounders, spare limbers and equipments, with fixed ammunition and other stores, all well arranged.

The arsenal, a large three-story brick building, badly built; the lower side, next to the river, has settled into an imperfect foundation, so as to have given the upper part of the wall of the building a tendency towards the river of several inches. This building, though partially secured by strong timbers, put in since the work was finished, is unsafe, and cannot be trusted with more than one-fifth part of the stores it should otherwise contain. The stores in this building are very correctly and handsomely arranged and classed.

The armorers' shops.—These are not as large as are desirable in this climate, but the tools are conveniently arranged, and generally in fine order. The materials and everything about these shops exhibit care, industry, and method.

Teams, *carriages*, and *stables* in good order.

To conclude: the arsenal at Baton Rouge, with everything belonging to it, is strikingly marked with the impress of *activity*, *method*, and *talents* of a highly respectable order on the part of the commanding officer, who is surpassed by few young officers of the army known to me for the variety and usefulness of his attainments, united with a degree of practical efficiency equalled by very few, particularly for ordnance and artillery duties; and I think it due to his talents and worth to say that if I were required to select officers for the different departments of an army destined for an active campaign, I know of but few company officers in the army who I would prefer to Lieutenant Adams to take charge of the ordnance department of such an army during the campaign; and they would be preferred only in consequence of their having had a wider range of experience than has yet been in his power to enjoy; for I repeat that I have found no arsenal better attended to, and but few equal to this.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

A desire to confine myself to my own proper sphere of service, and to abstain from entering into that of others but partially connected with, and apparently designed by law to be independent of, military authority, has hitherto induced me to limit myself, in respect to the Indian department, principally to such local or special views and circumstances as appeared to be embraced in the letter of the law and of the instructions which I have received, from time to time, from the Department of War. But, inasmuch as the most important duties that ever occur in our Indian relations necessarily devolve, either directly or indirectly, upon the army, and inasmuch as many of the most lamentable of our collisions with the Indians are believed to have been owing to a defective system of intercourse with them, I avail myself of the present occasion to remark more freely upon this subject than I have heretofore done, assured, as I am, that my remarks will pass for no more than they are worth I content myself with the hope that they may be duly weighed and considered as the deliberate and impartial result of long observation, careful inquiry, and intense reflection.

Viewing the present system as radically defective throughout, I propose to state concisely what I understand to be the primary objects of any system of intercourse with our Indian neighbors, and then proceed to sketch out the principal features of an improved system.

1. Acknowledged principles of natural law make it the duty of civilized individuals possessed of ample means to afford immediate shelter, food, and clothing to the helpless infant found at their door, destitute of parent, guardian, or other protector. The same law makes it the duty of civilized communities to lend a helping hand to any such uninstructed or uncivilized tribes of the human family as happen to be found suffering near them. The obligation to discharge this duty with cheerfulness and good faith cannot but be enhanced by the circumstance of the country in whose bosom such suffering tribes are found, is, and was from time immemorial, *their own country*.

2. The faithful discharge of this duty by the United States will not only tend to elevate their character for *justice* and *humanity*, but will, in all human probability, eventuate in providing for the national defence an auxiliary force worth more, during a period of war, than double the amount of money and labor that will be found requisite to carry into complete effect the long-desired but hitherto imperfect system of civilization.

3. An efficient system of civilization will tend to insure to the United States the future friendliness if not the lasting gratitude of the Indians. Without such a system we cannot reasonably calculate on avoiding the hitherto afflictive evils of often having our helpless and unoffending frontier citizens, of both sexes and all ages, killed and scalped, and in a future war of finding thousands of the most vigorous native-born sons of the American forest arrayed in the ranks of our enemy against us.

4. The Indians already possess striking traits of several of the cardinal virtues: truth, unobtrusive kindness, and good will towards their friends and one another in peace; bravery and vigilance in war; promptitude and alacrity in encountering the most difficult enterprises and laborious marches, amidst the most trying privations of food, of clothing, and of rest. In many of these characteristic traits our neighboring Indians are equalled by few, and surpassed by none of the human family of whose history I have any knowledge. It will be well for us to improve these valuable traits of the native American character.

5 Experience proves the fruitlessness of any known system of civilization but that which is based on *literary and moral instruction*, and that no means of instruction can be relied on but that which commences with *children*, and which combines a *knowledge of letters* and *agricultural* and *mechanic arts with early habits of industry*. These will insure to the students a *certain supply of food* and *raiment*, without which literature and science would perish, or at best tend but to render the horrors of want more visible and frightful to the child of nature whilst groping his way from barbarism to civilization.

Under these impressions I hold it to be the duty of every citizen of the United States to raise his voice, however feeble, in favor of the instruction and actual civilization of these Indians, and against their being driven from their *homes*—which, for the most part, possess the charm of being the places of their birth, a charm not less dear to them than to their civilized neighbors. If we put them afloat, and push them into the wide expanse of western prairie, we thereby assume the responsibility of feeding and protecting them, or of contributing perhaps to their annihilation, by subjecting them to the tomahawks of each other and to famine, or of finding those who escape these evils more than ever confirmed in their attachment to savage warfare and savage habits of life. Their present homes or villages, miserable as they are, are the places where the elements of civilization will with the greatest certainty and at the least possible expense be imparted to them.

In the expression of these opinions, I am certainly no more disposed to treat with disrespect the opinions of those numerous and distinguished statesmen and patriots who have entertained different views, than Robert Fulton was to condemn the numerous philosophers who had for centuries failed to discover the now apparently simple, but pre-eminently valuable fact that *steam* can be advantageously applied to ships as the most efficient propelling power known to man. Without laying claim to a hundredth part of the merit to which that distinguished citizen was entitled, I may venture to say that Fulton was never better satisfied of the value of steam to the commerce of America than I am of the practicability of effectually civilizing the American Indians upon the plan which I have here to propose—a plan which I by no means lay claim to as exclusively my own; the able, disinterested, and indefatigable missionaries, with their teachers, are entitled to the principal credit of the discovery.

I have witnessed the operation of the *principle* upon which it depends, only indeed upon a small scale, but to a sufficient extent to have seen its utility demonstrated.

I have seen among the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, boys and girls who learned to read and write, and occasionally to perform many of the laborious and useful occupations incident to civilized life with a degree of cheerfulness and a facility of attainment unsurpassed by the children of their white neighbors; and I have known several of these persons since they have arrived at the years of maturity who are industrious, amiable, and exemplary in their deportment, and who appear to be as much devoted to our institutions as any good citizens of any color need be. Those who have succeeded best are principally those who were instructed in their own villages. There the process of instruction has a powerful influence decidedly favorable to the cause of civilization upon all who reside at and in the vicinity of the places of instruction; there the occasional daily labor of the children contributes to the aid and comfort of their parents, who, if opposed to books, as many of them are, will not fail to learn something of agriculture and other useful occupations; and there the Indians have generally begun to profit by practical con-

ceptions of *individual right of property.* Every family is in the possession of some little property, such as a house or tent to live in, a horse, a cow, or at least some hogs and poultry; many of them possess cleared land in sufficient quantities to afford them a supply of bread; whereas if they break up and go to the west they will be driven by necessity to part with most of these conveniences, and fall into their ancient habits of holding what property they happen to have as a common stock, subject to the *use and waste of all.*

One of the reasons which appears to be relied on for removing the Indians to the westward is, that the great evil of their access to spirituous liquors will be more likely to visit them in their present towns and villages than it would be at the place of their destination in the west. A moment's reflection, however, combined with a knowledge of the enterprising character of our merchants and traders, will convince every man of reflection that wherever the Indians go traders are sure to follow them; and that so long as the Indians have a dollar, or a skin, or a blanket, they who love *whiskey* will buy and drink it; and that every measure on our part to restrain them in the use of it tends but to increase their fondness for it, their sacrifices to obtain it, and consequently to favor the pecuniary interests of those who, in defiance of every legal restraint, persevere in supplying them. Thus it is that our restrictive laws, prohibiting the supply of spirituous liquors to Indians, tend to favor those only who are regardless of all law, and seriously to injure not only the Indians generally, but the honest traders who take the law for their guide. Hence, I am decidedly of the opinion that no such restriction should exist. The laws should allow every licensed trader to sell spirituous liquors and every other commodity which the Indians themselves, in council, may authorize, *to all who shall have money or skins to pay for it, but to no other person.* This measure would, I am convinced, tend sooner to restrain the intemperate habits of the Indians than any prohibitory laws that we could possibly enforce. An efficient system of instruction will very soon place the moral and municipal power of the Indians in the hands of educated men of their own tribes. In the meantime no such evils are to be apprehended from the proposed free trade as those which now exist. Now, it is well known that the lawless traders will sell whiskey at enormous prices for whatever the Indian has to give them—his blanket, his gun, the kettle, with the corn and meat on which his wife and children depend for their subsistence; their all is often given for a few kegs of poisonous whiskey, without regard to price; and it cannot be doubted that the fact of its being *smuggled* into their country, *secretly sold* and *secretly* purchased, adds much to the high estimation in which they hold it, and to the keenness of their desire to indulge in the use of it. They (or at least many of them) call it the "*milk* of their white friends," and they know it to be the only article of trade which their "great fathers at Washington" have forbidden them to touch; and we all know that "forbidden fruit," when secretly recommended by a *serpent,* holds forth to man, in a state of nature, irresistible attractions.

The adult Indians are, perhaps, for the most part, irreclaimable, or, at best, not likely to receive sufficient instruction to render their civilization complete. But their condition will be greatly improved by the instruction and usefulness of their children. Nor do I consider it by any means so likely that the children of habitual drunkards should, in this respect, follow the evil examples of their parents, as that they should, while favored with the lights of instruction, weep over and endeavor to restrain the vices of such parents, and forever after carefully guard themselves against such vices. Who among us, I would ask, has not witnessed such results among the mortified and distressed children of many of our own white drunkards?

If ancient or modern history may be credited—if, in short, the events of our own country, with those of other nations known to us during the last fifty years, may be relied on as evidence of what may again occur, they prove clearly that, inasmuch as most of those nations owe their very existence, and whatever independence they possess, next to the intervention of a kind Providence, to a vigorous development of the moral and physical prowess of all such of their citizens or subjects as were deemed to be able and willing to fight their battles, we cannot doubt that we may have occasion for the services of Indians as well as white men; and we should therefore lend some aid in giving instruction, military as well as civil instruction, to all such as may be disposed to receive it.

The more we advance in these efforts, the more safe and durable will be our republic, and the better shall we be prepared for the great trial of war, let it come when it may—a trial which has annihilated many *apparently* powerful nations, shaken others to their centre, and often left the best of them, even the victors, crippled, deeply in debt, and in mourning for sacked cities, fallen patriots, and suffering widows and orphans. This has been, in part, our lot; and we should never forget that many of the most distressing evils of the war of 1812, 1813, and 1814, evidently proceeded principally from a want of preparation, and from the number of Indians opposed to us. The only possible means of avoiding a recurrence of some of the worst of those evils is to instruct, civilize, and thus secure to ourselves the friendliness and future services of these numerous tribes.

The virtuous and the wise of every State and of every country cannot but yield to the conclusion that it is *necessary,* and *just,* and *right* that we should avail ourselves of every *hand* and every *heart* capable of being advantageously turned to the national defence. Our wars should, if possible, be forever limited to the purposes of self-defence; but for these purposes a slight glance at the character and overwhelming military and naval resources of several of the European powers likely to be our enemies must convince us that our preparations, to be complete, should extend to every class of Americans capable of vigorous service. Such a state of preparation for war will insure to us a continuance of peace; or, if under such circumstances war should be forced upon us, we shall then be prepared to fix its greatest evils upon the aggressor.

Under this view of the subject, believing that no nation can furnish better light troops than most of these Indians with the aid of instruction, and believing that in every war of long continuance near them they will be found in the ranks of our adversary, if not previously secured to us by the lights of instruction, I cannot but believe that our efforts to instruct and civilize them will be more than remunerated by the service they will render us in the course of any future war in which the powers of Europe may involve us.

I am aware that it has been apprehended by those who have not closely investigated the subject that our instruction, and particularly our *military instruction,* bestowed on the Indian children, may possibly tend to create among them a formidable enemy to us. This apprehension, I am convinced, is destitute of any reasonable foundation. I contend that their advancement in knowledge will, at every step, attach them more and more to us and to our institutions, and will make them feel that the United States is *their* country as it is *our* country. Every light which literature and science can impart must tend to convince them, as it has convinced the numerous Europeans settled among us, and as it has convinced the people of Mexico and South America, that their best interests prompt them to espouse our institutions, and to

shun as their deadliest enemy every sort of political connexion with any of the powers of Europe. Let us civilize and instruct the youth of these tribes, and they will become faithful and valuable citizens of the United States. In support of these views, I take pleasure in stating a well-ascertained fact, that during the war in 1813 and 1814 there was no instance known to me of an Indian, or part Indian, that had received instruction and uniform kind treatment from the citizens of the United States, who ever joined our enemy. Such Indians, though but very partially instructed, have proved themselves to be our steadfast friends, and have in many cases entered our service as volunteers, and heartily united with us in meeting and beating our common enemy. The rolls in the public offices at Washington will exhibit the names of many, I may say hundreds of Indians of this description. Many of them were personally known to me, and I am sure there are several members of Congress from New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama, who will concur with me in the opinion that many of those Indians manifested as much zeal and devotion to our service as most of our own citizens of similar limited education usually manifested. They did not perhaps do us as much good, because we forbid their fighting in the manner best known to them, viz: *as savages* are in the habit of fighting.

No statesman who will investigate the subject, and recall to mind the untoward disasters which marked the character of the late war with England, can doubt that the most destructive and distressing of those disasters proceeded from our red enemies. Should a doubt exist upon this subject, a glance at the details of the war at Detroit, River Raisin, Miami in the northwest, and Fort Mimms, in the south, cannot but remove such doubt. It may have been excusable, if not sound policy, during the continuance of the war, to charge the evils of those disasters exclusively to England, or, in part, to the inefficiency of one of our unfortunate commanders. But since peace is restored, let us do justice to all concerned, but especially to ourselves. Let us admit that the premature invasion of Upper Canada furnished to England an excuse, if not a justification, for the alliance she formed with her old friends and our enemies, the northwestern Indians. Let us admit that our unfortunate General Hull found, not until it was too late to profit by the discovery, that he was not only unprepared to sustain himself in the enemy's country, but even to remain at Detroit, or return to Ohio, without subjecting to Indian massacre the inhabitants of Michigan Territory, with a considerable portion of his inexperienced and undisciplined army. When we have admitted this much, reluctantly as we may admit it, then, and not until then, shall we be prepared to admit the full measure of destructive power which the northwestern nations of Indians sent into the field against us. They knew but little of us; many of them, it is believed, had but seldom heard of us, or thought of us but as their enemies. Under these circumstances their alliance may have been voluntary; at any rate, there is no evidence of their having been *coerced* into that alliance by England. They fought as savages are accustomed to fight. For this England is accountable.

I have no means of ascertaining with tolerable certainty our actual losses of men and money which resulted from the great number of Indians that took the field against us. But I am under the impression that much the greater part of our losses in the northwest, as well as in the southwest, previous to the invasion of New Orleans in December, 1814, may justly be attributed to the enterprise and *vexatious prowess* of the Indian forces opposed to us.

It is, I believe, admitted by our own and British officers, who have had the best means of judging, that there never was at any one time a regular British force on land of more than one thousand men opposed to any part of the northwestern army; and that the number of Indians opposed to us in that quarter often exceeded 4,000 warriors. If this estimate be correct, then it may be reasonably inferred that the Indians (whose enterprise and prowess were at least equal to those of their white allies) must have occasioned four-fifths of the disasters which we incurred on land in the northwest prior to and during the command of General Harrison. In the south and west the whole of our losses up to the latter end of the year 1814 were produced by our red enemy, excepting only a few men who fell at Mobile Point and Pensacola.

If I am nearly right in the foregoing estimates, I am unquestionably correct in the conclusion at which I aim, that the *Indians* opposed to us in 1812, 1813, and 1814, were found to possess sufficient enterprise and prowess to thin our ranks, *destroy our frontier inhabitants, and force us to drain our treasury to an amount of nearly one-fourth of the whole of our losses on land during the war*, notwithstanding their actual numbers are believed not to have amounted to more than *one-tenth of the land forces employed by England against us.*

I am warranted by the opinions of some of the most respectable officers and citizens of the United States, those who have had experience in conducting military operations against Indians as well as against the most distinguished British regulars, in saying that in the forests, such as are everywhere to be found upon our inland frontier, an Indian force of from 1,000 to 4,000 warriors is, in fact, a more formidable enemy than an equal number of British regulars. I would cheerfully submit this question to the decision of Generals Jackson and Harrison, whose conflicts with the Indians have been more frequent and considerable than those of any other officers or citizens of the United States, and who have each met and beaten British regulars, whether they would not at any time have deemed it a favorable circumstance to have found a British force of equal numbers in place of any Indian force that ever assailed them.

However much we may be opposed to accept the aid of Indians without civilization in defending our country against European invaders, yet when the alternative presents itself of having them *with us* or *opposed to us*, we could not in that case hesitate to avail ourselves of their aid; but when we shall have civilized them, there can then be no possible objection to our accepting their services, and consideri ng them as a respectable part of the national forces.

Among the few correct laws which our neighboring Indians possess, and which have for more than twenty centuries past received the approbation of the greater part of the civilized world, there is one which our undue forbearance may induce them to neglect: It is, that "*life shall be taken for life;*" or, in other words, that he who kills a human being, (except in a state of open war, or in obedience to law, or in self-defence,) shall lose his own life.

There is not to be found in any code of law a single provision more essential to the welfare and civilization of our neighboring Indians; and they should be encouraged in the strict observance of this law; and we should enforce it among them whenever they take the life of a citizen of the United States. Nothing can tend so much to the security of our frontier inhabitants (short of the annihilation of the Indians) as the rigid enforcement of this law until the proposed system of civilization shall have had the desired effect.

I have now to submit the outline which I propose as a substitute for the present Indian department, viz:

1. One general superintendent, to be stationed near the War Office, to discharge such duties relating to Indian affairs as may be confided to him by the Secretary of War; for example, to conduct the fiscal concerns of the Indian department; to distribute to superintendents and teachers all laws, regulations, and orders connected with Indian affairs; to receive, record, and consolidate, or make abstracts of, all returns and reports from superintendents and teachers to be laid before the Department of War, the President, or Congress.

2. Six superintendents, viz: one to be stationed on the eastern border of the Chickasaw nation for the southern Indians east of the Mississippi river; one to be stationed at Fort Towson for the Indians of the country bordering on Red river; one to be stationed at Fort Gibson for the Indians of the country bordering on Arkansas and White rivers; one to be stationed at Fort Leavenworth for the Indians of the Missouri river and its dependent streams; one to be stationed at Fort Crawford for the Indians of the Upper Mississippi river and the adjacent country; and one to be stationed at Green Bay for the Indians of the upper lakes and their dependent streams on our side of the national boundary.

These superintendents should be charged with all duties of a national or military character, whether between the United States and Indian nations embraced in their districts, respectively, or between the different nations or tribes within or adjacent to such districts; and generally to discharge such other duties as may be confided to them by the Department of War.

For example: To keep the peace between the Indians and our frontier inhabitants, and between the Indians of different tribes; to take seasonable measures to inquire into and settle all controversies or disturbances calculated to lead to hostilities; to protect and urge the Indians to protect and encourage the public teachers; to make annual visits of inspection to every tribe, principal town, and school within their districts; to report to the head of the department the result of such inspections; and to assist at all Indian treaties in their respective districts.

These superintendents should have the military rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry, and should each have placed under his immediate command a company of mounted riflemen, to consist of a captain, four subalterns, five sergeants, four corporals, four artificers, with one hundred private soldiers. The principal part of the company of each district should generally accompany the superintendent on his tours of inspection and in attending treaties; and in case of hostilities being committed or apprehended on any part of the frontiers, the superintendents, with each of the companies near the supposed theatre of hostilities, (excepting a small guard to be left in charge of their posts,) should be required to march promptly to the spot and settle the disturbance, and, if necessary, try and punish the offenders.

3. One principal teacher for each nation, with an assistant teacher for every hundred families of each nation. To these should be confined the all-important detailed duties of *all kinds of instruction necessary for the purposes of civilization*, and to render such aid as the Indians may need or accept in their local, civil, and municipal concerns; to settle all such civil and criminal controversies, not amounting to capital offences, as may occur within the limits assigned them, and which may be referred to them by the chiefs or council of the nation, or by the parties concerned, either among the Indians or traders, and such as may occur between Indians and traders; with power to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors, and so far to regulate the Indian trade generally, under the control of the superintendent of the district, as to protect the Indians from imposition by exorbitant prices or by sales on credit of spirituous liquors, or other articles not actually *necessaries of life;* to prohibit all traders from purchasing of the Indians their blankets, agricultural or mechanical tools, and such other articles as are absolutely necessary to the health and comfort of their families.

A candid inquiry, I am convinced, will result in proving that the Indians have, in the last ten years, derived ten times more advantage towards their civilization from the schools established among them by missionaries, and principally at the expense of private individuals, than from all the agencies and other means employed by the United States since the establishment of our government.

The expense of the agencies, it is believed, has exceeded that which the proposed system will require annually for twenty years. After which the whole expense of the proposed system will, it is believed, cease; for in twenty years' time so great a proportion of the youth of each nation will have received the benefits of instruction that they will by that time be prepared to accomplish their own civilization, and to discharge the ordinary duties of citizens of the States and Territories within whose limits they may happen to be placed.

Upon the subject of conferring upon the superintendents of the Indian department *military authority*, and placing under each of them a company of mounted riflemen, I have to add that this feature of the proposed system is essential to give effect to any system that can possibly insure success.

I have been told by some of the most experienced officers of the Indian department that the presence of military force was essential to the prompt adjustment of controversies with them; that little or nothing beyond what the Indians felt an immediate interest in could be effected without such aid; and I have myself witnessed repeated evidence of the existence of a disposition on the part of the southern and western Indians to yield with more apparent cheerfulness to the wishes of the United States, when those wishes were communicated in the presence of an efficient force, and by persons authorized to wield that force, than by any other men without such force or authority. It is not, however, to be inferred from this fact that the presence of a military force necessarily operates upon the fears of the Indians. On the contrary, the peculiarity of the Indian character, to which I allude, may, with more reason, be attributed to a chivalric spirit, added to the defective views of the Indians on such subjects, and to their general want of information.

Most of the nations of Europe, in their emergence from barbarism to civilization, and for centuries since, have been in the habit of treating with more marked deference the *request* of a neighboring nation or individual possessing the present means of enforcing that request, than the humble *prayer* or *demand* of one not in the immediate possession of any such means. Even the most fashionable votaries of *modern* chivalry are often found to be more *courteous* and more *just* to an armed neighbor of inflexible temper than to those who take *reason* and *justice*, without force, for their guide and their shield. Such chivalry, it must be confessed, has a tincture of cowardice in its composition. It is, nevertheless, that legitimate chivalry to which men of *honor* (in the chivalric sense of the word) have for centuries past paid homage throughout the most enlightened nations of the world. It is not, indeed, that chivalry which is based upon high moral courage, which prompts man to do right without fear, and without a hope of reward other than that which must ultimately flow from habitual rectitude of conduct.

The Indians naturally confide most in those whom they deem to be least disposed to deceive them. They have been very often deceived by individuals going among them falsely representing themselves to

be in the confidence of the government, showing them papers, seals, &c., to confirm their statements. The Indians, being mostly unable to read, fail to detect the imposition. They are thus so often deceived that they cannot place such implicit confidence in any one or two private individuals as in those who are accompanied by military force. In this case they see the *men*, the *arms*, and the *uniform* such as they have seen only under the control of United States officers, and such as have usually gone among them, not for the purposes of *trade* or *traffic*, not to bribe or cheat them, *but to discharge public duties according to law and orders*, and in place of taking from them the little they have, of feeding the hungry and often of clothing the naked. Hence their confidence in the United States troops and those who accompany them, and hence the necessity of the superintendents or agents being clothed with military authority and supplied with mounted men, which is the only description of force that can always be efficiently employed against hostile parties. Such, indeed, is the respect which the Indians entertain towards this description of force, that I have no doubt but a single company stationed at either of the posts above designated would contribute more to the security of the frontier inhabitants than a battalion of the best infantry in our service, which I believe to be equal to any infantry in the world. Without the aid of horses any of the western can, with the greatest ease, keep out of the way of infantry, and they have more than once ventured in small parties to commit depredations within a few miles of considerable bodies of infantry, without the possibility of their being overtaken or punished. They can march with ease from forty to forty-five miles in a day, or twelve hours; our troops cannot march more than from thirty to thirty-five miles in the same space of time.

The foregoing views, I trust, will sustain me in a conclusion to which I attach a degree of importance second only, in a military point of light, to the entire civilization of the Indians. It is, that the United States infantry stationed upon the west and northwestern frontier should be relieved by the proposed corps of mounted riflemen and be posted at or in the vicinity of the most vital points of the maritime and northern frontier, at which the services of disciplined infantry will be most likely to be required on the approach of war with any of the European powers. These positions I will here enumerate in the order of their relative importance in a state of war: 1. New York; 2. New Orleans; 3. Philadelphia; 4. Charleston, South Carolina; 5. Plattsburg; 6. Boston; 7. Baltimore; 8. Savannah; 9. Norfolk; 10. Mobile; 11. Newport; 12. Wilmington, North Carolina; 13. Portland; 14. New London; 15. Eastport. For the defence of the city of New York and New Orleans there should never be less, even in time of peace, than a regiment of artillery and two regiments of infantry for each place; for Philadelphia, Charleston, S. C. Plattsburg, and Boston, there should be a regiment of infantry and a battalion of artillery at each place, and for each of the other positions there should never be less than a company of artillery and a battalion of infantry. This measure is necessary now because it will be necessary on the approach of war, and the change from peace to war may be sudden. The regular forces, limited as they are in number, should be located exclusively with a view to immediate preparation for repelling the first onset of a disciplined enemy, protecting such places as he would be likely to pounce upon at the commencement of the war, before we are supposed to be in readiness for a vigorous defence, and, what is of equal importance in the early part of a war, to receive the first onset with a degree of skill and efficiency calculated to inspire confidence among our untried troops and citizens, and at the same time to secure the respect of our adversary and compel him to approach us with due circumspection. The first conflicts that have usually occurred between our troops and a European enemy have generally produced a panic in the ranks of the unsuccessful party; this never fails to increase the confidence and moral prowess of the victor. This interesting principle has, perhaps, never been more demonstratively exemplified than by the defence of New Orleans. There the brilliant attack of the night of the 23d of December, on the part of General Jackson with the whole of his force, evidently produced a panic in the ranks of General Packenham which prepared him for defeat and our troops for the most extraordinary victory ever achieved.

I could add many other reasons in favor of recalling our infantry regiments from the wilderness and posting them at or in the vicinity of the most probable theatre of their future conflicts with an European enemy, but I deem it to be sufficient to say that there is not one of the posts which I have enumerated, excepting New Orleans and Norfolk, that has a garrison within supporting distance sufficient to resist the sudden attack of an enemy consisting of two battalions, with six frigates or even six sloops-of-war. Nor could we at this season of the year avail ourselves of the second and fifth infantry in less than five or six months' time. The maxim that "*every military measure during a period of peace to be right must be adapted to a state of war*," is deemed to be strictly applicable to the subject of the foregoing remarks.

In reference to the *organization* of the companies of mounted riflemen, it may be proper to explain why a greater number of officers and men are proposed for those companies than has been usual in our service. It is because I deem this organization to be the most convenient and efficient for every corps in service as well as for the militia, and it may be recollected that in my report of December, 1826, I recommended a similar organization for every corps of the army and militia of the United States.

Four subalterns are necessary for each company, consisting of one hundred privates, and more particularly so when such companies are to be placed at separate posts where there must always be one or two staff officers to consist of subalterns of the company. These staff officers may with perfect convenience attend to the fiscal concerns of the Indian department in each district, and, with the aid of the teachers, receive and distribute annuities, &c., &c.

I have been assured by many officers of very high respectability who have had commands in the vicinity of Indian tribes that if required to discharge every duty devolving on the Indian department with such tribes, their attention would not thereby be more frequently turned to Indian affairs than it usually has been upon every occasion of disturbance or complaint among them or between them and our citizens. Upon all such occasions the commandants are appealed to, and their intervention would doubtless be much more effective by having the entire control of Indian affairs, which they would cheerfully attend to without any additional allowance beyond the extra expense that would attend this service. The fifth sergeant is deemed necessary to do the duties of company clerk and quartermaster sergeant. The four artificers are necessary to every company of every corps. All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDMUND P. GAINES, *Major General by brevet, Commanding.*

Major General JACOB BROWN, *General-in-chief United States Army, Washington, D. C.*

General remarks concerning the militia of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Cincinnati, Ohio, December* 2, 1826.

That the militia forms the basis of the *defensive* and *protecting power* of the republic, the history of our independence, and of two successive and triumphant wars, with one of the strongest powers of Europe, affords the most irrefragable evidence. Our consequent unexampled growth and prosperity proves the inestimable value of this power, and the means of enhancing it. But it is not to be concealed that this acknowledged bulwark of our liberty and national existence has been suffered to remain for fifty years, in a great measure, without the order or uniform organization essential to its efficiency.

Such an organization I cannot but consider to be one among the first important measures necessary to enable us "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Every measure that can be devised in regard to the militia, as well as to other branches of the national defence, to be perfect, or in the highest degree useful and efficient, must be based upon the supposition that war between the United States and some two or more of the strong powers of Europe, (for no one of them will be likely alone to trouble us,) is possibly not far distant. To act or to think correctly upon military subjects, it is proper that the mind's eye should be steadily fixed upon a state of actual war. Were it not for the strong probability (which indeed approaches to absolute certainty) that war will occur, sooner or later, every step towards perfecting ourselves in a system of national defence, would be felt as a heavy burden. A military system, designed only for a state of peace, would be as impolitic and as useless as an expensive fleet of ships of the line placed on the top of a mountain. It would be necessary, in either case, on the approach of war, to undo whatever had been erroneously done, and then to commence anew the whole work. Were I called upon to suggest the necessary measures to put the militia and the nation in a posture of defence, preparatory to war, I should proceed upon the principles embraced in the following propositions, which the test of time and experience prove to be self-evident truths.

1. Preparation for war, while powerful neighboring nations stand ready for aggression, is an inherent right and a solemn duty to which the governments of independent nations should promptly attend.

2. Preparation for war is necessary to prevent war, or if it must come, to lessen its attendant evils.

3. In peace is the proper time to prepare for war.

4. Every military principle, and every measure of preparation in peace, should be strictly applicable to a state of war.

5. Every measure of military preparation in peace, not strictly applicable to a state of war, should be held as radically wrong, useless, or mischievous.

6. "Good order and subordination, so useful in all places, are nowhere so essential as in an army. The government ought precisely to determine the functions, duties, and rights of all military men—soldiers, officers, chiefs of corps, generals."

Organization.—This, to be in the highest degree convenient and useful, should be the same in the militia throughout the United States, as in the regular army. But here it should be first simplified and rendered uniform as to the rank of officers for each branch of the general staff, and the number and rank for each regiment.

The chief of each branch of the general staff of the army should be a general officer; and to the bureau of each there should be attached one principal assistant for discharging duties relating exclusively to the militia, preparatory to their being called into the service of the United States.

For example: The principal assistant adjutant general for the militia should correspond with the adjutant generals of States and Territories, receive from them and consolidate, annual and semi-annual returns of each corps of the militia of each State, distribute laws, regulations, and orders for their instruction, furnish details for service, and perform such other duties as the laws and the President of the United States may direct, in reference to the classification and instruction of the militia, preparatory to their entering the service of the United States.

The principal assistant inspector general, the principal assistant quartermaster general, the principal assistant commissary general of subsistence, the principal assistant commissary general of ordnance, the principal assistant paymaster general, and the principal assistant surgeon general for the militia, would each find ample employment, and render very important services in their respective departments, even during a period of peace, by actively communicating with, and obtaining from, the State authorities, from time to time, accurate reports and returns, embracing all subjects of deficiency and of the means of supply in each department tending to the full development of the military resources, whether *local* or *disposable*, of every section of each State. The information thus collected would, on the sudden approach of war, enable the War Department to comprehend at one view, *and in one hour*, the actual force and means of supply directly applicable to the defence of any and of every assailable and vital part of the national frontier; and the head of that department, with such information, aided by the experienced general-in-chief, would, I have no doubt, in one day, prepare a better plan of defence than could possibly be prepared in six months under existing circumstances; and with such information, added to a rational and practical organization and an efficient control of the militia, such as is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, an army of from *one to eighteen hundred thousand* freemen might be assembled in the respective States under arms, and in march to their several posts, within forty days after the date of our declaration of war, ready to meet and beat the invading foe; and when it is added, as it may be truly added, that the whole expense of the proposed improved organization of the general staff will not be more than many a merchant of our country pays, annually, to the clerks of one single mercantile establishment, I cannot but hope that this part of my proposition may be found to merit the approbation of the proper authorities.

In addition to the principal assistant proposed to be added to each branch of the general staff for the purpose of discharging duties relating exclusively to the militia, preparatory to a state of war, the laws should provide that on the approach of war there should be appointed an assistant of each branch of the general staff for every division, and for every brigade called into the service of the United States. These staff officers to have fixed relative rank and pay for each grade; those for a division to have the rank, pay, &c., of lieutenant colonels; and those for a brigade the rank, pay, &c., of majors; the pay, &c., of each officer of any one grade being first made equal throughout the army. All officers of the general staff, above the rank of captain, should be selected from the field officers and captains of the line of the army,

provided they shall have served from three to five years at the head of a company. But no officer should be placed at the head of either branch of the general staff, or appointed principal assistant to either, (the medical department excepted,) without having commanded a company for at least five years in the actual service of the United States. All other officers of each branch of the general staff, (other than those of the pay and medical departments,) such as assistant quartermasters, assistant commissaries of subsistence, and assistant commissaries of ordnance, should be selected from the lieutenants of the army, and allowed extra pay, but no staff rank above that of captain.

A regiment (whether of cavalry, artillery, infantry, or riflemen) should consist of—

Field and staff.—One colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief artificer, and one chief musician.

Ten captains, twenty first lieutenants, twenty second lieutenants, fifty sergeants, forty corporals, forty artificers, twenty musicians, and one thousand private soldiers.

A company should consequently consist of one captain, two first and two second lieutenants, five sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, four artificers, and one hundred private soldiers. The extra sergeant to be clerk and quartermaster to the company.

Two such regiments, or twenty companies, (of any one or more arms,) should constitute a brigade, two brigades a division, and two divisions an army corps.

That my proposition for each regiment of every arm, and of every description of force, to have an equal number of officers, artificers, and men, will excite the amazement of those who believe in the infallibility of British and French organization I am well prepared to expect; nor do I presume to calculate on being sustained in this proposition by any man who has either directly or indirectly contributed to the apparently whimsical changes to which a good part of our military system has been the victim.

But if any solid advantage does really attend the varied organization of other countries, or that of our own, I am constrained, by a sense of duty, and from twenty-six years of careful observation and experience, to say that I have been unable to discover any such advantage; on the contrary, I have witnessed many inconveniences and some serious injuries to the service, resulting from our past varied and irregular organization. I have known no army prepared to meet, or that have met and beaten any considerable body of British troops, but such a one as necessarily consisted of artillery, infantry, cavalry or dragoons, and riflemen, either regular, volunteer, or militia; and I doubt whether there is an officer of experience in the army or militia of the United States who, if required to make an estimate of force for any great enterprise against the regular troops of any civilized power, would not embrace in his estimate parts of every arm or corps just now mentioned. Occasions may often occur in the course of an active campaign where artillery and dragoons would be required to serve as infantry, and where infantry and riflemen should be mounted or employed as artillerists. All should therefore occasionally study and practice the use of each arm and the movements of each corps. If it were otherwise, detachments composed of different arms (which so frequently and so necessarily occur in the neighborhood of an enemy) would often be inefficient or useless, for want of a commander acquainted with the duties of each corps. It has been said by certain theorists that the riflemen need only to understand the use of his rifle and the *use of his legs;* that he has no need of a knowledge of infantry tactics, or of the use of artillery, or of a horse.

To such theorists a serious reply would be an useless waste of time. We have long evinced a disposition to make our artillery regiments perfectly acquainted with infantry tactics. They are required to be regularly instructed as infantry; our dismounted dragoons were likewise so instructed. But in these measures we have but confirmed the principle for which I contend without extending its operation throughout the several corps of the army. The general regulations requiring the artillery to be instructed as infantry have omitted to require infantry, dragoons, and riflemen to be instructed as artillery. Several corps of volunteer infantry have served during the late war with great reputation and effect as cavalry, or, to use the more popular phrase, "*mounted gunmen.*"

A battle won by heterogeneous corps of this description, headed by such *military chieftains* as we have had, and possibly such as we now have, will count for as much in public estimation as an equal conquest, where "generals of *horse*," "generals of foot," and "generals of artillery," with their several separate and distinct corps of different organization, ignorant of the duties of each other, had all figured in the conflict, and all contributed to the achievement.

If it be admitted that occasions do sometimes occur to justify a temporary change in the use of the various arms of the different corps, and this cannot be denied, then it must be admitted that each corps ought to be in all respects alike organized. If they must sometimes participate in the evolutions of the line, then should their organization be similar; their officers and men of equal rank and of equal numbers.

According to the proposed organization, a regiment would embrace an aggregate strength of twelve hundred and ten. This number (making allowance for ordinary casualties, those in battle excepted,) would give an aggregate *for duty* of one thousand officers and men. This organization, I have not a doubt, will bear the test of time and trial in the militia as well as in the regular service. It will, I trust, be approved for the utility and simplicity which it combines. It professes but little novelty, other than its proposed fitness for every description of force. The number of subaltern officers will be objected to only, I am persuaded, by those who have never witnessed the numerous calls for this valuable class of officers, when actively employed near an enemy. In these situations I have never seen half as many company officers as I have had occasion for. The number of sergeants to a company is the second feature that may be deemed objectionable. But this is a grade of non-commissioned officers of which we have but seldom had a sufficient number. Four is admitted to be absolutely necessary for company duties, independent of the clerk. It is to insure to each company a good clerk and quartermaster sergeant to keep the company books and accounts, under the immediate direction of the captain, and to have charge of the public property of the company, that I have added one to the usual number of sergeants. The third and last feature in the foregoing proposition to which any objection can be offered upon the ground of its *novelty*, is the chief artificer of the regiment, with four artificers to each company. Of these I am fully persuaded that every officer who has commanded a company or regiment on active service will concur with me in the opinion that every company should have a blacksmith and carpenter, with such other artificers as the peculiar duties of the corps should require. A regiment of cavalry, for example, should have a saddler and shoemaker for each company, with a farrier; and, strange as it may appear to the advocates of French and British, as well as of our former organization, it is not the less true that every artillery, infantry, and rifle officer of experience, with whose opinions I am acquainted, concur with me in the opinion that each of these corps have frequent and almost daily occa-

sion for artificers during a period of war. Where there are forty artificers to a regiment, it will be admitted that there should be a chief to superintend and direct their labors. Blacksmiths and shoemakers are necessarily occupied daily in quarters, and at every temporary encampment in the course of a campaign, in the repairs of arms and of carriages, shoeing horses, &c.; whilst all the carpenters and other mechanics of a regiment are often employed in the construction of bridges, platforms for batteries, temporary block-houses, magazines, and stockades, to which I may add gun-carriages, wagons, &c.; and even in time of peace, a proper application of the labors of the regimental artificers would contribute much to the economical, prompt, and comfortable quartering of the troops, and to their consequent health and efficiency. I may be told of artificers belonging to the corps of engineers and those employed by the Quartermaster General's department. To this I may reply, verily they have their own peculiar duties to perform, and the peculiar interests and self-aggrandizement of their own corps to promote. Let a regiment on the extreme flanks of an army, or in the advance, arrive at a point near the enemy where a bridge or a temporary work of defence might be necessary to be constructed without delay. The Chief Engineer or Quartermaster General is applied to for artificers; these, as I have often found, were engaged or destined for *other service*, which, in the opinion of such chief, called for immediate attention. But even if such artificers should happen to be unemployed, their commencement of the work would often be delayed until sufficient time would have elapsed for its completion by the artificers of the regiment, such as I propose for each. These would ever be influenced by a zeal and spirit pervading the corps, which would render them considerably more efficient, under such circumstances, than artificers more properly belonging to, and with difficulty obtained from, the general staff of the army. The demand for artificers is always more or less pressing.

The proposed organization is, in all respects, applicable to a state of war. It is equally applicable to a period of peace. But for this I am aware that the number of men to a company will be objected to as being too great. To remedy this supposed evil, the act of Congress embracing this organization would authorize the President to suspend the recruiting service, and reduce the companies to fifty, or even to forty men, during a time of peace, with authority to complete the companies according to the proposed organization on the approach of war. Be this as it may, it is all-important to the army and the militia that the organization, whatever may be its details, should be the same in the militia as in the regular army; that it should be the same in every corps and in every description of force; and that when once established, it should be subject to no change whatever, or if ever subject to change, it should be only once in four, eight, or ten years, and then only when two-thirds of both houses of Congress should concur in the measure. For until the organization is fixed on a firm basis, the whole subject of our military law and instruction must remain imperfect and afloat, subject to the evils of intrigue and intolerable quackery.

The British Army Register exhibits near five hundred general officers, including those in the receipt of full pay and such as receive but half pay. It is very questionable whether such an *army of generals* could possibly have been palmed upon even the good people of Great Britain but for the quackery of creating a long train of general officers under various pretexts and for each arm of the service: such as generals, with many lieutenant generals and major generals, of *artillery;* generals, lieutenant generals, and numerous major generals, of *foot;* generals, lieutenant generals, and several major generals, of *horse*, &c. By this species of legerdemain the British Army Register a few years past (for I have not seen a late one) exhibited, to the best of my recollection, 8 field marshals, 84 generals, 160 lieutenant generals, and 240 major generals, making a total of 492 general officers. Let us abstain from such abuses; and, whilst we profit by the good example of our neighbors, let us carefully guard against their evil. But if we *must* have generals of each arm, and if the regiments of each *must* direct their attention exclusively to the limited duties of THEIR OWN ARM, then let this description of generals be limited to the grade of *brigadier, and let the major generals of the army retain that elevated relation to every corps which ought to secure towards all feelings of perfect impartiality and mutual confidence.* When this characteristic trait of an able *general officer* ceases to exist, as it must cease to exist in our army—whenever our generals are confined to one arm of the service, then anarchy or imbecility may be predicted as an unavoidable consequence. Where there are two or more companies on duty together, all experienced men concur in the opinion that the service would always be benefited by having a field officer, rather than a captain of equal talents, placed at the head of such a corps or detachment; for such is the deep interest felt, and which should be felt, by the captain in all that concerns the men of his company, with whom his first and constant cheering prospect of professional distinction is intimately associated, and on whom it often in a great measure depends, that he cannot at once divest himself so entirely of this natural and essential feeling of partiality to the company to whom he is thus wedded as to feel equally attached to and secure the confidence of other companies, and particularly so when they may have long cherished a laudable spirit of rivalry towards each other. The same principle applies to the command of regiments, when more than one or two happen to be on duty together. Such a force, to be in the highest degree efficient, should be confided to the command of a general officer. And until we are favored with a class of men, divested of the imperfections of human nature, to command our brigades, and divisions, and armies, there can be no doubt that our general of cavalry, our general of artillery, our general of infantry, and our general of riflemen, if such be created by law, will contract feelings of partiality towards their own corps, respectively, similar to those so naturally contracted by the captain towards his company. With these feelings the general officer of any one arm or corps would be but illy qualified to command, with effect, an army or a division consisting of other *corps*. But when detached from, or not acting in concert with either of the other corps, he might indeed contribute to render his own just as efficient, but not more so than it would be under the present or the proposed organization, where the general is presumed to be alike allied to and confided in by each, because all are equally entitled to his regard and attention; and he is equally dependent on all for their united exertions in promoting the public service and in the consequent enhancement of their fame with his own. I repeat, that the general of a separate arm or corps, even when detached from every other, could not be expected to contribute to render his own more efficient than it would be under the proposed organization; for it is an important fact, not sufficiently attended to, but one that cannot be controverted, that the *efficiency of an army mainly depends upon the character and qualifications of the captains of companies and commandants of regiments.* Without these are highly talented, the most renowned generals of modern times could effect but little at the head of an army against the veteran troops of civilized nations. But with companies and regiments ably commanded, much may be effected without the towering genius of a Frederick or a Napoleon at the head of the brigade, the division, or the army.

In recording my testimony upon this occasion, I am well aware that I have ventured to assume positions that have never been sanctioned by governments, or men who believe in the *infallibility of kings*

and "*feudal barons*" of the old world or their servile followers in republican America; nor am I unmindful of the opposition that awaits me either openly or secretly and insidiously. The officer who, scorning the dull drudgery of remaining in camp amidst the sultry swamps of Louisiana or the snows of St. Lawrence and Ontario, to instruct and watch over the interests of the men confided to his command, could be capable of abandoning them to insure to himself the comforts of a city residence, and on the approach of comfortable weather could return but to profit by the untiring vigilance of those who had remained at their posts, and to filch from them the credit of their faithful efforts in the important but too often despised labor of *preparation* for battle—the officer capable of such conduct in war, and who could, at the close of a successful campaign, assume to himself, though in a subordinate station and never intrusted with the chief command of an army or division near the enemy—such an officer, if such there should happen to be, where these remarks become the subject of discussion, he will not fail to array himself against my asseveration, that the efficiency of an army principally depends on and results from experienced and highly qualified captains of companies and commandants of regiments.

An army with this description of officers habitually attentive to the instruction of their respective commands is thus rendered efficient in its component parts, because it is thus made acquainted with the principle of every movement and of every duty in brigade and division.

That the general, of whatever grade, should be thoroughly acquainted with the duties of every officer and of every corps under his command is obvious and undeniable; and that he should be capable of transforming, in a reasonable time, uninstructed masses of young men into well disciplined companies and regiments is equally true; but this work could never be effected or preserved until able commandants of companies and regiments are formed and assigned to their proper stations.

The requisite elementary instruction for these purposes is at present obtained, and I trust it will continue to be obtained at the Military Academy, from whence able generals will in due time make their way through the companies and regiments to the brigades and divisions of the army.

It is a fact known to every intelligent and military man in the United States that a great part of our country, and particularly that on the northern and Atlantic frontier, abounds in natural obstructions, such as deep waters, craggy cliffs, hills and mountains, bogs and thick woods, presenting innumerable narrow passes where a single regiment of riflemen, ably commanded by another Morgan, such as the revolution and the late war exhibited, would check the approach or overthrow ten times their number of cavalry or artillery, unable to act as riflemen or infantry. There are other places, consisting of extensive open plains, where a regiment of cavalry would overthrow two regiments of riflemen unacquainted with infantry tactics or not supplied in part, at least, with bayonets. In all our views and estimates, however, touching the natural properties of the sections of our country likely to become the theatre of war, we should deceive ourselves much if we lost sight of the fact that our enterprising antagonist would not fail to understand and often profit by those obstructions and defiles to which I refer, but from which we may reasonably anticipate many advantages, provided our organization and instruction are such as to enable us to avail ourselves effectually of these natural advantages. For this purpose every corps should be instructed in the duties of every *arm*, and every general should be attached equally to the *army*, but not to any one *arm* of the service. But is it practicable, it may be asked, for an officer to find time for these various attainments? To this I am convinced that every man qualified to answer correctly will answer in the affirmative. The officer qualified to command a company or battalion of infantry or artillery may, in six months time, be equally qualified to command a company or battalion of cavalry or riflemen. And when the commandants of companies and battalions are thus qualified for the duties of their own and other arms, three months' more rigid instruction will be sufficient to qualify their non-commissioned officers and privates for those duties, provided they shall have been previously rendered perfect in those of their own arm. The service will be greatly benefited by the proposed plan of occasionally occupying the troops of every arm in the exercises of all. It will elevate their character and enhance their moral and physical power, by increasing their knowledge and giving them fixed habits of *industry*, and consequent health, individual usefulness and professional distinction.

The engineers.—The officers of engineers should be organized in accordance with the foregoing views, with the exceptions which follow, viz: The officers should have equal rank and equal chances of promotion, with all the privileges of service, (when not on the special duty of engineers,) common to every other corps. The officers should compose three battalions. The first battalion to comprehend the Military Academy, to be commanded by a brigadier general, with one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, ten captains, twenty first and twenty second lieutenants, with five hundred cadets; the professors to be field and company officers. The second battalion to consist of *the engineers*, for fortifications, and the third battalion of topographical engineers; the two latter to have the same number of field and company officers, and of equal rank with the first; the two battalions to form a brigade and be commanded by a brigadier general; the whole to be commanded by a major general. Such officers of the first battalion as may not be needed for the purpose of instruction to be placed on duty with the second and third battalion. Should the proposed augmentation of engineers and cadets be objected to as being more numerous or having more rank than the present and approaching apparent demand for that description of officers would seem to indicate, I can but refer to the recent pressing requisitions from several parts of the Union, with the prospect of numerous additional calls, that the prevailing laudable spirit of internal improvement in every State present for engineers of every description, to show the expediency of increasing their numbers. Each of these officers, as well as each cadet, though educated under the authority of the general government and destined for the service of all the States, is, nevertheless, emphatically a citizen of the particular State of his birth or adoption, and to which he will have the privilege at any time to return whenever his State requires his services.

Thus will it be found that by the proposed augmentation of engineers and of cadets every State may, in due time, be furnished with able engineers for every essential purpose, civil and military. Topographical surveys, turnpike roads, canals, arsenals, and every other public measure of value tending to improve, enrich, and embellish the State, as well as to secure it against foreign aggression, will thus be projected and executed by the qualified citizens of each State; and from these and other scientific men the militia of each State will imperceptibly and inevitably receive the instruction necessary to their strength and usefulness.

The whole body of the militia of the United States possessing the *privilege*, and entitled to the *honor*, of participating in the national defence, may be considered as either *local* or *disposable* militia.

1. *Local militia.*—Local is a term which I have here chosen in contradistinction to *disposable* or *itinerant*, and in preference to *sedentary*, (English,) or *sedentaire*, (French,) to designate those sections of the

militia of our country which from their contiguity to the sea-coast or inland frontier cannot, consistently with any wise plan of defence, be considered as disposable, or subject to general distribution for the common defence, but which should be reserved for the protection of their own firesides and the neighboring frontier. The precise territorial limits which should comprehend this part of the militia cannot, perhaps, be very accurately defined. I am persuaded, however, that the most experienced officers of the United States, regular and militia, will concur, with me in the opinion that during a period of war all married men above the age of twenty-six, with all heads of families, if not every freeman residing within one hundred miles of the assailable parts of the sea-coast and northern frontier, should possess the privilege of remaining at home for the support and protection of his family until his own or an adjoining State is threatened by an enemy; and even then the policy of subjecting this local militia to calls for any other than very short tours of service, and in the immediate vicinity of their residence, is very questionable. Even with this privilege, their exposed position will subject them to heavier burdens of service and greater perils than their interior neighbors would be likely to encounter. To obviate every ground of doubt or difficulty in respect to limits, I propose to consider as *local militia* not only such as reside within one hundred miles, but likewise all within the several small States bordering on the sea-coast and those upon the northern frontier east of Lake Erie; leaving the enterprising young men of the interior, and particularly the bold and vigorous mountaineers of all the Atlantic States, the privilege of rendering themselves disposable by volunteering to serve during the war whenever called on, and whenever an enemy shall present himself.

2. *Disposable militia.*—Disposable is a term which is deemed to be applicable to the great body of the militia of the interior and western sections of the larger Atlantic States bordering on the central mountains, and eastward thereof, comprehending near three-fourths of the militia of such States to the whole of the militia of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, and to more than four-fifths of that of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Missouri. The four former of these States are all in the Union, whose interior position is so much altogether out of the reach of a foreign enemy as to leave the whole of their efficient militia *entirely disposable*, as neither of these States presents a frontier that can in any national plan of defence be considered as within the reach of an enemy any more than Albany, in New York, or Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, can be so considered. It may be proper here to remark, in reference to a future plan of defence upon which my present views are based, that one of the most essential points in any such plan will be for us to occupy Lower Canada, from Montreal to Quebec, with a force sufficient to cut off all communication between a European enemy and Upper Canada; and thus to secure our extensive northern frontier, and never again should we suffer such an enemy to approach or gain an ascendency on Lake Erie or Ontario. But to return to the subject of our *disposable militia.* Illinois and Missouri have at this time a slender frontier, exposed to neighboring Indian tribes, requiring one-fourth of the militia of each for its defence; leaving, however, at least three-fourths of their force disposable. But the whole of the militia of these States will in the course of a few years more, like that of the four great interior western States, be disposable. The gradual improvement of the Indians in civilization, which is constantly resulting from the humane and judicious efforts of missionaries, added to the measures of the general government, that must inevitably follow in aid of this successful progress of improvement, tending to secure to the educated Indians the organization and privileges, and exacting from them the duties of freemen and of citizens, will very soon obviate the necessity of reserving any part of this western border militia for mere local duties. I am convinced that at this time a battalion of civilized Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw Indians, could be formed which, with the aid of well instructed officers at its head and in each company, would in one or two years be found as efficient as any rifle corps that we could in the same time form out of the mass of our own citizens; and in the fidelity of such a corps I should have great reliance. The small States, and such as from their limited or scattered population and exposed frontier require the whole of their militia to be reserved for their own defence, are Louisiana, Mississippi, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine; with the Territories of Arkansas, Michigan, and Florida. Maryland, Connecticut, Vermont, and Maine, may be supposed to have a population, and the two latter an extent of territory, which should exempt them from being estimated as among the small States; but when it is recollected that of the two former there is but a small section of either, extending more than one hundred miles from the bay or sea-coast, which presents safe harbors for every description of naval force, and that this exposed sea-coast borders on and would be likely to be approached by forces destined against the most vital parts of the republic, viz: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington city; and when to this view of the subject it is added that Vermont will occupy the principal point of approach from Lower Canada until we obtain the control of the St. Lawrence; and moreover, that near three-fourths of the whole boundary of the State of Maine is embraced in the great northeast salient angle of our national frontier—it cannot but be conceded, that however much the militia of each of these States have been distinguished for their bravery and patriotism—however willing they have proven themselves to be to seek occasions to meet the invading foe, whether in their own or in a sister State, it would be imprudent to leave such extensive, important, and exposed sections of the frontier without a local force of the whole number of their militia, with a due proportion of stationary regulars.

These forces may not, at all times, be adequate to the defence of places approached by large armies, such as we may calculate on assailing us in the course of another war. But in such emergencies we may safely look to the disposable force of the interior of the Atlantic States, and more particularly to the great western States, for prompt and powerful succor.

The militia of the United States in the year 1820 exceeded 1,540,000, to which may now be added the probable increase in the succeeding six years, estimated at 256,000, making a grand total at the end of the present year of more than *eighteen hundred thousand* men. Of this immense force it will be seen, by the foregoing estimate, that not less than one million may be considered as the *disposable force* of the republic. But should the principle upon which this estimate is based be questioned, and the difference of age rather than of geographical limits be preferred as the governing principle, we may, for this purpose, divide the militia into two sections and adopt *twenty-six* as the maximum age of the junior section, and we should still find our disposable force to consist of but little short of one million, viz: about 900,000 between the ages of 16 and 26, to which we may add all *young bachelors* between the ages of 26 and 45, estimated at 75,000 effectives. This valuable description of the national militia doubtless merit and would duly appreciate the honorary distinction of being placed in the junior section of their country's defenders, where they would enjoy the privilege of being foremost in meeting and repelling the invading foe. The proposed *local force* would, in either case, consist of upwards of 800,000 men.

The whole body of the militia of the United States, being organized pursuant to the foregoing views, should be classed for service. The companies, regiments, brigades, and divisions should each have certain geographical limits prescribed by law, and every free man capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 16 and 45, within such limits, should be enrolled and required to discharge *in person* every tour of militia duty for which he may be regularly designated. Each company and each regiment to assemble for the purposes of inspection and classification once a year, except on extraordinary occasions, for which the Constitution already provides. Let men of every profession and occupation, men of every grade of talent, from the divine to the day laborer, and from the politician to the printer's devil, participate in the national defence; then will the invidious distinctions and qualms of conscience that may possibly exist for or against the unavoidable *business of war* and the *necessary evil of an army* be removed. If war necessarily tends to bring many men together, and if these assemblages so really tend to propagate vice and immorality, then who can deny the propriety of requiring a full share of the *talents* and *virtue* of the country to be assembled for the purpose of counteracting the supposed evil? Let all co-operate in our country's defence; let all enjoy the benefit or participate in the odium of whatever service the public interest may require; then none may complain of or combine against any particular profession or occupation.

Classification.—The whole of the militia of each State and of each company should be divided into two sections, as I have before suggested, the first to consist of all between the ages of 16 and 26, inclusively, to be designated the junior section and be first for duty; the second section to consist of all between the ages 26 and 45, to be called the senior section and to be the last for duty. The men of each section should then be separately classed by lottery, commencing with the junior section, and having five classes in each; for example, the company to consist of one hundred men; the junior section may be supposed to consist of 53 men; there would in this case be 53 tickets, eleven of which would be numbered one, eleven numbered two, eleven numbered three, ten numbered four, and ten numbered five. The men drawing these numbers would thus constitute the different classes of this section; the first class of the junior section consisting of eleven men, having drawn number one, to be held ready for the first tour of service, and so on in regular progression to No. 5 of the junior section; and this should be followed by No. 1, comprehending the first class of the senior section; and so on, in like manner, to No. 5, or fifth class of the senior section, and from this to return to the first class of the junior section, keeping in view the equitable principal of detail, *the longest off duty to be the first on duty.* The men of each class to be numbered and the tour of each to be fixed by lottery, so that if less or more than the men of any one class should be called for at one and the same time, it will be thus determined who will be the first for such tour of service. The officers of each regiment or division to be classed in a manner corresponding with the proposed classification of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers; for this purpose a division of militia (not in actual service) should consist of ten regiments.

INSTRUCTION OF THE MILITIA.

The officers and men embracing the first class of the junior section, or such part thereof as may be required by law, should be formed into companies and regiments and required to assemble at such military posts, arsenals, or other places as may be designated in their respective States, for not less than three nor (in time of peace) more than four months in the space of two years, for the purpose of instruction, during which time they should be encamped, supplied with camp equipage, medical and hospital stores, rations and pay, with one suit of clothing, and be governed and instructed with the same scrupulous exactness as if a powerful enemy was known to be near at hand and a battle daily expected. At the end of two years (whether in peace or in war) the class thus detailed for duty should be relieved by the next class for duty, and the class thus relieved should not be subject to another tour of duty until each of the other classes shall have been called into service.

Each regiment, when encamped for instruction, should be furnished with a capable instructor, whose qualifications should be tested and vouched by the assistant inspector general, whose duty it should be to visit and inspect each regiment previous to the termination of their course of instruction at their respective encampments.

It is deemed unnecessary, even on the approach or during a period of war, to make any provision for the instruction of more than one or two classes at a time, for where there is, in actual service, any given number of men properly instructed, an equal number of uninstructed recruits or levies may be added to each corps and be able to do duty effectively in the course of a few days drill. None should be eligible to the appointment of inspector or assistant inspector general who should not have commanded a company in the actual service of the United States for five years, excepting graduates from the Military Academy, who should have commanded a company for at least three years before they should be eligible to the office of inspector or assistant inspector general.

Volunteers.—The many valuable officers and soldiers that have at different times made their way through volunteer companies and battalions to stations of great utility and distinction in the public service during the revolutionary and late war, demonstrate the propriety of some permanent and encouraging provision being made by law for this description of force. Volunteer companies often consist of the most enterprising and gallant young men of the learned professions, planters, merchants, and intelligent mechanics. These might, for the most part, find it extremely prejudicial to their various pursuits and interests to be compelled to leave home for three or four months in succession, in time of peace, for the purpose of instruction; and yet they would cheerfully devote that much of their time every two years to a course of instruction, within the immediate vicinity of their own town or settlement, (and in war they would still more cheerfully serve in the field for a year or two;) it may, therefore, be deemed advisable to provide for the enrolment and instruction of volunteer corps, upon principles different from those suggested in respect to the classed militia. An officer or soldier, of whatever class, desirous of forming a volunteer company should be permitted to confer with, obtain the consent of, and enrol such other officers and soldiers of his own or other neighboring companies as may be so disposed, and when the number shall amount to one full company according to the established organization, officers should be appointed, and the company recognized as a volunteer company, and as such attached to a volunteer battalion which should form a part of the disposable force of the United States, and stand pledged for one or two years' service; and such volunteer companies as may prefer remaining in or near their own town or settlement during the regular course of instruction should be allowed this privilege, on condition that they should adhere strictly to the full course of instruction, without the pay to be allowed to the classed militia. But in lieu of this allowance, every volunteer company found upon inspection well

instructed in the various duties of the arm which it may have chosen, should receive the inspector general's certificate to that effect, and thereupon be entitled to a complete suit of uniform clothing, with such small arms and equipments from the United States as may be suited to the arm of service to which such company may belong; provided, such arms and equipments should not exceed, in the first cost, the pay of such company during the authorized period of instruction. These small arms and equipments to consist of rifles, pistols, swords, dragoon saddles, bridles, &c., &c.

In rendering my testimony in favor of this description of force I take this occasion to repeat what I have more than once stated, that some of the most efficient companies and battalions, and one of the best instructed brigades I have seen in service during the late war, consisted of volunteers; and if I do not greatly overrate the spirit and patriotism of my young countrymen, the time must come, and it may be near at hand, when every young man capable of bearing arms will seek an occasion to tender himself to his country for a tour of military service for at least two years—a time when to omit having made such a tender, previous to the thirtieth year of his age, will become just cause of reproach towards the delinquents and operate as a disqualification for any office of honor or profit under the State or the United States government. When this sentiment is found to prevade every enlightened class of citizens —and it must sooner or later be felt and admitted by all men capable of self-government—then may we calculate confidently on having secured that independence so dearly bought by our fathers, and so justly prized by every philanthropist and every lover of national liberty—then, and not until then, can we assume the attitude of real fearless independence and proud defiance towards the common enemy of republics, and prove to the human family of every clime that man is indeed capable of self-government —that self-government is an essential right and a solemn duty, to neglect which is a crime, which should be held as *treason against the great law of nature*, at least, until we shall find *angels* to govern us.

The number of men to be instructed in the manner which I have suggested should be sufficient, when in co-operation with the regular army, to meet and check the first onset of an invading foe, for much must always depend on the enemy's first reception; if checked, he often receives a panic which will enfeeble him while it redoubles our strength and enterprise.

The defence of New Orleans afforded the finest possible demonstration of this principle; and it was this which must forever secure to him who planned and executed the first brilliant and triumphant movement in that memorable defence unrivalled and imperishable fame. The veterans of Wellington, with their great superiority of numbers and of supposed practical military science and experience, never recovered from the effects of the first blow given them on the night of the 23d December, 1814, because it was directed by a head capable of discovering the vital part of his adversary and executed by men who had, for the most part, received some instruction, but not more than will result from the system of instruction which I here propose.

The number to be instructed might be limited to one-tenth part of the disposable force of the United States in every two years. This would occasion an expense of about *three millions of dollars per annum*, beyond the expense of arms, &c., which would be better preserved in the camp of instruction when in use, and in the adjacent arsenals at all other times, than they generally are under existing circumstances. Enormous as this sum appears to be, it is very doubtful whether it amounts to as much as is annually expended by the militia of the United States under the present defective system, taking into view the value of their time lost and expenses incurred in attending *musters*, *trainings*, *courts-martial*, &c., &c.; expenses which are, for the most part, incurred without the attainment of any useful knowledge in return, but often with the loss of health and morals, which would not fail to be improved by the rigid and systematic course of instruction here recommended. This view of the subject may appear incredible to those who have been habituated to the persuasion that the life of a soldier is a life of licentiousness. But the reverse is the fact; and I have not a doubt but that every man acquainted with the subject will concur with me in the opinion that there was less of vice and immorality in any tolerably instructed corps of volunteers or militia during the latter part of the late war, and far less at West Point, since the establishment of the Military Academy at that place, than in any city, town, or district in the United States, of equal numbers and equal education.

The same remark might, without much risk, be applied to most of the regular troops now in service, deserters always excepted; and upon this great vice it may be remarked that the proposed system would tend greatly to lessen its frequent recurrence. Great as the expense of instruction must be, it is nevertheless a legitimate object of expense, and one that will secure an amount of property and money (to say nothing of national honor) in the course of another war which, in a retrospect of the disasters of 1812, '13 and '14 cannot but prove favorable to the proposed measure. The requisite expense will fall upon the rich *bankers*, *manufacturers*, *planters*, and *merchants*, to whom the money will speedily return, after supplying the moderate wants of the volunteers and militia, whilst preparing effectively to conquer the foe who dares to invade or disturb us. But to the statesman, who may view the expense as an insuperable objection, let me submit an inquiry, to which the public records at Washington must render a conclusive solution. What was the actual expense of the late war, on land, prior to the 1st of May, 1814? What part of this expense is justly attributed to our want of preparation and instruction? A moiety, at least, of that expense must, I apprehend, be the melancholy answer. The proposed course of instruction will not, of itself, be sufficient to perfect the officers or men in a knowledge of every movement and of the use of every arm, but it will disclose to them the basis and the elementary principles upon which every duty depends; and it will enable them to apply at their own firesides, and at their leisure, these principles to all the practical duties of the *soldier*, the *squad*, the *company*, and the *battalion*—they will, under good officers, with able instructors, learn at the camp of instruction the various important duties comprehended in the terms *police* and *discipline*—tending essentially to preserve the health and promote the physical prowess and moral power of the troops, by the regular and methodical attainment of knowledge, and habitual vigilance and promptitude in its application, much of which can be acquired only *in camp* and upon marches, where every principle of military law is strictly enforced.

A few years' attention to such a course of instruction would not fail to enable us to calculate, confidently, on having the whole of the disposable force of every State, consisting of one million of brave men, enrolled and instructed as volunteer corps, pledged for two years' or more than two years service, and at a moment's warning held ready for battle.

Our disposable force would then partake of the high character and follow the noble example of the veteran corps who fought and triumphed in the revolutionary and late war, from *Bunker's* Hill to King's Mountain and Little York, and from the Thames and the peninsula of Upper Canada to the plains of Orleans.

MILITARY ROADS AND CANALS.

Having endeavored to show the practicability of improving the character of the militia, and by a simple uniform organization, with a limited but regular system of instruction, rendering them, in fact, what nothing short of such organization and instruction can make them, the *sword* and *shield of the republic*, and its surest safeguard in the day of trial, it remains for me to add a respectful suggestion in reference to the measures necessary to enable the proper authorities to wield this powerful force with the facility and *economy of time and money* which the exigencies of a state of war may demand. For this purpose I cannot but consider *turnpike roads and canals*, leading from the western, the central, and other interior parts of the States to the Atlantic and Mexican sea-coast, more essential to the great work of preparation for the national defence than fortifications designed for the immediate protection of our seaports; as without good roads and canals the consequent tardy movements of our force and supplies would enable the invader to take our fortifications, and turn our guns against us, before we could reinforce them.

In war nothing can be more precious than time, and particularly time gained by means of increased celerity in the movement of troops acting on the defensive—*thus time is power*. Our numerous militia, with most of our military resources of every kind, however abundant, are spread over too great an extent of country to admit of the possibility of prompt concentration at any one, or at any ten, or twenty-four different points, without much previous attention to the improvement of roads, rivers, and the construction of canals.

It is believed that the expense of transportation, ordnance and quartermaster's stores and subsistence, upon the northern and northwestern border of the United States, during the late war, (including the expenses of the fleets of Ontario and Erie,) amounted to a sum sufficient to pay the expense of every canal and road since opened in the State of New York, with those recently planned, and in part opened in the State of Ohio and Pennsylvania. In Ohio, particularly, armies have, I am persuaded, sustained greater losses of health, if not of life, from the impracticable state of the roads, and the want of canals, than would have been sustained in the capture of the whole of Upper Canada, with the proposed improvement of the militia, and of the means of transportation.

Of the habitable and most productive agricultural sections of the national domain east of the Rocky mountains, the actual *centre* is deemed to be nearly a direct line between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Nashville, Tennessee, not far from Louisville, Kentucky. The strong and rapid growth of the western States and territories during the last thirty-five years—since the national executive arm has been put forth for their protection against foreign incendiaries operating among the Indians—warrant the conclusion that the time is not far distant when Louisville, Kentucky, will become the centre of the whole population of the United States. That thousands of our junior citizens now grown will live to see this prediction verified I confidently believe. These great and growing States, (Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana,) as I have before intimated, are already prepared to render the whole of their militia disposable, and with the aid of two canals, and three or four good roads, similar to that between Wheeling and Baltimore, these States would be able to furnish, in less than forty days after the completion of the proposed organization, an army of *three hundred thousand men*, together with ample subsistence, and every other supply; and to send it to any part of the frontier, from Detroit to Passamaquoddy—to any seaport in the Atlantic States, from Maine to Florida, inclusively, to New Orleans and to Texas. The whole, or any part of this force, may, when duly organized, be assembled at Louisville within forty days after the date of the President's requisitions on the governors of States for this purpose; and I am convinced that one-third of this number may be obtained as *volunteers* upon the principle here proposed; and, moreover, that this force, consisting of one hundred thousand men, might, at any time between the months of January and June, be embarked on board steamboats (with two barges attached to each) and conveyed to the city of New Orleans in ten days after their assemblage at Louisville. And this might, generally, be effected without any other means of transportation than could be collected together by an active quartermaster, in the time that would be necessary for assembling such a corps—that is, within forty days from the date of the President's requisitions. When the canal now constructing in Ohio is completed, a similar force may be assembled at Cincinnati, and transported from thence to the cities of New York, Plattsburg, Boston, or Philadelphia, in eighteen days from the time of its embarkation upon canal boats at Cincinnati. With a canal from the northeast corner of Kentucky to the navigable waters of the Chesapeake a similar force, with every necessary supply, may be conveyed from Ohio or Kentucky to Richmond, Virginia, Washington city, or Baltimore, in less than fourteen days; and with a good turnpike road from Jonesborough, East Tennessee, to Morgantown, Fayetteville, and Newbern, North Carolina, a similar force may be marched to East Tennessee, to either of the two last-mentioned cities, in eighteen days; with such a road from Knoxville, Tennessee, to Greenville, South Carolina, and thence to Augusta and Savannah, Georgia, and to Charleston, South Carolina, a similar army may be marched to either of the three last-mentioned cities, in less than eighteen days; and, finally, with such a road, a similar force may be marched from Nashville, Tennessee, to Pensacola or New Orleans in eighteen days.

To these views, in reference to the defence of the country, it may be added that even in the possible event of our being able at all times to avoid war, the canal and roads here recommended will never fail to be worth, for the ordinary purposes of commerce, as much, if not more, than the amount necessary for their original construction. The reverse of this is doubtless true, as regards our expensive fortifications. They are of little or no value but for the purpose of war. For this purpose, however, they are eminently valuable and indispensable, but not more so than the canals and roads here recommended.

Fortification and *ships-of-war* are essential means of security and protection to the citizens of seaport towns and settlements; *roads* and *canals* are equally essential means of security to the citizens of the interior, enabling them to give prompt and effective aid in the protection of their frontier brethren and of their commonwealth; the extremities of the body politic doubtless require constant care for their preservation and protection; but the body itself, the noble chest, embracing the vital parts, cannot, without great imprudence, be neglected.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDMUND P. GAINES, *Major General by Brevet, commanding.*

Major General BROWN, *General-in-Chief, Washington City.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 31, 1829.

True copy.

NOTE.—This document was found in the office of the late Major General Brown, in March, 1828, and then placed on the files of this office.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

20TH CONGRESS.] No. 408. [2D SESSION.

ON THE CONDITION AND OCCUPANCY OF THE LAND BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES AT THE ARMORY AT HARPER'S FERRY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 2, 1829.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February* 28, 1829.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith a report from the officer at the head of the Ordnance department, with the accompanying documents, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th ultimo, calling for information as to the "number of buildings" which have been "erected by private individuals on the government lands at Harper's Ferry; when erected; by whom and what authority they have been purchased; how many are yet in possession, and subject to the claims of the builders, and what is the amount demanded for each; what is the amount of rent annually received since the first of January, 1823, for each of said buildings, as also for any others owned by the government at that place, and from whom received."

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, February* 27, 1829.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th ultimo, requiring information concerning the buildings on the government lands at Harper's Ferry, which you referred to this office, I have the honor to report:

That all the particulars required not being recorded in the books of this office, the resolution was referred to the superintendent of the armory at Harper's Ferry, and I have now the honor to submit copies of his reports which contain the information required by the resolution.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel on Ordnance service.*

Hon. P. B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

UNITED STATES ARMORY, *Harper's Ferry, Virginia, February* 23, 1829.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 16th ultimo, transmitting a resolution from the House of Representatives upon the subject of private buildings erected on the United States lands at this place, I herewith enclose the reports therein required.

There are three or four buildings erected on the hill between the two rivers not included in the report; one of them occupied by a Mrs. Beston as a female school establishment; three other small huts, occupied by free blacks, named as follows, viz: William Prim, Adam Jones, and Jack Wood, who perform the duties of sextons and grave-diggers; also two churches; all of which are located on a lot of four acres, reserved in the will of Robert Harper, deceased, the original proprietor, and under whom John Wager, who sold to the United States their lands at this place, derived his title, for the purpose of erecting a graveyard, church, &c.; an extract from which I enclose herewith, from which it will be seen that even had not the four-acre lot been appropriated to the purposes contemplated in Harper's will, the government could not legally have any control over it. There are also several dwellings situated on the lands of which the government own the right of perpetual wood cutting, the owners of which purchased the fee simple right. These houses are numbered in the statement furnished by Colonel Lee from No. 199 to 207.

In regard to the authority for purchasing buildings, improvements, &c., I have to observe that it has always been considered the duty of the superintendent to provide suitable accommodations for the workmen employed in the armory. This could only be done by building new buildings, or purchasing improvements already made. The latter of these alternatives was, in many instances, the more expedient, from death, removal, change of circumstances of the persons who made the improvements, or other similar causes. It frequently occurs, when good workmen, having married, or from other causes need dwellings, or additions to those previously occupied, that the armory funds will not, at the time, admit of expenditures being made for such purposes. They are, therefore, permitted, when able to do so, to make the improvements at their own charge, with the understanding that afterwards, when convenient to the armory, they shall be paid for the same, according to fair valuation.

The passing of such accounts from time to time, for many years past, by the accounting officers, has also been considered as approving the course pursued in this respect.

It will be seen that no rents have been yet collected upon the lots built on and occupied by private individuals not connected with the armory. This has resulted from the following state of things, viz: In some of the cases the leases have not yet been executed, and in none have the amounts of ground rent to be charged been ascertained. Diversity of opinion has occurred on this subject; and, on account of the uncertainty of the superintendent's power in such cases, it has not been considered advisable to agitate the question in what manner and how far the superintendent can coerce the settlement of claims to the United States on account of this armory, until the question was settled by advice of counsel, or otherwise, as the case might require; for, had the attempt been made, and failed, a vast deal of trouble and difficulty would have been encountered, which, in consequence of the course pursued, has been avoided.

In accordance with your letter of the 23d of last July, requiring me to obtain legal advice on this and other subjects, the questions of difficulty were immediately submitted to Moses T. Hunter, esq., the counsel usually employed in behalf of this armory, whose opinion was enclosed to you on the 14th of November last. By reference to that opinion, it will be seen that the subject is attended with very considerable difficulty, and the most advisable course to be pursued not yet clearly ascertained; when, however, such course is determined upon, there will be no difficulty in collecting the rents in arrears, as the parties from

whom they are due are entirely solvent. It may be well to remark that each of the grants or permissions given to the individuals mentioned under the head of persons not connected with the armory to build on the public lands are decidedly advantageous to the interests of the armory, and required for the convenience and accommodation of the workmen therein employed, so much so that it is believed the United States have derived from them benefits equivalent to several thousand dollars, by thus destroying, in some measure, the imposition and oppressive monopoly which before prevailed, and which grew out of the fact that all of the real property at this place, except that of the United States, belonged to a single family, who exacted exorbitant rents from shopkeepers, mechanics, &c., even sometimes restricting them to particular kinds of business, who were thus, in their turn, compelled to charge the workmen employed in the armory corresponding rates for the ordinary means of subsistence, and thereby, in the end, rendering it necessary for the government to pay for work at prices higher than those for which it might otherwise have been done.

On a former occasion Mr. Calhoun, during the period that he was at the head of the War Department, and to whom this subject was referred, was clearly of opinion that the original purchase of the lands occupied by this armory, from John Wager, left it entirely discretionary with the government whether or not to permit merchants, shopkeepers, mechanics, and tradesmen of every description whatsoever, to erect buildings and pursue their different modes of business, on the public lands here, to any extent that the interests of the armory and the convenience of workmen therein employed might require.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES STUBBLEFIELD.

Col. GEO. BOMFORD.

Extract from the last will and testament of Robert B. Harper, deceased, executed on the 1st day of October, 1782.

"It is further my last will, that four acres of land, most convenient round my graveyard, shall be laid off by my executors, and be entirely appropriated to the use of a graveyard; and all my debts, due by bond, note, and book account, and all the rents now due from my ferry, be by my executor disposed of in the best manner towards erecting a graveyard and building a church on said four acres of land, and having a head and foot stone for my wife's grave, and likewise for my own."

A copy—teste,

A. HUNTER, *Clerk.*

Statement of the buildings erected by private individuals on the government lands at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

Buildings erected by private individuals.				Buildings purchased by the government.			Buildings yet in the possession of the builders and their assigns.	
Description of buildings.	In what year erected.	By whom erected.	By what authority erected.	Amount paid for each.	Date of purchase or payment.	By what authority purchased.	No.	Amount claimed on each.
Cellar		Wm. Reed	Superintend't				1	$152 00
Do		Jacob Haines	do				2	153 00
Stone dwelling		Nathan Turk	do				3	79 00
Do		Thomas Welders	do				4	124 00
Wooden dwelling	1826	George Little	do				5	186 57
Do		C. C. Cameron	do				6	160 00
Do	1825	Jacob Ott	do				7	50 00
Cellar to dwelling		S. McDowell	do				8	65 00
Do		M. Britenbaugh	do				9	118 54
Wooden building		James Thrapp	do				10	52 00
Do	1810	J. A. Shafer	do				11	170 60
Do	1824	Jacob Beard	do				12	94 00
Do		Wm. Gannon	do				13	93 00
Do		John Marlatt	do				14	71 82
Do	1812	Abso. Vanvacter	do				15	209 81
Do	1824	Mrs. McBee	do				16	47 00
Do	1824	Joseph Davis	do				17	116 33
Do	1825	W. T. A. Pollock	do				18	332 72
Stone dwelling	1825	D. Crawford	do				19	288 07
Wooden dwelling	1824	Charles Staley	do				20	101 00
Do		Joshua Cox	do				21	100 00
Do	1825	R. Cruzen	do				22	229 98
Do	1825	John Duke	do				23	349 46
Do		Hugh McCoy	do				24	101 41
Do	1825	Mathias Spangle	do				25	162 00
Do	1819	John Griffiths	do				26	168 37
Do		David Adams	do				27	89 00
Do		Ashel Davis	do				28	238 45
Do	1825	T. McNulty	do				29	222 00
Do	1825	R. A Waters	do				30	154 00
Do	1825	Eman Engles	do				31	88 03
Stone dwelling		John C. Renseld	do				32	600 00
Brick dwelling	1824	Wm. McCoy	do				33	549 48
Wooden dwelling	1825	John Crutchly	do				34	150 00
Do		Jona. Anderson	do				35	220 84
Do	1820	Charles Button	do				36	150 00
Stone dwelling	1825	Wm. Smallwood	do	$400 00	1826	Superintend't	37	203 24
Wooden dwelling		Susan Downey	do				38	96 49
Do	1812	M. Zimmerman	do				39	350 00
Do	1820	John Butler	do				40	150 00

Statement of buildings erected by private individuals, &c.—Continued.

Buildings erected by private individuals.				Buildings purchased by the government.			Buildings yet in the possession of the builders and their assigns.	
Description of buildings.	In what year erected.	By whom erected.	By what authority erected	Amount paid for each.	Date of purchase or payment.	By what authority purchased.	No.	Amount claimed on each.
Wooden dwelling		John Johnson	Superintend't				41	$75 00
Do		James Merrick	do				42	75 00
Stone dwelling	1826	Jona. Irving	do				43	350 00
Wooden dwelling		John A. Smith	do	$100 00	1822	Superintend't	44	
Do		Joshua Cox	do	65 00	1822	do	45	
Do		Joel Norman	do	24 07	1823	do	46	
Do		George Rowles	do	22 00	1822	do	47	
Do		Wm. Adams	do	160 00	1823	do	48	
Do		Phil. Funk	do	122 86	1823	do	49	
Do		Charles Staley	do	16 17	1823	do	50	
Wooden building		R. Breeden's adm'r	do	50 00	1823	do	51	
Stone building		Amasa Mars	do	12 11	1823	do	52	
Brick building		Wm. Green	do	119 89	1823	do	53	
Wooden building		Joseph Barnes	do	33 93	1823	do	54	
Do		Reuben Stipes	do	24 36	1823	do	55	
Do		Jacob Ott	do	37 26	1823	do	56	
Do		Elisha Larkin	do	91 75	1823	do	57	
Do		George Zorger	do	35 20	1823	do	58	
Do		Carey Thompson	do	37 07	1823	do	59	
Do		Martin Hartman	do	78 87	1823	do	60	
Do		Richard King	do	163 08	1823	do	61	
Do		Frederick Riley	do	25 38	1823	do	62	
Do		Henry Stipes	do	215 85	1823	do	63	
Do		Charles H. Mills	do	43 03	1823	do	64	
Do		David Adams	do	109 50	1823	do	65	
Do		Levi Hall	do	46 67	1823	do	66	
Do		Thomas Stedman	do	56 56	1823	do	67	
Do		Samuel J. Lindsay	do	83 42	1823	do	68	
Do		Thomas Stipes	do	214 14	1823	do	69	
Do		Mary Seliz	do	806 73	1823	do	70	
Do		John Baylis	do	22 07	1823	do	71	
Do		Isaac Wood	do	109 75	1823	do	72	
Do		Joshua Riley	do	225 75	1823	do	73	
Stone building		James Coates	do	161 39	1823	do	74	
Wooden building		Wm. Grisfield	do	34 94	1823	do	75	
Do		Abram Berlin	do	57 84	1823	do	76	
Do		Wm. Adams	do	39 66	1823	do	77	
Stone building		Jacob Coons	do	209 04	1823	do	78	
Wooden building		Andrew Board	do	37 60	1823	do	79	
Brick building		Daniel Johnson	do	158 37	1823	do	80	
Wooden building		John Holt	do	58 53	1823	do	81	
Do		Ezekiel Stipes	do	66 54	1823	do	82	
Do		John Riley	do	27 53	1823	do	83	
Brick building		Philip Hoffman	do	339 37	1823	do	84	
Wooden building		Meshac Kirby	do	286 66	1823	do	85	
Do		Michael Melhorn	do	229 11	1824	do	86	
Do		Nathan Benton	do	39 40	1824	do	87	
Do		Asahel Davis	do	74 00	1824	do	88	
Brick building		Chs. Wintersmith	do	114 97	1824	do	89	
Wooden building		Wm. Smallwood	do	80 00	1824	do	90	
Do		Stetson Bisbee	do	91 43	1824	do	91	
Do		Charles Fouke	do	114 06	1824	do	92	
Do		Edm. Burke	do	32 45	1824	do	93	
Stone building		John Rockenbaugh	do	560 42	1824	do	94	
Do		Nathaniel French	do	38 10	1824	do	95	
Do		Roger Jones	do	13 03	1824	do	96	
Brick building		James Pryor	do	127 17	1824	do	97	
Wooden building		Wm. McCoy	do	89 37	1824	do	98	
Do		Thomas Stedman	do	92 90	1825	do	99	
Stone building		Nahum Patch	do	25 53	1825	do	100	
Do		Tim. Herrington	do	301 18	1825	do	101	
Do		John Donaldson	do	19 00	1825	do	102	
Brick building		Francis O'Neale	do	171 59	1825	do	103	
Wooden dwelling		John Wegginton	do	19 00	1826	do	104	
Stone dwelling		John McFarland	do	171 59	1826	do	105	
Brick dwelling		Francis O'Neale	do	423 00	1826	do	106	
Wooden dwelling		John Tully	do	12 00	1827	do	107	
Do		John Roderick	do	25 00	1827	do	108	
Do		Wm. McClure	do	7 23	1827	do	109	
Do		Wm. Phelan	do	25 00	1827	do	110	
Do		Elizabeth Keep	do	200 00	1827	do	111	
Do		Nathan Yeamans	do	296 03	1828	do	112	
Stone dwelling, intended as a ferry-house.	1826	George Harding	do			do	113	Estimated at 650 00

STATEMENT—Continued.—*Persons not connected with the armory.*

Buildings erected by private individuals.				Buildings yet in the possession of the builders and their assigns.	
Description of buildings.	In what year erected.	By whom erected.	By what authority erected.	Number.	Estimated value.
Stone storehouse and dwelling, brick dwelling and boarding house, and wooden warehouse.	1812	Potomac Navigation Co.	By agreement with the War Department, of which there is no document in this office.	1	$5,000 00
Wooden storehouse and dwelling	1816	Colonel Jamieson	Grant from the President of United States—no document in this office.	2	800 00
Stone, rough-cast, used as a dwelling-house, boarding-house, and butchery.	1826	Philip and David Coons.	From the Ordnance department to P. Coons, April 6, 1825.	3	2,500 00
Stone, rough-cast, used as dwelling and storehouse.	1826	John G. Wilson	On the faith of a letter from the Ordnance department to J. G. Wilson, March 23, 1825.	4	2,500 00
Frame house plastered outside, built for a dwelling house and printing office.	1826	John S. Gallagher.....	By permission of the superintendent.	5	600 00
Frame storehouse and rough-cast dwelling-house.	1826	Michael Garry.....	Grant from Ordnance department to superintendent, June 20, 1825.	6	2,500 00
Small temporary frame storehouse	1826	Michael K. Waitman..	By permission of the superintendent.	7	175 00

NOTES.

1. In regard to the omissions that occur in the column designated to show the dates at which the several buildings, improvements, repairs, &c., were made, I observe that many were made from time to time, as required by the convenience of the workmen, previous to 1823, at which time the first notice of them was taken; some were made at several different times; so that it is impracticable to ascertain the precise dates at which all of them were made.

2. Nos 16, 70, and 111, are widows of workmen formerly employed in the armory.

3. Lot No. 1, under the head of persons not connected with the armory, is situated on Shenandoah street, running back to the Shenandoah river. In front is a two-story stone dwelling-house and store, and in the rear a large two-story brick boarding-house, and on the river a large frame warehouse, formerly used by the Potomac Company for storing flour.

4. Lot No. 2, under same head, was granted by the President of the United States in 1815 to Colonel Jamieson, an officer of the United States army during the late war, to build upon it a store and dwelling-house, and is at present so used.

5. Lot No. 3, under same head, is situated on the Shenandoah river near the United States ferry. The house built upon it is a large stone building used as a boarding-house for the public workmen. One of the occupants is employed as a watchman at the armory; the other is an enterprising butcher, who furnishes much the greater part of the meat consumed by the armory workmen.

6. Lot No. 4, under same head, is situated on Shenandoah street. The house built upon it is a large stone building; the site was formerly occupied by a large rock, in the side of the hill, which required a large expenditure of money to remove it.

7. Lot No. 5, under same head, is situated on Shenandoah street. The building erected upon it was built for the purpose and, until lately, occupied as a printing office, and, as such, considered highly important, jobs of printing being frequently required for armory purposes.

8. Lot No. 6, under same head, is situated on the street leading up the hill towards Charlestown.

9. Lot No. 7, under same head, is situated on the hill between the two rivers. The house upon it is a very small temporary frame house, that may at any time be easily removed.

10. Lots numbered in the above report from 1 to 113 being improvements made by persons connected with the armory, or for purposes connected with the armory, no rents are ever charged, the interest of the money invested being considered equivalent to the ground rent.

I certify the above report to be correct according to its purport, and according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES STUBBLEFIELD, *Superintendent.*

UNITED STATES ARMORY, *Harper's Ferry, Virginia, February 22, 1829.*

Statement of rents collected on dwelling-houses belonging to the United States armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and occupied by workmen employed in the said armory, from the year 1823 *until the close of* 1828; *and the names of persons from whom collected.*

From whom collected.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.
Philip Hoffman	$8 00	$24 00	$6 00	$6 00	$24 00	$24 00
George Mallory	8 00	16 00	4 00	4 00	16 00	16 00
Edward Wager	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charles C. Cameron	5 00	7 50	3 00	.....	.....	.....
Charles H. Mills	5 00	11 50	12 00	9 00	.....	.....
William D. Moore	6 00	12 00	12 00	9 00	.....	.....
John Shubridge	3 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
Hezekiah Butt	3 00	4 50	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
John Rodorock	4 00	4 00	2 00	10 50	6 00	6 00
James Green	6 00	9 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....
John Rohinbaugh	10 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
John Mariatt	7 50	15 00	11 25	15 75	16 00	12 00
Michael Crowl	8 00	16 00	12 00	12 00	14 00	16 00
Ezekiel Stipes	3 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00
Oswin Sturdy	3 00	.....	.....	.....	8 00	8 00
John Donaldson	8 00	8 00	24 00	5 00	.....	.....
Isaac Wood	8 00	20 00	20 00	.....	18 75	22 50
Timothy Herrington	8 00	16 00	16 00	19 00	15 00	20 00
Jacob Ott	6 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00
John Wiggington	3 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	12 50	4 00
Jacob Haines	8 00	12 00	16 00	16 00	13 00	4 00
Levi Hall	4 00	5 50	3 00	3 00	6 00	.....
Evan Lindsay	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hiram Kerney	8 00	16 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....
William Ferrells	6 00	12 00	12 00	6 00	.....	.....
Absolom Vanvacter	6 00	15 00	12 00	9 00	9 00	3 00
Samuel Thropp	8 00	16 00	12 00	20 00	12 00	8 00
William Green	8 00	20 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....
William Mallory	8 00	6 00	2 00	15 00	6 00	9 00
John Coons	6 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Barnes	4 00	.....	14 00	20 00	18 00	16 00
William Simpson	4 00	6 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....
William Nunamaker	3 00	1 50	.....	20 00	18 00	16 00
Peter Hoffman	4 50	12 00	3 00	6 00	9 00	18 00
Henry Stipes	3 00	12 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....
Reuben Stipes	3 00	2 00	6 00	10 00	4 00	.....
Daniel Little	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexander Wintzell	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Holt	4 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	7 50	12 50
John Claspey	5 00	7 50	10 00	7 50	.....	.....
William McClure	8 00	6 00	4 00	6 00	4 00	8 00
William Smallwood	6 00	12 00	6 00	12 00	16 00	12 00
James Reily	6 00	9 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
Charles Wintersmith	8 00	18 00	15 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
George Zoger	8 00	15 00	15 00	20 00	8 00	.....
John Baylis	4 00	2 00	11 00	2 00	.....	.....
Thomas Hall	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Mockbee	6 00	12 00	12 00	9 00	10 00	8 00
Daniel Hinkles	10 00	20 00	20 00	10 00	.....	.....
Frederick Reily	6 00	15 00	12 00	9 00	10 00	8 00
William Chambers	3 00	6 00	8 00	.....	9 00	9 00
Nathan Benton	4 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00
Joshua Cox	4 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	6 00	8 00
Thomas Dakin	6 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
John Sickofuse	5 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Adams	5 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	9 00
Richard King	4 00	18 00	13 50	18 00	13 50	9 00
John Baden	2 00	8 00	6 00	8 00	.....	.....
Nathan Turk	6 00	13 00	12 00	16 00	16 00	8 00
Elisha Larkin	2 50	10 50	16 00	12 00	10 00	.....
Samuel Avis	10 00	14 00	12 00	9 00	12 00	12 00
William Gannon	8 00	12 00	12 00	20 00	12 00	12 00
Daniel Johnston	10 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	15 00	20 00
Ebenezer Cox	10 00	10 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....
Orson Bestor	10 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
James Steadman	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anthony Belsterling	6 00	16 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
James Coates	5 00	17 00	15 00	16 00	12 00	16 00
Michael Gompp	6 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
Daniel Cramer	8 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	4 00
William Sappinton	8 00	18 00	18 00	18 00	18 00	18 00
Nathan Yeamans	8 00	12 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	8 00
William Phelan	4 00	10 00	8 00	3 00	6 00	6 00
George Little	6 00	12 00	16 00	8 00	12 00	.....
Roger Jones	8 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
James Pryor	8 00	12 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....

Statement of rents, &c.—Continued.

From whom collected.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.
M. Britenbaug	$8 00	16 00	$16 00	$16 00	$16 00	$16 00
Thomas Eamshaw	4 00					
William Read	8 00	16 00	16 00	12 00		
Frederick Stephenson	4 00	2 00				
David Claspey	4 00	4 00	4 00	2 00	4 00	4 00
Asahel Davis	4 00	12 50	2 50			
John Crutchly	3 00	4 50	3 00			
John Best	3 00	6 00	7 50	4 50		3 00
John H. Hall	15 00	37 50	7 50			
Nathaniel French	8 00	20 00	16 00	16 00	12 00	12 00
Pelatiah Thompson	4 00	8 00	16 00	12 00	12 00	20 00
William Burke	4 00	8 00	4 00	16 00	18 00	20 00
Jacob Coons	6 00	12 00	6 00	3 00		
Jeffrey Carlisle	2 00	5 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00
Thomas Spriggs	2 00	5 00	4 00	2 00	4 00	4 00
George Compton	3 00	7 50	5 50	3 00	6 00	7 50
Ignatius McItee	3 00					
Michael Cooke	6 00	6 00	9 00		2 00	
Joseph Hoffman		18 00	3 00	3 00	12 00	
Nahum W. Patch		12 00				
James Fisher	8 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	12 00
Michael Derry		2 00				9 00
Levi Steadman		4 50	6 00	6 00	7 50	9 00
Henry Miller		12 00	3 00	5 00	20 00	20 00
Robert Dirke		16 00	17 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
Samuel Hobbs		16 00	12 00	12 00	16 00	16 00
John Mallory		4 00				
Benjamin Wintzell		12 00	6 00	18 00	12 00	12 00
James Hughes		7 50				
Charles Staley		20 00	20 00			
David Adams		6 00	4 50	6 00	6 00	6 00
Martin Hartman		8 00	6 00	8 00	8 00	6 00
Thomas Mallory		12 00	9 00	5 00	8 00	6 00
Samuel McDowell		16 00	16 00	16 00		
Richard Martin		16 00				
Jacob Coons, 3d		1 50	3 00			
Christopher Kreps		9 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
Daniel Border		24 00	24 00	6 00		
Meshac Kirby		12 00	12 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
Joshua Reily		7 50	10 00	7 50	7 50	7 50
Edmund Barber		3 00				
Michael Milhorn		15 00	16 00	12 00	16 00	16 00
Thomas Stipes	3 00	16 00	16 00	12 00	12 00	8 00
Jacob Coons, jr				3 00		
George Rowles		5 00				
Timothy Steadman		1 50	3 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
John Tally		9 00	10 50	6 00		
Alva Keep		9 00	12 00	6 00		
John G. Unseld		6 00	4 00	12 00		
M. F. A. Pollock		6 00	4 00	4 00	1 00	
Alexander Nunamaker		4 50	6 00	1 50	3 00	4 50
John Garrett		16 00				
James Thropp		9 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
Joseph Baylis		2 00				
Jacob Engles		4 00	6 00	6 00	8 00	8 00
George Hawkin		3 00		18 00	6 00	6 00
Abraham Rodrock		1 50	6 00	4 50	6 00	6 00
William Crusin		5 00	4 50	6 00	6 00	6 00
Singleton Chambers		4 00	5 00	18 00	10 00	8 00
Charles Fouke		10 00	10 00	20 00		
James Green		3 00				
George Bryson		10 00	20 00	25 00		
Jacob Board		4 50	4 50			
Levi Hall		5 00	9 00	3 00	3 00	
Samuel Cox		10 00	10 00	20 00	20 00	15 00
Jonah M. Tompkins	4 00	8 00	6 00			
Archibald McClelland		6 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	
John Spangler		4 50		1 50	6 00	6 00
James Merrick		18 00	12 00	9 00	12 00	12 00
Thornton Warner		1 00				
Thomas Russell		4 00	16 00	12 00	12 00	20 00
Francis Leishn		4 00	8 00	8 00	2 00	2 00
John Claspey		2 50				
Hiram Pryor		4 00				
John Reiley		3 00		6 00	2 00	
Joseph Reiley		2 50				
John Piles			12 00	12 00	5 50	23 00
Joseph Martin			4 00			
David Hoffman			6 00			

Statement of rents, &c.—Continued.

From whom collected.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.
Raleigh Coons			$3 00			
Shadrack Penn			9 00	$10 00	$8 00	$4 00
Amasa W. Mars			16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00
Benjamin Stipes			12 00	16 00	16 00	12 00
John Chambers			6 00	9 00	8 33	12 00
John Baylis			2 00	6 00	8 00	6 00
Jacob Shough			5 00	9 00		
Daniel Crawford			3 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
Joseph Griffith			6 00	12 00	3 00	
Zadock Butt			6 00	12 00	8 00	6 00
Robert Blanchard			6 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
Amos Sigler			6 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
John Thropp			3 00			
Jeremiah Stevens			4 00	8 00	6 00	10 00
Philip Cramer			4 00	8 00		
Ad. Rhulman				12 00	12 00	4 00
Richard A. Waters				15 00	11 25	6 00
Richard Crusin				6 00		
Edmond Chambers				7 00	12 00	12 00
Zachariah Garnes				7 00	4 00	6 00
Mathias Spangler				10 00	8 00	8 00
Charles F. Clewell				6 00	8 00	8 00
Stedson Bisbee				20 00	12 00	
John Weaning				15 00	12 00	3 00
Joseph Davis				6 00		
John Best				3 00	6 00	6 00
Daniel McFaden				15 00	18 00	16 00
William Bateman				3 00	12 00	12 00
Paul Washburn					13 50	
George Nunamaker				3 00	3 00	
James Shubridge					12 00	6 00
George Engles					8 00	6 00
Thomas Steadman					6 00	15 00
Joseph Spencer				1 50	3 00	
Horatio Hobbs					9 00	3 00
John Cable					6 00	4 50
George H. Butler					1 00	
James Clarke				5 00	20 00	20 00
John Avis					2 00	
Jacob Foreman					12 00	16 00
John Chapman					4 00	3 00
James Near					9 00	
Allen McBee				4 50	4 00	4 00
Jacob Mong					5 00	
Abraham Berlin					6 00	1 50
Isaac Jackson					2 00	4 00
Joseph Taylor					1 50	
Hiram McBride					2 00	4 00
William Spencer					4 50	4 50
Ferdinand Stephenson					12 00	21 00
Samuel Kilham					6 00	12 00
William Yeamans				3 00	4 00	14 00
Washington Busey					8 00	16 00
Eli B. Cogsill					2 00	4 00
Edwin Tucker					6 00	12 00
George Brua					8 00	
John Bowers					2 50	7 50
Berryman Brua						12 00
James Cooke						6 00
Joseph Wright						1 00
Erasmus Bell						3 00
John Hall						2 00
Frederick Houk						2 50
Thomas Melvin						4 00
Israel Parsons						5 00
	$568 50	$1,331 50	1,316 75	1,409 75	$1,395 83	$1,322 00

I hereby certify the above statement to be correct according to its purpose.

FEBRUARY 1, 1829.

JAMES STUBBLEFIELD.

20TH CONGRESS.] No. 409. [2D SESSION.

EXPENDITURES AT AND OPERATIONS OF THE ARMORIES DURING THE YEAR 1828.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 2, 1829.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March* 2, 1829.

SIR: In pursuance of an act of Congress of the 2d of April, 1794, concerning arsenals and armories, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditures at the United States armories, and of the arms, &c., made therein, during the year 1828.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

The Hon. SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

Statement of the expenditures at the national armories, and of the arms, &c., made therein during the year 1828.

	Expenditures.					Arms, &c., made.					
	For lands, buildings, canals, repairs, and other permanent improvements.	For the manufacture of muskets.	For the manufacture of Hall's rifles.	For miscellaneous purposes not embraced in the foregoing.	Total amount expended.	Muskets.	Screwdrivers.	Wipers.	Ball screws.	Spring vices.	Arm chests.
Springfield, Mass.....	$13,476 99	$172,152 20	.....	$1,448 12	$187,077 31	15,500	15,500	15,500	1,550	1,550	721
Harper's Ferry, Va.....	12,033 00	134,161 18	$49,624 11	1,457 82	197,276 11	10,000	35,679	25,000	.....	.....	1,164
Total.....	25,509 99	306,313 38	49,624 11	2,905 94	384,353 42	25,500	51,179	40,500	1,550	1,550	1,885

Statement in detail of the operations of the armory at Springfield.

Value of unwrought materials on hand January 1, 1828.....	$46,539 71	
Value of component parts of arms.....	107,184 85	
Total amount drawn from the treasury and expended during the year 1828...	187,070 31	
		$340,801 87
Amount expended in permanent improvements, per foregoing statement.....	13,476 99	
Amount expended in the manufacture of arms, viz:		
15,500 muskets, average cost of each $10 54 and a fraction.....	163,450 00	
15,500 screwdrivers, at 8 cents	1,240 00	
15,500 wipers, at 12½ cents.....	1,937 50	
1,550 spring vices, at 30 cents	465 00	
1,550 ball screws, at 15 cents	235 50	
721 arm chests, at $1 80	1,927 80	
Amount of parts of arms furnished contractors, and for rolled iron sent to Harper's Ferry, not used in the manufacture of arms at this armory.....	439 86	
Amount expended for preserving arms, and for miscellaneous purposes not incidental to the manufacture of arms.....	1,448 12	
Value of unwrought materials on hand December 31, 1828, per inventory....	46,066 30	
Value of component parts of arms.....	110,744 80	
		340,801 87

Statement in detail of the operations of the army at Harper's Ferry

Value of unwrought materials on hand January 1, 1828.....	$103,855 18	
Value of component parts of arms.....	56,708 41	
Total amount drawn from the treasury and expended during the year 1828..	197,276 11	
		357,839 70
Amount expended in permanent improvements, per foregoing statement.....	12,033 00	
10,000 muskets, average cost of each $12 40½.....	124,052 19½	
35,679 screwdrivers, at 7 cents	2,497 53	
25,000 wipers, at 13 cents.....	3,250 00	
1,164 arm chests, at $2.....	2,328 00	
Amount expended on Hall's rifles, which are not yet completed.....	49,624 11	
Amount expended for preserving arms, and for miscellaneous purposes not incidental to the manufacture of arms.....	1,457 82	
Value of unwrought materials on hand December 31, 1828.....	103,088 77¾	
Value of component parts of arms.....	59,508 26¾	
		357,839 70

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

Statement in detail of the expenditures on Hall's rifles.

Value of component parts of arms on hand January 1, 1828	$12, 550 55	
Amount of expenditures during the year 1828, being the total amount of payments made by the paymaster on account of the rifles	49, 624 11	
		$62, 174 66
Amount expended in permanent improvements	23, 445 70	
50 arm chests, at $2 25	112 50	
50 equipment chests, at 75 cents	37 50	
1,000 bullet-moulds, at 30 cents	300 00	
1,000 ammunition flasks, at $1 13	1, 138 45	
Amount expended for miscellaneous purposes	294 15	
Value of unwrought materials on hand December 31, 1828, per inventory	3, 937 14	
Value of component parts of arms on hand December 31, 1828, per inventory	32, 909 22	
		62, 174 66

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *March* 3, 1829.

21ST CONGRESS.] No. 410. [1ST SESSION.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, SHOWING THE OPERATIONS OF THAT DEPARTMENT IN 1829.

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS WITH THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF DECEMBER 8, 1829.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *November* 30, 1829.

SIR: The Secretary of War submits to the President of the United States a report, showing the manner in which the business of the department has been conducted, that its details may be before him for consideration. The communications received from the different officers connected with the War Department, here annexed, contain everything minutely, and more in detail than can be presented in this report. Such general suggestions in reference to them as may appear warranted by the public interest, it becomes his duty to submit, that they may receive from you the attention they shall be found to merit.

It is with pleasure made known that the army is satisfactorily fulfilling its just engagements to the country, and that harmony and proper zeal prevail. The rank and file is nearly complete, and although desertion has not entirely ceased, yet it is less frequent than heretofore. The rigid exactions of the law in reference to this crime are believed to carry too great severity for a state of peace, and should be meliorated into something better corresponding with the magnitude of the offence. It is not the quantum but the certainty of punishment that is calculated to deter offenders; and as no soldier in peace has been executed under the sentence of a court-martial, it has occasioned the impression that so severe a penalty will most probably not be enforced, and hence a disregard of it is entertained. I would by no means be understood as recommending a return to the infliction of stripes: it is a punishment altogether too degrading; it strips the soldier of that proud spirit and those lofty feelings of honor, which will tend to prepare him, when a suitable occasion may offer, to become a traitor to the country that has branded him with infamy, the stigma of which no future good conduct on his part can remove.

The efficiency of an army is to be discerned through the pride—the elevated character of the individuals who compose it. To secure this condition of things, no man should be inveigled into public service under false pretences, and when his mind is not in a situation to engage in contract. He who would bargain with a neighbor for his property when found in a state of intoxication would be justly reprehensible, and obnoxious to the imputation of practiced wrong; how much more cautious, then, should a government be, the guardian of the rights of its citizens, to avoid a temporary purchase of their liberties at such a time and under such circumstances. Resting upon the correctness of this impression, orders have been issued prohibiting any, when intoxicated, to be enlisted, and forbidding any contract to be finally consummated until time and opportunity are afforded for deliberation. Pursuing this course, qualified and valuable materials will enter into and compose the ranks of our army, and character and pride be obtained. To attain this end, one effectual alteration would be to withhold the premium which at present is given for enlistments, the effect of which may be to induce a carelessness and indifference as to the description of men who are received. It might be better to make the premium thus wrongly bestowed an increased bounty to the enlisted recruit.

The long-controverted question respecting brevet rank in the army has been decided in a manner which is believed to be in conformity with existing laws on the subject. I am happy to add that, so far as opinions have been ascertained, the officers of the army are disposed to acquiesce in the decision, because of the certainty which has been arrived at, and the increased harmony which it is expected will be consequent upon that certainty.

There is a doubt resting in connexion with this subject, which I beg leave to suggest the propriety of bringing to the consideration of Congress: it is as to the compensation rightfully to be extended to brevet officers, when a command is held correspondent to that rank. The interpretation given to the law upon this subject by a regulation of the War Department in 1827 is, that when a captain is in the command of any larger numerical force than a company, no matter how inconsiderable; a major a greater than two companies; a colonel more than a regiment; a general any force greater than a brigade—in all such,

and similar cases the officers, respectively, are to be considered as having a command according to their brevet, and pay corresponding to their rank, conformable to the conceived provisions of the act of April 18, 1818. The effect of this construction has been, that so far as the pay of the army is concerned, instead of having one major general and two aides-de-camp, as the act of 1821, for organizing the military establishment, contemplated, there have been in service three major generals and six aids; and instead of two brigadiers, as is required by the same act, there have been four colonels, who, in virtue of the regulation of 1827, relative to brevet appointments, have received the pay and emoluments of a brigadier general; thus appending to the army three majors and four brigadier generals, with other officers of lower grade, not contemplated by the act of 1821 for fixing a military peace establishment. It is submitted for Congress to determine how far this heretofore authorized procedure shall continue, or in future be restricted, to the conceived interpretation of the law.

As this construction had obtained, it was considered, if not strictly correct, at least not improper to be continued, especially as previous appropriations by Congress for brevet compensation had been made, and at their last session too; thereby indicating an acquiescence to the regulation of 1827. But, owing to the number of brevets which, in pursuance of the law requiring them, were conferred previous to the adjournment of the Senate, payments made on this account will exceed the estimate presented from the department for the year 1829, and the appropriation consequent upon that estimate.

Under this constructive mode of granting extra allowances, there has likewise been conceded to the Surgeon General of the army fuel and quarters, and a commutation of them. The language of the act of April 14, 1818, is: "There shall be a Surgeon General, with a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum," evidently intending to render this a salary officer with a fixed and certain compensation. The act of March 30, 1814, provides "that the physician and Surgeon General of the army be entitled to two rations per day, and forage for two horses." At this time the compensation given was also twenty-five hundred dollars a year. The subsequent act, however, of 1818, fixing and regulating the peace establishment, says nothing of perquisites or emoluments, and is hence to be considered as a revocation of previous enactments upon the same subject.

There is nothing which, by a fair construction of the law, would give the Surgeon General an allowance for fuel and quarters which it is believed would not equally apply to the Paymaster General, to whom it has been refused. The words of the law are as to both the same The compensation to the Paymaster General, as fixed by the act of the 24th of April, 1816, is as follows: "The pay department shall consist of one Paymaster General of the army, with the annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars." The allowance ought to be extended to both or else withheld from both. It is difficult to conceive how, upon any proper ground, a difference or distinction in those cases can be made, inasmuch as the laws conferring their pay are, in substance and almost in expression, identical.

Another course which, for a time past, has been pursued, arises under a regulation declaring certain bureaus connected with the War Department to be military posts, the effect of which has been to increase the number of admitted rations, and of consequence the amount of pay. By this regulation of 1825 it is provided "that double rations shall be allowed to the commanders of departments and of such posts and arsenals as the War Department shall authorize."

It is not presumable that places where mere civil duties are required to be performed merit to be denominated military posts, or were so intended by the law. A different opinion and construction, however, has prevailed, and the definition "post" has been extended to the several bureau offices connected with the War Department, and double rations attached and commuted for. The construction thus given has not been altered; it is still retained, not from a belief that it was strictly correct, but that, having been heretofore acted upon and sanctioned, it was preferred to be left for the determination of Congress, that, by some further act of legislation, it might better be defined what, for the future, should be considered a proper definition of the term, or by being passed over in silence to suffer the present understanding to prevail. The regulation adopted is not conceived to be in conformity with the acts of Congress upon this subject. These speak of an increased admission of rations to officers when "commanding," evidently intending such allowance when they should be in the exercise of a military not a civil trust. If, then, the law does not authorize it, the regulation of the department certainly ought not; for, although authority is conceded to the Secretary of War, with the President's approbation, to adopt for the army rules and regulations, it should not be intended as a privilege to exercise legislative power. Such adopted regulations must be in conformity, not in opposition, to existing laws.

To guard against all unforeseen contingencies as to the pay of officers, I would suggest if it would not be preferable to regulate the compensation of the army on some fixed and certain basis, so that all should become salary officers. The facilities which such a course would afford to the accounting officers of the treasury would be great, while an essential benefit would result to the officers themselves. To them it would prove more satisfactory. The practice so prevalent of having items of account disallowed or suspended, as by different disbursing officers different opinions and conclusions as to existing laws are entertained, has not failed to introduce difficulties to the government, and oftentimes embarrassment to the officers. By attaching to each grade, from the major general, a salary certain and specific, dependent upon no contingency, happier results would be attained and greater satisfaction produced to those who are interested. The only contingencies of payment authorized might be for stationery and postage, and for transportation, when proceeding under special orders from one post to another, with the authority which pertains to the department, of assigning at particular posts an allowance of increased rations, thereby to equalize, in some degree, the expenses of living, it being an item greater at some places than at others, and which, on principles of justice, should be placed upon some ground of equality. A tabular statement from the Paymaster General is annexed, showing the amount of pay, brevet pay, and emoluments that are annually received by officers in their respective grades, as information and data by which to regulate the allowance of salary should it be considered expedient.

From the report of the head of the engineer corps, it will be perceived that some amendments and changes are proposed. I beg leave to say that, as regards the objects of national defence, the suggestions offered are worthy of high consideration. In improving the navigation of our rivers, bays, and harbors, constructing roads, and, above all, erecting those important fortifications which are to constitute the future defences of the country, this corps forms an essential reliance. Intelligent and skilful, these branches of service have been confided to them, and the fidelity of execution everywhere displayed is a manifestation of their worth and value to the country, added to which everything of safety and strict accountability for funds placed in their hands is constantly regarded, to the entire satisfaction of the department. The same remark, however, and in equal justice, is applicable to all the disbursing officers connected with the

War Department. If it be the pleasure of Congress that the important internal improvements of the country shall continue, and a desire correspondently is possessed that those authorized works shall progress creditably to the spirit that projects them, there is no plan to be suggested preferable to an enlargement of this corps, to the extent that the entire reliance of the government for all such objects may be on their own exertions. At present the number authorized is altogether insufficient to the objects requiring attention, to say nothing of the numerous and frequent applications from the States to be afforded the benefit of their services, and which the department, owing to the paucity of their numbers, in repeated instances, have been constrained to refuse, when every disposition was felt to accord to the request.

This report minutely presents the state, condition, and progress of the different fortifications which have been projected in Congress. By some error of estimate and fact, the appropriation of last year for the completion of Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi river, has fallen short of the object, and inconveniences will be felt unless an early appropriation can be procured. Discovering that the funds would prove insufficient, it was suggested to the department, and brought to your consideration, if a portion of the unexpended amount set apart "for the repairs and contingencies of fortifications" might not be transferred to the head of "fortifications" generally. This, however, was refused on the ground of authority wanted. It is now submitted for the purpose of receiving an early appropriation, that, before the sickly season on the Mississippi commences, the work may be in progress, otherwise it must stand deferred and be greatly retarded for another year.

The communication of the board of visitors, which accompanies the report of the head of the engineer corps, will show the condition and state of the Military Academy. Towards this institution prejudices in some portions of the country have been entertained—attributable, perhaps, to the circumstance that its advantages are not fully considered, nor its benefits duly appreciated. We are becoming a numerous and strong people, forming and extending our commercial connexions throughout the civilized world. From the experience afforded by other nations in times past, we are warned to the belief that jealousies, and disagreements, and contests, are to be expected to come upon us. Prudence to avoid, and preparation to meet, such a state of things, when rendered unavoidable, is demanded by a proper regard to our safety and our institutions. Men can no more become soldiers intuitively and by instinct than they can attain to a knowledge of any other profession in life. Information must prepare, and experience qualify, in all situations. At this institution the genius of the young men of the country will dawn and ripen, and the value of their services be found in moments of greatest peril. But besides this high and estimable consideration, it may be looked to as one of the strong bonds of our union. Two hundred and sixty young men, associated for a time with all those attachments created which early friendships inspire, cannot fail to secure for the future increased strength and durability to the government. Here education, and good conduct, and military discipline, are regarded; and while the mind is led forward and trained to useful thought, all those high feelings which constitute an honorable sense of propriety are cherished and regarded. At no period has the institution been in a more flourishing condition. Colonel Thayer, the efficient superintendent, aided by professors of liberal endowments, zealous in the performance of the high trusts confided to them, are pressing it forward to a state of advancement, of which presently the country will have cause to be proud. Some additional improvements, suggested as necessary by the superintendent, and which will involve but a slight increase of expense, are desirable, and will prove beneficial. The necessary explanations as to what is proposed will be found to accompany the application.

A reference to the report of the chief of the ordnance will show the particular details of operation in that branch of the service. It merits attention. It has been frequently observed that the best way to avoid war is to be in preparation. In this point of view it is desirable that the appropriations to be made for clothing our fortifications should correspond with the probable periods of their completion. It would, indeed, be a mortifying result if, after the labor and cost which has been encountered for their completion, it should rest in the power of an enemy, at the onset of war, to seize or destroy them, because the means had not been placed in readiness for their defence.

From the report it will be perceived that at the present annual rate of appropriation, to wit, $100,000, sixteen or twenty years will have passed before a proper supply of arms for those fortifications now in progress can be obtained for their defence. As regards this subject, the course most advisable to be pursued would be, that the armament preparation should progress correspondently with the works themselves: not that they should be mounted, and, by exposure to the weather, become decayed and useless, but that, the guns being at their positions and the carriages in readiness, on the apprehension of war, suitable preparation for resistance might, at all defensible "points," appear, meeting the objects for which those fortifications were designed, and yielding protection to the assailable parts of the Union. If, in the slow and gradual preparation for a necessary and adequate armament at present pursued, sixteen years shall be found requisite, and war within that period take place, a consequence would be that some of our forts, built up at great expense, would be destroyed, because incapable of self-defence, or else, by being retained and armed, be used by the enemy as annoyance and injury to ourselves. A measure involving such important considerations should not be protracted in its execution; it carries with it, in foreboding anticipation, too much of probable evil consequence. This subject derives additional interest from the consideration that guns and carriages require time in preparation; they are things that cannot be hastily arranged, and which to defer might prove prejudicial.

At the different arsenals and magazines an abundant supply of powder is in store. Considering its liability to injury, rather than keep up the supply it would be preferable to procure the materials of which it is composed, ready to be manufactured when circumstances shall make it necessary. These articles are now remarkably cheap, and are easily preserved from deterioration. Recollection retains the fact that during the last war the average price of saltpetre was about forty cents, and brimstone eight. Involved in another contest, the same state of things might be presented, while at present those articles can be procured at one-eighth the prices which, of necessity, had then to be given. Being susceptible of ready preservation, it would prove a matter of economy to forbear any future purchase of powder, contenting ourselves merely with obtaining an adequate supply of ingredients, whenever it could be procured at fair prices. The materials thus preserved and in readiness could, at short notice, be manufactured whenever occasion should make it necessary.

The Quartermaster General's report to me will be found to explain fully the business under his supervision. For reasons sufficiently explained, the disbursements by him have exceeded the appropriation made for the service of the year. The causes which occasioned this condition of things were, that a portion of the funds intended for 1829 had necessarily to be applied to arrearages of expenditure incurred

in the preceding year of 1828, for which no estimate had been submitted and no provision made. It became necessary, therefore, to provide means from some other legal source. Accordingly, a transfer of fifty thousand dollars from the subsistence to the quartermaster was made, agreeably to the provisions of the act of May, 1820. By the act of March, 1809, it is required that a special account of moneys transferred, and of their application, shall be laid before Congress in the first week of their session. To do this, from the recent date of the transaction, will be impracticable. All that at present can be communicated is, that a portion of the transferred fund has been placed in the hands of the assistant quartermasters; though to what particular objects its application may be made can only be known when a settlement of expenditures in the present quarter shall take place. The deficiency thus incurred admonishes that an enlarged appropriation for this branch of the public service will be required for the year 1830. Indeed, such is the character of this service, dependent on so many circumstances, and on such various contingencies, that estimates in anticipation of the year cannot be rendered with precise accuracy.

The present condition of the breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware the Quartermaster General's report will explain. A desire was entertained, and a confidence reposed, that, ere the close of the season, this important and valuable work, so essential and so necessary to the commerce of the country, would have been in a more rapid state of advancement. The contractors, however, have fallen considerably short even of their own expectations. Difficulties at the onset, which they had not foreseen, and which it was not in their power, as they allege, to remedy, have retarded their progress so considerably that not more than a fifth of the quantity of stone contracted for has been delivered in the present year.

The difficulty of presenting accurate and certain estimates is alike applicable to a proper execution of the duties of the Commissary General of Subsistence. For that service they are to be made in reference to contracts previously entered into. These, however, fail occasionally to be executed, and then it devolves upon him to purchase, whereby increased prices and enlarged expenditures are incurred. In this service there are peculiar hardships frequently resulting to citizens, which are without any adequate remedy, because no sufficient discretion to afford relief is anywhere given. The proposals made and contracts entered into are always in reference to the probable prices of provisions in the market, and, the better to understand this, they are usually made early in autumn. Nevertheless, provisions, and especially flour, are often subject to sudden and considerable appreciation, thereby inducing pecuniary losses, and not unfrequently ruin, to the contractor. The government should not so severely exact upon an unfortunate contract made with a citizen as to compel him to ruin, when accidental cause, and not misconduct, has occasioned the failure, but should repose a discretion somewhere, by which relief might be afforded in cases of such peculiar and serious hardship.

A suggestion from the Surgeon General of the army is, that the medical staff does not contain a sufficient number of surgeons and assistants to perform properly the necessary and required trusts, and an enlargement of the corps is suggested. Although there are fifty-two, yet, from occasional furloughs, sickness, and other causes, it often happens that, for the supply of a post, a citizen surgeon has to be employed, producing an annual charge upon the government of $8,000 or $10,000. The proposed enlargement would not entirely, yet would in some degree prevent this. Recruiting rendezvous, and sickness to officers, when not in reach of an army surgeon, will, under any state of things, occasion some expenditure of this description. Already the posts are numerous, and possibly others may require to be established for protection to the frontiers and security of the revenue. The custom-house receipts at Key West, and the inability of the inhabitants to protect it from some piratical assault, may suggest to Congress the propriety of placing a military defence there. On the Calcasieu river, too, near the Sabine, another post recently has been directed, to prevent, in this wilderness region, illegal importations, which, in that direction, are anticipated and feared. Other causes may arise to make it necessary for more posts to be created, and hence to afford employment to a greater number of assistants and surgeons.

Connected with the army, there is a subject which merits some consideration. Our officers on distant service, particularly those on our Indian frontiers, are often called upon to execute trusts arising under general acts of Congress, and sometimes by especial orders directed to them. For supposed infractions of the laws, suits and exemplary damages are oftentimes the consequence. It is generally understood that the damages to be assessed are not to be paid by the officer, but by the government. As a suitable remedy for the evil, might it not be advisable to extend the authority of judicial interference in all cases where the interest of the United States may appear to be involved, that, under proper restrictions, they may be brought for consideration before the Supreme Court, without regard to the amount in controversy. The effect would be to prevent those frequent suits with which our officers are annoyed. If an intrusion is made upon Indian territory, a supposed trespass committed, or the United States found in possession of lands adversely claimed, no matter how, damages seldom fail to attend the prosecution. Instances of the kind have recently occurred, and, to prevent them for the future, legislative authority should be extended, that, under an exercise of proper discretion, such cases may, in disregard of the amount in contest, be submitted to the Attorney General, to be brought before the Supreme Court for decision, if he shall conceive that there is error in the decision and proceedings.

There is another subject, heretofore stated to you, which it may be proper to suggest for the information of Congress, that such measures as shall be considered advisable may be adopted. A long time ago, at an early period of our history, the Seneca tribe of Indians, situated in the State of New York, placed in the hands of the President of the United States, in trust, $100,000. That trust, through the several Chief Magistrates of this country, has been executed for the benefit of the tribe, by being from time to time vested in stocks. In 1826 it was invested in the 3 per cent. funds, amounting to $112,853 78, which yields an annual interest of $3,385 60. On applying, as your attorney in fact, for the dividend, I learned that the proceeds of the stock had heretofore passed to the credit of the Indian appropriation fund, and that, from the same fund, the sum of six thousand dollars had been paid annually to the Senecas. Not feeling myself at liberty thus to act, or to do more than receive and pay over the actual dividend arising on the stock, I forebore to do so until you were consulted. Your opinion being ascertained, I received and forwarded to the agent the actual amount of the dividend, with instructions to make to the Indians the necessary explanations on account of this diminution. It is difficult to impress them with a correct conception of this matter. They cannot bring themselves to understand wherefore they should now receive less for their money than has formerly been the case. Of dividends and government stocks they know nothing. It is for Congress then to determine if, as heretofore, the six thousand dollars shall continue to be paid, or that amount only which is the dividend resulting from the principal vested in trust for their benefit. If the former course be concluded upon, the sum of $2,614 40 will be necessary to be appropriated for the next year, and a like sum on account of the deficiency of the last.

The communication from the Pension office presents the number of revolutionary and invalid pensioners, and the deaths which have occurred with each during the year. Of the former, the number is 12,201, of which four hundred and one have died; and 3,794 of the latter, of which forty-one have died, being one out of thirty of the former, and one out of ninety of the latter. The amount appropriated for revolutionary purposes in the present year has fallen considerably short of the demands upon the government. For the present it is estimated at $50,000, though most likely it will exceed that amount. A deficiency appearing at the payments in September last, the president of the United States Bank, Mr. Biddle, voluntarily came forward and tendered any advance necessary to meet the deficiency, and thereby enabled the government to fulfil their engagements to those claimants of the revolution. Soon as the precise amount thus voluntarily advanced from the bank can be ascertained, through a report of the particular deficit at different agencies, a statement will be submitted that it may be repaid through an early appropriation. It will be necessary, the fund being completely exhausted, to appropriate generally for this object at some early period of the session, that remittances may be made to distant parts before March next, and disappointments to the pensioner on the government thereby guarded against.

A regulation was found to have been adopted in the War Department, which conceded the right of being entered as a revolutionary pensioner in all cases where the applicant should show that he was worth less than $960. This promised greatly to swell the list. Having been adopted late in December, 1828, information of it was obtaining circulation and currency through the States, and applications were fast presenting themselves. In March that regulation was revoked upon two grounds: first, that the appropriation for the payment of pensioners would be insufficient for those who, previously to that order, had been admitted; and secondly, that the regulation appeared to be of a character which none but Congress had a right to make.

The laws respecting invalid pensions require revision. As they now stand, and under the constructions given to them, he who at any time has been in the army, and can obtain a certificate that his ill health or state of infirmity is consequent upon some sickness or accident happening to him while in service or on duty, no matter of how remote a date, is entitled to a pension. Men, at distant periods from the expiration of their service, become blind, and it is reported that in consequence of being stationed at some particular place, injurious to vision, the ill effect has been produced; they sink into consumptions, and it is traced to a cold caught while in service; in such cases, the recognized precedents go to establish the right of the party to be placed on the list of pensioners. If this shall continue to be the interpretation given to the laws upon this subject, the list of invalid pensioners must continue greatly to increase. Whenever a soldier is disabled by wounds received in battle, or through an accidental injury occurring while actually in the discharge of his duty, a just claim arises that his country will support him; but those consequent disabilities which are carried back to probable and uncertain and remote causes should not be considered within the provisions and authority of the law, nor is believed to have been so intended.

During the summer two western military posts which had previously been established were abandoned. The troops at Cantonment Towson were instructed to retire upon Fort Jesup. The reasons which induced this measure were, that being above the raft on Red river, and not conveniently to be approached by water communication, in the supplies to be delivered considerable expense was created to the government. This certainly was not a matter of consideration when the safety of the frontiers was to be affected. Upon this head, however, nothing of apprehension was entertained, and the result since its reduction has fortified the truth of the anticipation. The established posts at Cantonments Jesup and Gibson, it is believed, will afford an ample guarantee for the pacific deportment of the Indians in that direction.

Cantonment Leavenworth, situated at the mouth of Little La Platte, was also reduced. The experience of several years had taught that health to the garrison could not be maintained. It was accordingly removed to Jefferson Barracks, and some of the healthy companies of the 6th regiment ordered thence to the Santa Fé road to give protection to our western traders, with directions to retire in the autumn and take up their winter residence at this post, where in the spring they will again be in readiness to proceed upon their western line of march to afford protection to the traders with Mexico. Thus acting, there will be a greater security for health, while a better effect will be produced upon the Indians than from their remaining stationary at any point. This overland trade, carrying with it many articles of our country and bringing back in exchange the gold and silver of Mexico, promises to be valuable, and merits some attention on the part of the government. The confidence inspired by the furnished escort induces a belief that the trade will prove beneficial. It is shown, by recent information received, that the return of those traders to the United States will bring in exchange in the present year for what was taken out at least $200,000 in specie.

I would suggest the propriety of granting a discretion to this department to supply a portion of the troops stationed along our western borders with horses, that, being well equipped, they might act with more efficiency. Mounted men would afford a securer protection and give rise to a more salutary effect upon marauding parties of Indians and towards the tribes themselves. Garrisons can produce little else than a moral effect, for, being stationary, they cannot easily restrain lawless parties from mischievous acts. Familiarly acquainted through the forest and active in retreat, they find little difficulty in practicing, when disposed, their outrages, and avoiding pursuit afterwards. A knowledge, from circumstances before them, that they could be overtaken, would stay them from aggression more effectually, and at the same time create but a slight addition to the expenditure of the army—a matter scarcely worthy to be considered in reference to the benefits most likely to be produced to our frontier and its inhabitants.

As regards the Indian tribes within our limits, it is important to them and ourselves that some definitive plan should be adopted to maintain them as a people, with all those principles of courtesy and justice suitable to their condition and which may be in our power to extend. Experience proves that within the States they cannot remain. Serious difficulties have threatened to arise out of this subject, and greater ones may in future be anticipated. The States will not consent for their limits to be occupied by a people possessed of savage habits, and who claim to exercise the rights of government independent of any control but their own.

A country beyond the Mississippi, better adapted to their habits and pursuits, and where they will be entirely free from all State interference, is the place they should retire to; not through any compulsion to be exercised, but by a course which shall satisfy them clearly that it is for their interest they should do so, and that their happiness requires it.

No better plan can be thought of than that the United States shall put in operation such a system of Indian protection and government, west of the Mississippi, as that a confidence may be reposed that they are indeed our fostered children, and the government not only so disposed to consider, but practi-

cally to evince their good feelings towards them. At present an objection arises with the weaker tribes. They are indisposed to emigrate, from an apprehension that powerful and stronger neighbors may oppress them, and that no surer protection can be obtained from the United States in the west than is possessed already where they reside. To remove such apprehensions will be of no importance.

I beg leave to suggest for your consideration, if an Indian territory, without the range of the western States and territories, might not be advantageously created: and to give efficiency, and to inspire confidence, military posts, under some able and discreet officer of the army, to be designated at some central and convenient point. Intrusions from the whites might thus be restrained, and the Indians maintained in quiet with each other. Laws for their general government, and to preserve peace amongst the tribes, to be the act of the United States, with a right to the Indians in council to make their own municipal regulations.

The displeasure of individual chiefs, and the exciting their young men to maraud on neighboring tribes, to be provided against, by prohibiting any war to be commenced unless it should be declared in general council, and with the knowledge and in presence of the governor or his authorized agent.

Those Indian differences usually find their origin in light and trifling matters, which timely remedies could in many instances prevent, but which, if neglected, often produce considerable difficulty and, to us, expense in restoring tranquillity. Accident or design may bring about a conceived or real wrong; retaliation is the consequence, which, being again imitated by an adverse party, presently ripens into matters of serious consequence. As moral influences can be productive of little benefit to minds not cultivated, it will be prudent and necessary to arrange to the best advantage the physical force of the country. Justice to the inhabitants of our frontiers, and humanity to the Indians, will be more certainly attained by creating a sure impression that every outrage will promptly receive a proper requital. That interference, and that assertion of authority, which this, as an independent country, has a right to exercise over dependent tribes within her limits, maintained steadily, and with strict regard to justice, may effect for this unfortunate race of people all that philanthropy can suggest or good men desire.

Nothing promises security to these people so effectually as their emigration. Within the States to the south, computing the four tribes, Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, their numbers will fall little short of seventy-five thousand. Removing them in small detached parties, as heretofore has been the case, renders the operation a matter of greater expense than is seemingly necessary. If the expediency of inducing them to a change of homes, and to place them without the range of the States, shall be determined on, a large appropriation will be wanted for the object, to be placed at the disposition of the Executive; and then a hope may be cherished that this desirable object may be attained. But, with partial appropriations, and partial ends accomplished, it must require a tedious time to bring about the final result, and will involve an increased expenditure to the public.

For the details of operations connected with the Indian department during the present year, I beg leave to refer to the report from the officer of Indian Affairs, which accompanies this communication.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. EATON.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

Documents communicated to Congress by the President of the United States at the opening of the twenty-first Congress, accompanying the report of the Secretary of War.

MAJOR GENERAL A. MACOMB'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, November*, 1829.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith the reports, returns, and statements, relating to the army, required by your letter of the 12th of September last.

1st. The organization of the army of the United States, marked A.

2d. A general return showing the actual state of the army, marked B.

3d. A return showing the distribution of the troops in the eastern department, marked C.

4th. A return showing the distribution of the troops in the western department, marked D.

5th. A statement exhibiting the number of recruits enlisted in the army from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1829; showing also the amount of funds advanced to officers on account of the recruiting service for the same period, as well as the amount for which accounts have been rendered for settlement, with the balance of moneys on hand, marked E.

6th. An estimate of the amount which will be required to be appropriated for the current expenses of the recruiting service for the year 1830, marked F.

7th. An estimate of the sum which will be required for the current expenses of the headquarters of the army and the Adjutant General's office for the year 1830, marked G.

As far as circumstances permitted, the generals in command and the field officers of artillery have made the inspections required by the regulations. Inspector General Wool has been principally engaged in examining the arsenals, magazines, and whatever relates to the ordnance and artillery; and, although the ordnance is in a progressive state of improvement, he reports that much is yet to be done to give efficiency to that department of the service. Inspector General Croghan has, in like manner, been engaged in inspecting the several regiments of infantry, and he reports favorably as to their general condition.

In conformity with the views of government in regard to affording protection to the trade which is being carried on, through the Indian country, with the Mexican States, a detachment, consisting of four companies of the 6th regiment of infantry, under Brevet Major Riley, was ordered, last spring, from Jefferson Barracks up the Missouri to the commencement of the Santa Fé road, to escort the caravans, which might assemble at that point, as far as the line of demarcation between our government and Mexico. Due notice was given in the public papers of the proffered escort to all those who might desire to take advantage of it, and in the month of June last the convoy, with the caravans, took up its line of march on the road towards Santa Fé. Shortly after their departure, accounts were received that the troops and caravans were proceeding with great regularity and without difficulty, since which no further information of their progress has reached us. While the detachment under Major Riley was destined to afford a safe escort to the trade, it was at the same time designed to operate on the minds of the Indians

by its imposing aspect and movement through their country, and thus extend a general protection to the frontiers of Missouri and Arkansas. A doubt can scarcely be entertained that had the detachment been mounted, as originally contemplated, a more powerful effect might have been produced; but from the fact of there being no appropriation applicable to the object, the intention of mounting the troops was necessarily abandoned.

The posting of the troops upon the Winnebago frontier has resulted in the beneficial effects which were anticipated from it. The Winnebagoes, who were heretofore so restless and troublesome, appear now to be completely subdued and tranquillized.

In the month of July last the inhabitants near the frontiers of Missouri were alarmed at the hostile proceedings which took place on the Charatan river, in Randolph county, between some of the citizens of that State and a party of Indians of the Ioway tribe, in which several men on both sides were killed. As soon as the report of these hostilities reached Brevet Brigadier General Leavenworth, he ordered a detachment of one company of the 3d regiment and five companies of the 6th regiment of infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Baker, from Jefferson Barracks, to the scene of action, and every suitable preparation was promptly made by the general, in conjunction with the governor of Missouri, to suppress the irregularities and bring the offenders to justice. To convince the Indians that there was a determination on the part of the government to punish the aggressors, General Leavenworth, having previously ordered the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Baker to Cantonment Leavenworth, proceeded thither himself, and there caused to be assembled, through the instrumentality of the Indian agents, the tribes represented to have been engaged in the affair on the Charatan. The general stated to them that it was his object to ascertain, if possible, whether the Indians or the white people were the aggressors, that the guilty might be punished. He therefore demanded of them to deliver into his hands all those who were concerned in the affair; and until this could be done, he detained as hostages some of the principal chiefs then present. The Indians accordingly delivered up nineteen of the Ioways who were of the party engaged with the whites on the Charatan. Measures were also taken to ascertain the names of the white men represented to have been likewise engaged in that conflict, and the whole of them have been presented to the proper authorities to be dealt with according to law.

From the aspect of affairs on the Missouri frontier, General Leavenworth judiciously left a detachment at Cantonment Leavenworth to watch the conduct of the Indians in that quarter, and to make preparations for the reception, on its return, of the party under Major Riley, which is destined to remain there with the view of covering that frontier against any enterprises which might be attempted by unfriendly tribes.

In consequence of the unsettled state of the Creeks, and the complaints made by the Cherokees of intruders on their lands, three companies were advanced towards their frontiers. Two of these companies were ordered to the Creek agency, and one remained at the arsenal near Augusta, in Georgia, with the company permanently stationed at that place, making in all four companies within striking distance of the Creeks and Cherokees. To facilitate operations in that quarter, Brevet Brigadier General Brooke has been ordered to take post at Fort Mitchell, with a view of directing the concerns which may require the aid of the military.

From the positions assumed by our troops on the several frontiers every reasonable expectation may be indulged that no serious difficulties with the Indians are to be apprehended.

In laying before the War Department the state of the army for the present year, it affords me great satisfaction to present it complete in its organization, in officers and men, as authorized by law, with the exception of a colonel to be appointed to the 2d regiment of artillery and eighty-one rank and file, who by this time are probably enlisted.

The army, distributed, as it is, along a seaboard of 2,500 miles and an inland frontier of equal extent, occupying forty-two posts and stations, is necessarily cut up into small detachments. It is, notwithstanding, gratifying to be able to state, that under such circumstances discipline is maintained in a manner creditable to the officers in command.

The infantry has arrived at a very respectable proficiency in the schools of the company and battalion. The several regiments have been too scattered to afford opportunities of demonstrating on the ground the ability with which they are capable of performing the evolutions of the line; but so long as the schools of the soldier, company, and battalion, are strictly attended to, the reunion of any considerable portion of the troops will, through the skill and intelligence of the superior officers, readily put it in their power to practice the more enlarged movements of brigaded corps.

The artillery, although, like the infantry, in a good state of police and discipline, has not, as yet, made that progress in the exercise of the enginery, machinery, and ordnance, which exclusively belong to that arm. There is no backwardness or want of intelligence on the part of the officers to afford the proper instruction to the men; but, as yet, there is not a supply of mounted ordnance, with equipments, nor of those machines and stores which are required for the service and instruction of artillery. There are some difficulties, which exist at this time, arising from the want of a fixed system in the construction of the guns and carriages; and there also has been a desire to avoid all expense until the improved plans of construction are fairly tested by experiment. The experience of Europe and of our own country has discovered many defects in the construction both of the pieces of artillery and their carriages. The Europeans, especially the French and English, have latterly paid great attention to the *materiel* of artillery. The results of their experience are in our hands, and are under examination and experiment, which, it is hoped, may lead to a well digested and organized system of construction and manœuvre.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Organization of the army of the United States, November, 1829.

	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Inspector generals.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Commissaries.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Assistant engineer.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Enlisted men for ordnance.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Medical department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	54
Pay department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Purchasing department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Corps of Engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
Topographical Engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
1st regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	.....	18	27	.....	378	48	497	545
2d regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	.....	18	27	.....	378	48	497	545
3d regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	.....	18	27	.....	378	48	497	545
4th regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	.....	18	27	.....	378	48	497	545
Supernumerary for ordnance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	4	56	60
Aggregate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	40	72	72	4	4	144	144	.....	72	108	56	1,512	196	2,044	2,240
1st regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
2d regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
3d regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
4th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
5th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
6th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
7th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
Aggregate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	7	70	70	70	7	7	210	280	14	140	.....	.....	2,940	231	3,598	3,829
Grand aggregate	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	8	45	1	14	1	1	2	12	12	19	120	148	148	11	11	354	424	14	212	108	56	4,452	546	5,642	6,188

The law authorizes the appointment of fifty assistant commissaries of subsistence and twenty assistant quartermasters, to be taken from the line of the army; the former are confined to the rank of lieutenants.—R. J.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, November*, 1829.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November*, 1829.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

B.

General return of the army of the United States, 1829.

	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Inspector generals.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Commissaries.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Assistant engineer.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2																14		14
Medical staff									1	8	45													54		54
Pay department												1	14											15		15
Purchasing department														1		2								3		3
Corps of engineers															1		1	1	2	6	6	6	3	26		26
Topographical engineers																			6	4				10		10
1st regiment of artillery																	1	1	1	9	18	18	5	53	496	549
2d regiment of artillery																		1	1	9	18	18	3	50	475	523
3d regiment of artillery																	1	1	1	9	18	18	5	53	445	497
4th regiment of artillery																	1	1	1	9	18	18	6	54	463	517
Supernumerary for ordnance																				4				4	56	60
Aggregate of artillery																	3	4	4	40	72	72	19	214	1,935	2,146
1st regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	8	41	429	470
2d regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	8	41	440	481
3d regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	6	39	409	448
4th regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	7	40	422	461
5th regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	6	39	484	522
6th regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	7	40	406	446
7th regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	5	38	453	490
Aggregate of infantry																	7	7	7	70	70	70	47	278	3,043	3,318
Recruits and unattached soldiers																									583	583
Grand aggregate	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	8	45	1	14	1	1	2	11	12	19	120	148	148	69	614	5,561	6,169

NOTE.—The major and one captain of the second, and one first lieutenant of the third regiments of artillery; one captain of the fourth, one of the fifth, and one of the seventh regiments of infantry, (being staff officers,) are omitted in the "aggregate" of their respective regiments, because they are reported and included in the "aggregate" of the general staff.—R. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, November*, 1829.

A. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November*, 1829.

ROGER JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

C.—*Position and distribution of the troops of the eastern department, under the command of Brevet Major General Edmund P. Gaines*, 1829.

Number.	Posts.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	Situation.	Names of permanent commanders of posts	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
1	Fort Brady	5th reg. of infantry.	2	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan Territory	Captain Wilcox	6	83	89
2	Fort Mackinac	do	2	Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory	Lieut. Col. Cutler	7	100	107
3	Fort Howard	do	4	Green Bay, Michigan Territory	Colonel Lawrence	13	204	217
4	Fort Dearborn	do	2	Head of Lake Michigan, Michigan Ter	Brevet Major Fowle	6	99	105
5	Fort Gratiot	2d reg. of infantry	2	Outlet of Lake Huron, Michigan Ter	Brevet Major Thompson	6	89	95
6	Fort Niagara	do	2	New York	Major Whistler	7	91	98
7	Madison Barracks	do	2	Sackett's Harbor, New York	Lieut. Col. Cummings	7	89	96
8	Hancock Barracks	do	4	Holton Plantation, Maine	Brevet Major Clarke	12	171	183
9	Fort Sullivan	3d reg of artillery	1	Eastport, Maine	Captain Childs	5	49	54
10	Fort Preble	do	1	Portland, Maine	Captain McClintock	5	55	60
11	Fort Constitution	do	1	Portsmouth, New Hampshire	Captain Ansart	5	53	58
12	Fort Independence	do	3	Boston, Massachusetts	Captain Fraser	15	146	161
13	Fort Wolcott	do	1	Newport, Rhode Island	Brevet Major Lomax	5	50	55
14	Fort Trumbull	do	2	New London, Connecticut	Captain Thruston	10	93	103
15	Military Academy	Detachment	....	West Point, New York	Bvt. Lt. Col. Thayer, eng'rs.	1	36	37
16	Fort Columbus	4th reg. of artillery	4	New York, N. Y.	Brevet Lieut. Col. Crane	21	216	237
17	Fort Delaware	do	2	Near Newcastle, Delaware	Brevet Major Pierce	10	104	114
18	Fort McHenry	do	2	Baltimore, Maryland	Brevet Major Payne	10	92	102
19	Fort Severn	do	1	Annapolis, Maryland	Brevet Major Erving	5	52	57
20	Fort Washington	1st reg. of artillery.	1	On the Potomac, Maryland	Brevet Major Mason	5	49	54
21	Fortress Monroe	do	6	Old Point Comfort, Virginia	Brevet Colonel Walbach	31	346	377
22	Bellona Arsenal	do	1	Near Richmond, Virginia	Brevet Lieut. Col. Brooks	5	59	64
23	Fort Johnston, N. C.	do	1	Near Smithville, North Carolina	Brevet Major Churchill	5	48	53
24	Fort Moultrie	2d reg. of artillery	3	Charleston, South Carolina	Brevet Major Heileman	15	161	176
25	Augusta Arsenal	do	1	Augusta, Georgia	Brevet Lieut. Col. Fanning	5	45	50
26	Oglethorpe Barracks	do	1	Near Savannah, Georgia	Brevet Colonel McRea	6	35	41
27	Fort Marion	do	1	St Augustine, Florida	Brevet Major Gates	5	47	52
			53			233	2,662	2,895

NOTE.—The commissioned officers reported at the several stations enumerated are not all present with the respective garrisons; some are absent on the recruiting service, topographical duty, ordnance duty, Military Academy, or other detached service.

R. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, November*, 1829.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November*, 1829.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*
R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

D.—*Position and distribution of the troops of the western department, under the command of Brevet Brigadier General Henry Atkinson*, 1829.

Number.	Posts.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	Situation.	Names of permanent commandants of posts.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
1	Fort Snelling	1st reg. infantry	3	Upper Mississippi	Lieut. Col. Taylor	10	127	137
2	Fort Crawford	do	4	Prairie du Chien, Michigan Territory	Bvt. Brig. Gen. McNeil	13	201	214
3	Fort Winnebago	do	3	Portage, Fox, and Wisconsin rivers, Mich. T.	Major Twiggs	10	131	141
4	Fort Armstrong	3d reg. infantry	2	Rock Island	Brevet Major Green	6	94	100
5	Cantonm't Leavenworth	6th reg. infantry	1	Right bank of the Missouri, near Little Platte	Captain Palmer	3	38	41
6	Jefferson Barracks	3d reg. infantry 6th reg. infantry	8 9	Near St. Louis, Missouri	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Leavenworth, 3d infantry.	55	687	742
7	Cantonment Gibson	7th reg. infantry	5	Arkansas Territory	Colonel Arbuckle	16	258	274
8	Cantonment Jesup	do	5	Near Natchitoches, Louisiana	Lieut. Col. Many	17	195	212
9	Baton Rouge	4th reg. infantry	2	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Brevet Lieut. Col. Foster	7	86	93
10	Fort Wood	2d reg. artillery	1	Chef Menteur, Louisiana	Brevet Major Zantzinger	5	42	47
11	Fort Pike	do	1	Petite Coquille, Louisiana	Brevet Major Mountfort	5	51	56
12	Fort St. Philip	4th reg. infantry	1	Near New Orleans, Louisiana	Brevet Major Dade	3	44	47
13	Cantonment Clinch	do	1	Near Pensacola, Florida	Captain Wilson	3	35	38
14	Cantonment Brooke	do	5	Tampa Bay, Florida	Colonel Clinch	16	205	221
15	Fort Mitchell	do 2d reg. artillery	1 1	Near Creek Agency, Alabama	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Brooke, 4th infantry.	9	91	100
			53			178	2,285	2,463

NOTE.—1. The commissioned officers reported at the several stations enumerated are not all present with the respective garrisons; some are absent on the recruiting service, topographical duty, ordnance duty, Military Academy, or other detached service. 2. Four companies of the 6th regiment of infantry, which in part compose the garrison of Jefferson Barracks, are temporarily absent on the Santa Fé road, under the command of Brevet Major Riley

R. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, November*, 1829.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November*, 1829.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*
R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

E.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 3, 1829.

Statement showing the whole number of recruits enlisted in the army from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1829.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT—BREVET COLONEL W. MORGAN, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Recruiting rendezvous.

Albany	232	
Boston	56	
Burlington, Vt	31	
Baltimore	149	
Columbia, S. C	4	
Cheraw and Camden, S. C	6	
Edgefield, Greenville, and Spartansburg Court-House, S. C	66	
Fredericksburg, Va	11	
Knoxville, Tenn	8	
Lynchburg, Va	6	
Lancaster, Pa	48	
Montpelier, Vt	38	
New York	308	
Philadelphia	161	
Pittsburg, Pa.	47	
Portland, Me	2	
Rochester, N. Y	291	
Richmond, Va	77	
Whitehall, N. Y	22	
	——	1,563

WESTERN DEPARTMENT*—LIEUTENANT COLONEL D. BAKER, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Recruiting rendezvous.

Knoxville, Tenn	9	
Louisville, Ky	53	
St. Louis, Mo	11	
Newport, Ky	43	
Natchez, Miss	52	
Smithland, Ky	7	
	——	175

Regiments.

First artillery	68	
Second artillery	45	
Third artillery	92	
Fourth artillery	86	
	——	291
First infantry	36	
Second infantry	140	
Third infantry	38	
Fourth infantry	54	
Fifth infantry	18	
Sixth infantry	56	
Seventh infantry	20	
	——	362
Detachment at West Point		35
Orderlies at Washington		5
Total number enlisted		2,431

Amount of funds advanced from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1829, on account of the recruiting service	$47,404	53
Amount of the above sum accounted for within the same period	33,175	60
Balance in the hands of recruiting officers	14,228	93

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

Major General MACOMB, *Commanding the Army.*

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 30, 1829.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit a report of the transactions of the Pay department for the last quarter of the year 1828, and for the first, second, and third quarters of the present year.

The funds advanced to paymasters within the time stated amount to one million one hundred and two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-three cents, of which forty-two thousand nine hundred and seven dollars and thirty-four cents remain to be accounted for, the whole of which is probably expended by this time, and I have confidence that the accounts will be received by the close of the year.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. J. H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

*The recruiting service in the western department has been suspended since the month of May.

Statement of the moneys drawn from the appropriations for the pay department and remitted to the disbursing officers on account of payments for the fourth quarter of the year 1828 *and the first three quarters of* 1829, *the amount unexpended and forming part of their estimates for the fourth quarter of* 1829, *the balances to be accounted for, the periods to which the troops have been paid, and accounts rendered.*

Names of paymasters.	Amount of funds remitted in the fourth quarter of 1828 and the first three quarters of 1829.					Amount unexpended and forming part of their estimates for the fourth quarter of 1829.					Balances remaining to be accounted for.					Periods to which the troops have been paid and accounts rendered.	Remarks.
	Pay and subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing of servants.	Bounties.	Amount.	Pay and subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing of servants.	Bounties.	Amount.	Pay and subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing of servants.	Bounties.	Amount.		
Edmund Kirby	$61,950 00	$1,620	$1,130	.....	$64,700 00	$490 67	.....	.....	.....	$490 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	November 1, 1829	
Thomas Wright	66,350 00	950	900	$800	69,000 00	1,200 49	$172 00	$124 48	$482 00	1,978 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	September 1, 1829	
Charles B. Tallmadge	147,350 00	2,750	1,600	.....	151,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	November 1, 1829	
Asher Phillips	39,488 00	1,400	780	1,532	43,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$21,845 66	$1,624 34	$1,283 77	$1,602 03	$26,355 80	May 1, and partially to July 1, 1829.	The troops on the Arkansas receive but two payments in the year, to wit: after the April and October musters. The balance cannot, under any circumstances, be accounted for before the middle of December.
Charles H. Smith	76,830 00	1,600	1,820	150	80,400 00	2,353 88	.....	.....	.....	2,353 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	September 1, 1829	
David S. Townsend	70,552 00	1,580	1,900	1,168	75,200 00	2,943 59	13 99	6 54	.....	2,964 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	
Thomas I. Leslie	127,834 00	1,950	950	266	131,000 00	3,415 08	424 00	351 39	126 00	4,316 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	
Timothy P. Andrews	142,590 00	1,200	910	300	145,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	November 1, 1829	
Lewis G. De Russey	41,020 00	1,000	500	480	43,000 00	12,786 35	314 65	.....	12 25	13,113 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	September 1, 1829	
Benjamin F. Larned	47,200 00	1,050	580	670	49,500 00	1,646 58	.....	.....	.....	1,646 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 1, and partially to Oct. 1, '29.	
Thomas Biddle	98,900 00	4,200	2,300	600	106,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,233 10	.....	.....	.....	16,233 10	Sept. 1, '29, and partially to Nov. 1.	Payments for the balance reported; vouchers not yet received.
Abraham A. Massias	47,350 00	600	550	3,000	51,500 00	.....	.....	.....	1,691 22	1,691 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 1, and partialiy to Oct. 1, '29.	
David Gwynne	49,900 00	350	200	450	50,900 00	2,418 59	391 52	1,690 62	530 95	5,031 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 1, and partially to Nov. 1, '29.	
Daniel Randall	37,050 00	880	650	420	39,000 00	6,307 61	116 26	.....	254 00	6,677 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	September 1, 1829	
	1,054,364 00	21,130	14,770	9,836	1,100,100 00	33,562 84	1,432 42	2,173 03	3,096 42	40,264 71	38,078 76	1,624 34	1,283 77	1,602 03	42,588 90		
PAYMENTS TO MILITIA.																	
Thomas Wright	1,664 51	.....	.....	.....	1,664 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Florida militia.
Abraham A. Massias	106 67	.....	.....	.....	106 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 67	.....	.....	.....	106 67	.....	Do.
Benjamin F. Larned	856 55	.....	.....	.....	856 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211 77	.....	.....	.....	211 77	.....	Illinois militia.
	2,627 73	.....	.....	.....	2,627 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	318 44	.....	.....	.....	318 44		
Total	1,056,991 73	21,130	14,770	9,836	1,102,727 73	33,562 84	1,432 42	2,173 03	3,096 42	40,264 71	38,397 20	1,624 34	1,283 77	1,602 03	42,907 34		

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November* 30, 1829.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November* 26, 1829.

SIR: I have the honor to send you herewith the report called for in your letter of yesterday.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

Tariff of the present rate of compensation to officers of the United States army.

Rank.	Pay per month.	Subsistence per month.	Forage per month.	Servants' pay per month.	Servants' subsistence per month.	Servants' clothing per month.	Amount per month.	Fuel per month as commuted at this place.	Quarters per month as commuted at this place.	Amount of fuel and quarters per month.	Total amount per month.	Amount per annum.	Remarks.
Major general	$200 00	$91 25	$56 00	$20 00	$24 33⅓	$10 00	$492 83⅓	$15 75	$36 00	$51 75	$544 58⅓	$6,535 00	
Double rations		91 25											Double rations when commanding a department.
Brigadier general	104 00	73 00	40 00	15 00	18 25	7 50	330 75	12 37½	27 00	39 37½	370 12½	4,441 50	
Double rations		73 00											Double rations when in command.
Adjutant general	90 00	36 50	40 00	10 00	12 16⅔	5 00	230 16⅔	12 37½	27 00	39 37½	269 54	3,234 48	Pay, &c., of a colonel in the staff.
Double rations		36 50											Double rations when at his station.
Inspector general	90 00	36 50	40 00	10 00	12 16⅔	5 00	193 66⅔	12 37½	27 00	39 37½	233 04	2,796 48	
Commissary general of subsistence, and colonel of ordnance.	90 00	36 50	32 00	10 00	12 16⅔	5 00	222 16⅔	12 37½	27 00	39 37½	261 54	3,138 48	
		36 50	32 00										Do. do.
Lieutenant colonel of ordnance	75 00	30 41⅔	24 00	10 00	12 16⅔	5 00	187 00	9 00	24 00	33 00	220 00	2,640 00	
Double rations		30 41⅔											When commanding double ration post.
Major of the staff	60 00	24 33⅓	32 00	10 00	12 16⅔	5 00	143 49⅓	9 00	24 00	33 00	176 49⅓	2,117 92	Quartermaster, commissary, and topographical engineer.
Colonel	75 00	36 50	32 00	10 00	12 16⅔	5 00	207 16⅔	12 37½	27 00	39 37½	246 54	2,958 48	
Double rations		36 50											Do. do. do.
Lieutenant colonel	60 00	30 41⅔	24 00	10 00	12 16⅔	5 00	172 00	9 00	24 00	33 00	205 00	2,460 00	
Double rations		30 41⅔											Do. do. do.
Major	50 00	24 33⅓	24 00	10 00	12 16⅔	5 00	149 83⅓	9 00	24 00	33 00	182 83⅓	2,194 00	
Double rations		24 33⅓											Do. do. do.
Surgeon	45 00	18 25	16 00	5 00	6 08⅓	2 50	92 83⅓	9 00	24 00	33 00	125 83⅓	1,510 00	
Assistant surgeon	40 00	12 16⅔	16 00	5 00	6 08⅓	2 50	81 75	5 62½	15 00	20 62½	102 37½	1,228 50	
Captain of ordnance	50 00	24 33⅓		5 00	6 08⅓	2 50	122 25	5 62½	15 00	20 62½	142 87½	1,714 50	
Additional	10 00	24 33⅓											Quartermaster, commissary, and $10 when commanding company.
Captain	40 00	24 33⅓		5 00	6 08⅓	2 50	112 25	5 62½	15 00	20 62½	132 87½	1,594 50	
Do.	10 00	24 33⅓											Do. do. do. do.
First lieutenant of ordnance	33 33⅓	24 33⅓		5 00	6 08⅓	2 50	105 58⅓	2 81¼	7 50	10 31¼	115 89⅓	1,390 74	Do. do. do. do.
Second lieutenant of ordnance	10 00	24 33⅓											Do. do. do. do.
First lieutenant	30 00	24 33⅓		5 00	6 08⅓	2 50	102 25	2 81¼	7 50	10 31¼	112 56¼	1,350 75	
Do	10 00	24 33⅓											Do. do. do. do.
Second lieutenant	25 00	24 33⅓		5 00	6 08⅓	2 50	97 25	2 81¼	7 50	10 31¼	107 56¼	1,290 75	
Do	10 00	24 33⅓											Do. do. do. do.
Aides-de-camp to major general	24 00		16 00				40 00	2 81¼	7 50	10 31¼	50 31¼	603 75	In addition to pay in the line.
Aides-de-camp to brigadier and lieutenant, and assistant quartermaster.*	20 00		16 00				29 91¼	2 81¼	7 50	10 31¼	40 23	482 76	Do. do.
Captain and assistant quartermaster	20 00		16 00				36 00					432 00	Do. do.
Assistant commissary*	20 00						13 91⅔	2 81¼	7 50	10 31¼	24 23	290 76	Do. do.
Adjutant*	10 00		16 00				19 91⅔	2 81¼	7 50	10 31¼	30 23	362 76	Do. do.

* Deduct one ration when these allowances are received, (6 08⅓.)

NOTE.—Some monthly allowances are governed by the number of days. In the above the calculations are made for the twelfth of the year.

Allowances to brevet officers.

Rank.	Pay per month.	Subsistence per month.	Forage per month.	Servants' pay per month.	Servants' subsistence per month.	Servants' clothing per month.	Amount per month.	Fuel per month as commuted at this place.	Quarters per month as commuted at this place.	Amount of fuel and quarters per month.	Total amount per month.	Amount per annum.	Amount of annual pay and emoluments to officers, including brevet pay.	Remarks.
Brevet major general	$96 00	$18 25	$16 00	$5 00	$6 08⅓	$2 50	$162 08⅓	$3 37½	$9 00	$12 37½	$174 46	$2,093 50	$6,535 00	In addition to pay as brigadier general.
Double rations		18 25												
Brevet brigadier general	29 00	36 50	8 00	5 00	6 08⅓	2 50	123 58⅓					1,483 00	4,441 50	In addition to pay as colonel.
Double rations		36 50												
Brevet colonel	15 00	6 08⅓	8 00				35 16⅔	3 37½	3 00	6 37½	41 54	498 48	2,958 48	In addition to pay as lieutenant colonel.
Double rations		6 08⅓												
Brevet lieutenant colonel	10 00	6 08⅓					22 16⅔				22 16⅔	266 00	2,460 00	In addition to pay as major.
Double rations		6 08⅓												
Brevet major	10 00		24 00	5 00	6 08⅓	2 50	47 58⅓	3 37½	9 00	12 37½	95 96	719 50	2,314 00	In addition to pay as captain.
Brevet captain	10 00						10 00	2 81¼	7 50	10 31¼	20 31¼	243 75	1,594 00	In addition to pay as first lieutenant.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November* 26, 1829.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November* 18, 1829.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 12th of September, I have the honor to report the progress of all the operations under the Engineer department during the year ending the 30th of September, 1829, and to present an estimate of the funds which will be required for their prosecution during the ensuing year. The report is also accompanied by two statements, marked A and B, of which the first is an exhibit of the fiscal concerns of the department during the past year, showing the amount of funds appropriated for each work, the amount drawn from the treasury and remitted to the disbursing officers, and the amount of accounts rendered and settled within the same period. The second statement shows the fortifications not yet commenced, for which plans have been prepared, arranged in the order in which it is recommended that the works be commenced.

The operations under this department during the year have been as follows:

I.—FORTIFICATIONS.

1. *Sea wall for the protection of George's island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.*—This work, the object of which is to preserve an important site for one of the defences of Boston harbor, has been completed, and a small balance of the appropriation remains unexpended, which the agent has been instructed to retain in his hands in order to apply it, if necessary, in the spring to the repair of any injury which the masonry may sustain in consequence of the violent storms to which that part of the coast is liable in the winter, as well as to give additional strength to those parts of the construction which may be found to require it.

2. *Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.*—The progress of operations on this work has been as great as the amount of the appropriation for the year would permit; the funds have been applied in the most efficient manner, and the materials and workmanship are of an excellent character. An abundant supply of materials is obtained from Rhode Island and the neighboring States.

3. *Fort Hamilton, New Utrecht Point, New York.*—The materials used in the construction of this work are chiefly obtained from the southern part of the State of New York; the supply is abundant, and the quality, both of materials and workmanship, very good; the progress made in the construction has been such that the completion of the work may be expected during the next year, and the estimate is founded on that expectation.

4. *Repairs of Fort Lafayette, Narrows, New York.*—Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of workmen to carry on these repairs at the same time with the construction of Fort Hamilton, owing partly also to the unhealthiness of the situation during the summer, which deters workmen who can find advantageous employment elsewhere. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, much work has been done, and the repairs will probably be completed this winter or early in the spring. The funds available are ample for this purpose.

5. *Repairs of Fort Delaware, Delaware river.*—A considerable part of the working season had elapsed before an officer became disposable for this work, and that circumstance, combined with the sickness which prevailed at Fort Delaware during the summer, has prevented the completion of the repairs this season, but they will be in a great measure finished by the close of the year. The work consists principally of repairs to the embankments and wharves, necessary for the protection of the island and for the service of the garrison.

6. *Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia.*—The masonry of the body of this work is nearly completed, and would have been closed but for a failure in the supply of freestone, owing to the death of the person who had engaged to furnish it; 60,000 cubic yards of earth have been placed in the embankments, which will be nearly completed to the extent at present contemplated during the ensuing winter. In order that the masonry of the revetments may have time to consolidate before it is subjected to great pressure, occasioned by embankments of sand, it is proposed to raise these embankments at present only to the level of the terreplein, which is to receive the upper tier of guns, leaving for a future time the formation of the parapet to cover that tier. The amount estimated for the next year is, therefore, intended to be applied principally to constructing the outworks on the front of attack.

7. *Fort Calhoun, Hampton roads, Virginia.*—The extent of operations on this work has corresponded with what was contemplated at the beginning of the season.

No contracts have been made for the supplies of materials during the past year at the works in Hampton roads, but they have been obtained by purchase in open market. The supplies have been, except in the article of freestone before mentioned, very abundant, and of superior quality; they have been obtained principally from the country bordering on the waters of the Chesapeake.

8. *Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina.*—The progress of operations on this work has not been so great as was expected, owing, as the superintending engineer represents, to difficulties which have arisen in procuring a sufficient supply of bricks of a suitable quality; and this being the chief material used in the construction, the work has been necessarily retarded. It is hoped that arrangements will soon be made to obviate any further difficulty on this subject.

9. *Fort at Oak island, North Carolina*—During the past year the construction of this work has been continued in a satisfactory manner, and a great portion of its masonry is now completed.

10. *Fortifications in Charleston harbor, South Carolina.*—As contemplated at the time of my last annual report, an officer of engineers was assigned last winter to the Charleston station. He has been, as yet, chiefly occupied with the preparatory arrangements for the construction of a fort on the shoal opposite to Fort Moultrie. The work has been traced out, and preparations made at Fort Johnson, on James's island, for receiving materials and quartering the persons to be employed. A contract has been made for the delivery of 30,000 tons of stone for the foundation of the new fort, and active operations will be forthwith commenced.

As Castle Pinckney enters into the system of defences projected for Charleston harbor, the superintending engineer has been instructed to put it in a state of thorough repair, agreeably to a project approved by the department. The cost of the repairs will be about ten thousand dollars. In addition to the funds now available for fortifications in Charleston harbor, the sum of $25,000 is estimated for, in order to enable the superintending engineer to take advantage of all the facilities that may be presented by transient vessels for obtaining a further supply of stone on the most reasonable terms.

11. *Fort on Cockspur island, Savannah river, Georgia.*—The operations on this work have also been chiefly of a preparatory nature, such as an examination of the site, laying out the work, the construction of wharves and temporary quarters, and the excavation of a short canal to facilitate the delivery of

materials. The small sum required for the next year is to be applied to the purchase of the site, which could not be concluded for want of the special authority required by law in such cases.

12. *Fort at Santa Rosa island, Pensacola bay, Florida.*—For the same reason which delayed the commencement of operations on the two last-mentioned works, viz: the want of disposable officers, a considerable time elapsed, after the appropriation for this fort was made, before the officer charged with its construction could repair to his post. Preparatory arrangements were commenced in November last, and in June the excavations were begun. Since that time the work has been prosecuted with great activity, and to the entire satisfaction of the department. The estimate for the service of this work during the ensuing year is rather greater than usual, the reasons for which are that, as a general rule, the construction of such works can be carried on with more economy when circumstances will permit of its being done in a short period; and in the case of works on our southern frontier, such is the mildness of the climate, that where the site is sufficiently healthy, the operations are uninterrupted during the year, and the facilities for applying a large sum are consequently very great. In addition to this consideration it is also urged that, in justice to the officers and other persons employed on the construction of these works, they should be completed as rapidly as possible; for even in situations comparatively healthy, many of them, being necessarily not inured to the climate, contract diseases which, if not fatal, produce an effect on their constitutions which may never be removed. The loss of valuable lives, which the corps cannot cease to regret, bears testimony to the truth of this remark, and affords the strongest argument in support of the principle proposed to be adopted.

13. *Fort at Mobile Point, Alabama.*—The memoir explanatory of the progress of this work during the past year has not yet been received; but on reference to the annual statement it appears that the funds advanced have been applied agreeably to the project offered at the commencement of the year.

14. *Tower at Bayou Dupré, Louisiana.*—A contract has been made for the construction of this work, which is now in progress under the direction of an officer of engineers, and will probably be completed during the ensuing winter.

15. *Fort Jackson, Plaquemine Bend, Louisiana.*—At the date of my last annual report it was supposed that no additional appropriation would be required for the completion of this work, and consequently none was made for the year 1829. The following extracts from the annual memoir of the superintending engineer will explain the causes which have defeated this expectation and made it necessary to ask for the further sum introduced into the estimate for next year:

"Many causes have tended to lead me from a correct estimate, particularly in the article of bricks. They have varied in size from 64 to 76 cubic inches; and of these different sizes millions have been received from year to year. No correct idea was therefore formed of the total number required, as has proved to be the case; nor could a uniformity in size have been secured, owing to the inequality of shrinkage of the clay of which they are made. At all the northern Atlantic ports from whence they are drawn the size of the mould was made uniform; this, however, did not secure the desired result.

"Another cause was the impracticability of ascertaining the number of this material remaining on hand at any particular period—the quantities, always exceeding millions, did not justify the expense of counting them. Another fruitful source of error has been the vast difference in bulk between the soil when first taken from the ditches, or its natural position, and after it had completely dried, when its bulk is very materially reduced; added to which is the settling of some inches of the whole mass of the embankments, owing to the compressibility of the soil beneath, in a ratio nearly equal to the shrinking of the earth excavated. Various other causes have tended to retard the progress of this work, as detailed from time to time in the monthly reports, and made its cost exceed any sum I had supposed requisite. Hence, then, the necessity for the present estimated amount. The inconvenience and increased expense of suspending works of this description from time to time, together with the impracticability of giving orders for the manufacture of materials until after the appropriations are made, has been so repeatedly made known to your department as to make further mention of this subject unnecessary."

I would here respectfully call your attention more particularly to the last paragraph just quoted from the memoir of the superintending engineer at Fort Jackson, and represent the importance of early appropriations in securing the most efficient and economical application of the funds for public works. This remark applies with peculiar force to the works situated in the southern region of our country where the winter season, the most favorable, and, in some instances, the only one in which the work of construction can be carried on, is frequently lost, in consequence of the appropriations being made at a late period of the session of Congress. To obviate this inconvenience as far as practicable this year, with regard to Fort Jackson, it was suggested that a portion of the contingent fund for fortifications should be applied to the service of that work, that the engineer might make immediate engagements for the purchase and delivery of materials during the winter; but the idea was abandoned in consequence of the opinion of the President that such an application of the fund was unauthorized by law, and that it would be better to defer the completion of the fort for another year.

16. *Repairs and contingencies of fortifications.*—About one-third only of this appropriation has been drawn from the treasury; that sum has been applied chiefly to the payment of a small arrearage due at Fort Delaware; to repairs at Fort Columbus, New York; Fort McHenry and Fort Washington, Maryland; and Fort Moultrie, South Carolina; to the completion of a cistern at Fort Monroe; to the service of fortifications on the Gulf of Mexico; to defraying expenses of the board of engineers for fortifications, and the expenses incidental to a resolution of the Senate relative to the examination of certain sites for an armory on the western waters.

II.—CIVIL CONSTRUCTIONS.

1. *Pier at La Plaisance bay, Michigan Territory.*—The construction of this pier was completed on the 30th of September, with the exception of a part of the planking, which will be finished as soon as the materials can be obtained from the mills.

2. *Huron river, Ohio.*—One of the piers intended to form a channel at the entrance of this river, has been extended to the length contemplated, and the other requires an addition of 150 yards of pier work to complete it. A small additional sum is required for planking and raising these piers in some parts, where the action of the current has caused them to settle.

3. *Black river, Ohio.*—As stated in the last annual report, the works for removing the sand bar at the entrance of this river were commenced in the autumn of 1828, since which time satisfactory progress has been made in their construction.

4. *Cleveland harbor, Ohio.*—To the length of the piers forming the entrance of this harbor, 262 yards have been added during the past year; the sum stated in the estimate will complete the work.

5. *Grand river, Ohio.*—No funds having been appropriated this year for the works at the mouth of

Grand river, a further sum is now asked for to complete them; the progress of the construction during the last year has been as great as the means would permit—270 yards having been added to the length of the piers. The beneficial effects resulting from the works, as stated in my last annual report, continue to be felt.

6. *Cunningham's creek, Ohio.*—The pier at the mouth of this creek was nearly finished on the 30th of September, and will be completed this year.

7. *Ashtabula creek, Ohio.*—The construction of piers at the entrance of this creek having been completed, a safe harbor has been formed, and the required depth over the bar, mentioned in my last annual report, will be obtained by means of a dredging machine now in operation.

8. *Conneaut creek, Ohio.*—The construction of piers at the entrance of this creek, for which the first appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, was commenced during the summer, and has been successfully continued.

9. *Presque Isle bay, Pennsylvania.*—The works forming the harbor of Erie have been completed, and the operation is attended with complete success in forming a spacious and commodious anchorage for the largest class of vessels navigating Lake Erie. Over the bar, which had formerly but one and a half foot of water, seven feet may be now carried even at a lower stage of water than is usual in the lake, and the effect of closing the breach in the peninsula, which has been done this year, will no doubt be to improve the entrance still more.

10. *Dunkirk harbor, New York.*—The pier constructed as a breakwater to secure this harbor is found to have the desired effect. A small sum is introduced into the estimate in order to enable the engineer to complete the planking of the pier, which would suffer injury from being left in its present unfinished state.

11. *Buffalo harbor, New York.*—The balance remaining from the appropriation of 1828 has been advantageously applied during this year; and, to complete the improvement of the harbor, a further sum is now required, as stated in the general estimate. The importance of this harbor to the commerce and navigation of Lake Erie is considered such as fully to justify the expense incurred in making it safe and easy of access.

12. *Black Rock harbor, New York.*—The object of the appropriation made at the last session of Congress for improving the entrance to this important harbor, which forms the western termination of the Erie canal, has been in a great measure accomplished by the erection of suitable works of a substantial character. For the completion of the works which have been thus commenced, the additional sum stated in the general estimate, which falls below the original estimate of their cost, is required; and with a view to the further security of the harbor, agreeably to the plan originally contemplated, the expediency of asking for an appropriation to construct a mole on the eastern side of the entrance is respectfully submitted.

13. *Genessee river, New York.* } The construction of piers for the improvement of these two harbors
14. *Big Sodus bay, New York* } was commenced during the last summer under the direction of one agent, and has been continued in an approved manner as far as the funds appropriated have availed. By the close of this year about one-fifth of the work at each place will have been finished.

15. *Oswego harbor, New York.*—The calm season on Lake Ontario has been too short to enable the contractor to complete the piers at the entrance of this harbor, and the work has also sustained some damage by storms, which it was necessary to repair. An inspection of the works in this harbor was made last year by the officer of engineers, who surveyed the several harbors on Lake Ontario, and he recommended the construction of a pier head as requisite for their security. The estimate for next year embraces, therefore, three items; the first for indemnifying the contractor for damages sustained in storms; the second for completing the piers; the third for the pier head; which is submitted for approval. Oswego harbor is the outlet of a canal which connects Lake Ontario with the Erie canal of New York, and is therefore an important point in the navigation of the lake.

16. *Sackett's harbor, New York.*—The operations for the improvement of this harbor were placed in the spring of this year under the charge of the assistant quartermaster at that post, and are now conducted under the direction of the Quartermaster General.

17. *Lovejoy's Narrows, Kennebec river, Maine.*—The obstructions to the navigation of this river at the Narrows consisted of two masses of rock, called the "Half-tide Rock" and the "Sunken Rock," for the removal of which contracts were made last winter. That for deepening the water on the "Sunken Rock," the smaller of the two obstructions, has been accomplished, but the agent has informed me that the contractor will abandon the "Half-tide Rock," being convinced that he cannot, without loss, comply with his engagements. As the work is one concerning which no person in the vicinity had any experience, but one offer was made for the contract, and for the same reason no penal bond was required of the contractor. To effect the object of removing these obstructions a further appropriation is therefore required.

18. *Harbor of Saco, Maine.*—One of the piers for the improvement of this harbor remains to be constructed, and one of those completed will require some repairs in consequence of injury it received from storms. It is believed that the funds now available will be sufficient for these purposes, and that the works will have the desired effect of protecting the harbor.

19. *Kennebunk river, Maine.*—The pier at the entrance of this river has been completed except a small part of the sheathing, which could not be done before the close of the working season, but will be finished early in the spring.

20. *Berwick branch of Piscataqua river, Maine.*—The operations for improving the navigation of this river near Berwick have been conducted with intelligence and success during the past year, and it is believed that the funds available will be sufficient to complete the removal of the obstructions so as to afford a navigation of six feet water at mid-tide, which will effect the object for which the appropriation was granted.

21. *Merrimack river, Massachusetts.*—The construction of works at the mouth of this river for improving the harbor of Newburyport was commenced last spring—materials for the purpose having been prepared during the preceding winter. These works differ from those on the lakes in the material circumstance of being constructed in tide water, and hence the project was considered in a great measure experimental. It is not surprising, therefore, that the experiment should not have been at first attended with complete success. A portion of the mole across the lateral channel has been undermined and swept away by the tide. Measures have been taken to repair the injury sustained; in consequence of which an additional appropriation will be required for the completion of the work agreeably to the original design.

22. *Deer island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.*—Satisfactory progress has been made during the past year in the construction of the sea-wall for the preservation of that island. As before remarked with respect to George's island, the works in Boston harbor are liable to injury whilst incomplete from the effects of violent storms. Such a one occurred on the 31st of last month, and the action of the sea dis-

placed a part of the upper courses of stone on the more exposed part of the wall; the replacing of which will cause an expense of $1,200 or $1,500.

23. *Plymouth beach, Massachusetts.*—The expenditures on the work for the preservation of this beach have for two years past been very small; about $500 having been applied to keeping them in repair; and it is desirable to have a small sum disposable, to be used in checking the encroachments of the sea, until by the effect of natural causes, constantly operating, the work shall have acquired complete permanency.

24. *Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts.*—The appropriation for the preservation of the point of land forming this harbor was first made in 1826, and reverted last year to the surplus fund in consequence of the want of success which attended the endeavors of the department to procure a local agent for directing the works, and the same cause has still prevented the application of the fund which was re-appropriated at the last session of Congress.

25. *Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts.*—The construction of the breakwater for the protection of this harbor has been continued during the year, and a small balance of funds is still in the hands of the agent, to be applied next spring to the same object.

26. *Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts.*—In order to try the experiment of opening a deeper channel over the bar at the entrance of this harbor, a dredging machine, with the necessary apparatus, was purchased last spring, and advantage has been taken of all the favorable weather which has since occurred for using it. The agent reports that the channel already excavated remains open, and that he has no doubts of a satisfactory result from the continuance of the operations.

27. *Edgartown harbor, Massachusetts.*—An appropriation was made last spring for extending the pier on which the light-house at the entrance of this harbor is built, and the object has been accomplished in a satisfactory manner.

28. *Warren river, Rhode Island.*—The erection of a pier and beacon on Allen's rocks, in this river, has been effected. The work is done in a substantial manner, and the expense has fallen a little short of the sum appropriated for the object.

29. *Stonington harbor, Connecticut.*—The construction of a breakwater for the improvement of this harbor has been well conducted, and, from the protection which the work, even in its present unfinished state, is represented to have afforded during the last equinoctial gales, the best results are anticipated from its completion.

30. *Mill river, Connecticut.*—A portion of the funds appropriated for the formation of a harbor at the mouth of this river, and for improving its navigation, has been applied, during the last season, to the construction of a breakwater, and the balance will probably suffice to effect what remains to be done next spring, to complete the projected works.

31, 32, 33. *Marcus Hook, Fort Mifflin, Port Penn, Pennsylvania*; 34. *New Castle, Delaware.*—The annual report of the officer who superintends the construction of these places has not been received, but from his monthly reports of progress, it is concluded that the piers in the Delaware, at the several points, are very nearly if not quite finished; some further funds may be required for deepening the harbors around them.

35. *Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina.*—The operations under the acts appropriating funds for the removal of the shoals that obstruct the navigation of this inlet have been as yet confined to the construction and preparation of the necessary machinery. The superintending engineer at Fort Macon, under whose directions this was commenced, being unable, on account of his distance from Ocracoke, to devote sufficient time to that object, without interfering with his other duties, the direction of the operations has been assigned to another officer of engineers, by whom they will be commenced on the completion of the machinery, which has been somewhat delayed by the failure of the contractors.

36. *Cape Fear river, North Carolina.*—To avoid, if possible, imposing new duties on the superintending engineer at Oak island, it was at first proposed to place the operations for improving the navigation of this river under the direction of the State authorities, but the Board of Internal Improvements of North Carolina having requested that a different course might be pursued, they were afterwards given in charge to the above-mentioned officer, who has made suitable arrangements for carrying them on. The lateness of the season at which he was put in charge, and the unhealthiness of the river shores in the summer, has prevented the accomplishment of much work previously to the 30th September last.

37. *Inland passage between the St. Mary's river, Georgia, and St. John's river, Florida.*—The operations for improving this navigation have been satisfactorily carried on during the last season, and it is expected that, by the middle of December, they will be completed as far as the available funds will suffice for that object. The additional sum estimated for is intended to cover the expenses of superintendence and other contingencies.

38. *St. Mark's river, Florida.*—For want of a suitable agent to conduct the work for improving the navigation of this river, nothing has yet been done towards that object.

39. *Apalachicola river, Florida.*—On the 3d of September the agent assigned to superintend the improvement of the navigation of this river reported that, in consequence of the high stage of the water throughout the summer, he had been unable to operate, but expected to do so during the months of October or November. He also states that the good effects of the work done last year have been sensibly felt in the navigation.

40. *Bay of Mobile*; 41. *Pass au Heron*; 42. *Pascagoula river.*—The operations for deepening these several channels of navigation are, for want of a sufficient number of officers, all placed under the charge of the engineer who superintends the construction of a fort a Mobile Point; the last alone is sufficient to occupy him very fully, and time has therefore been wanting for him to prepare his annual reports up to the 30th of September, and transmit them to this department. It is known, however, that a dredging machine has been in operation on each channel for some time past.

43. *Red river, Louisiana and Arkansas.*—Under the direction of the commanding engineer on the Gulf of Mexico, a careful examination of the part of this river which includes the raft was made last summer, and a project proposed for improving its navigation. An officer of infantry has since been detailed, to take charge of the operations for that purpose, which will be carried on this winter.

44. *Mississippi river.*—To conduct the operations for improving the navigation of this river with more effect, the superintendent, Captain Henry Shreve, was authorized to construct a steamboat of such strength, and furnished with such apparatus, as can be applied to the removal of snags. This boat having been completed and put in operation, has, according to the superintendent's report, fully answered the purpose. By means of its machinery, a snag or sawyer of the largest dimensions is removed in a few

minutes ; and it is expected that the continuance of the operations will go very far to effect the important and highly desirable object of freeing the navigation of the Mississippi from those dangerous impediments.

45. *Ohio river.*—The operations for improving the navigation of this river have been this year confined to deepening the channel through the "Grand Chain," near its mouth; the charge of them was entrusted to the superintendent on the Mississippi river. On the 24th of September the boats and machinery for this purpose were in readiness to take advantage of the first low stage of water in the river to commence operations.

46. *Repairs of the Cumberland road, between Cumberland and Wheeling.*—The superintendent appointed to direct this work was instructed to adopt the MacAdam system of road making, and to apply the funds to repairing the worst parts of the road, the sum appropriated being entirely inadequate to effect a complete repair of it. With respect to the manner in which these instructions have been complied with, information is expected in a few days from an officer of engineers, who is now engaged in making an inspection of the road, unless he should be prevented by snow from performing the duty assigned him.

47. *Road from Canton to Zanesville;* and 48. *Road westwardly from Zanesville, in Ohio.*—The report of operations on these roads, up to the 30th September, not having been received, no exact statement can here be made of the work done; but it is known that travelling has been admitted on the road as far as Zanesville, and that the construction of 26 miles westwardly from that place, extending to the crossing of the Ohio canal, has been contracted for and is in progress.

48. *Road through Indiana.*—Under a literal construction of the law for opening this part of the national road two commissioners were appointed to superintend it, and contracts were made, agreeably to their instructions, for *cutting off* and removing the timber and cutting down the banks so as to form as good a road as circumstances would admit of. Subsequently, however, finding that the expense of this work would absorb but a small part of the funds appropriated, the superintendents were authorized to provide for grubbing the trees from the central part of the road, which will be accordingly done. Contracts were made for opening the road entirely across the State of Indiana, and will probably be completed this winter.

50. *Road from Detroit to Chicago, Michigan Territory.*—The contracts made on this road, together with the portion finished previously to this year, will effect by the close of this year the completion of 64 miles of the road, commencing at Detroit.

51. *Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, Michigan Territory.*—Of this road seventeen miles have been put under contract, a considerable portion of it completed, and the remainder is in a state of forwardness.

52. *Road from Detroit to Saganaw, Michigan Territory.*—The construction of fifteen miles and a quarter of this road has been contracted for and is in progress

53. *Road from Detroit to Maumee.*—On the 1st of October this road was finished, except a few sections, which were to be completed by the 15th of the present month.

III.—SURVEYS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS.

Of the surveys enumerated under this head as in progress at the time of my last annual report, all have been completed and were reported to Congress last year, except the survey of the Wabash river and the examination of sites for an armory on the western waters, on which a report will be made this winter.

Those ordered at the last session of Congress are—

1. Survey of the ship channel of Penobscot river, Maine, from Whitehead to Bangor, and ascertaining the cost of improving the navigation of the same, and proper sites for spindles and buoys.

2. Survey of the Cochico branch of Piscataqua river, New Hampshire, from Dover Falls to its confluence with the Piscataqua, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of removing obstructions to navigation, and the cost.

3. Survey of North river, between Scituate and Marshfield, Massachusetts, to ascertain the expediency of removing obstructions at the mouth of the same, and to make an estimate of cost.

4. Survey of the piers erected at Sandy Bay, Massachusetts, to report the condition of the same, and what works are necessary to make a good and safe harbor at that place, together with an estimate of the cost.

5. Survey of the harbor of Bass river, between Yarmouth and Dennis, Massachusetts, to ascertain the practicability and expense of improving the said harbor.

6. Survey of the river Thames, Connecticut, with a view to improve the navigation of the same, and estimating the cost of such improvement.

7. Survey of the harbor of Westbrook, near the mouth of Connecticut river, Connecticut, with a view to the improvement of said harbor, and for ascertaining the cost of such improvement.

8. Survey of the harbor of Norwalk, Connecticut, with a view to its improvement.

9. Survey of the harbor of Stamford, Connecticut, with a view to its improvement.

10. Survey of the bars at the mouth of Sag Harbor, New York, to ascertain the best method of preventing the harbor being filled up with sand, and the cost of the same.

11. Survey of Flat Beach, alias Tucker's island, New Jersey, with a view to preserve the anchorage of the port, and to report an estimate of the cost of such improvements as may be necessary to effect those objects.

12. Survey of Deep Creek, a branch of the south branch of Elizabeth river, Virginia, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the same, and an estimate of the cost.

13. Survey of Pascotank river, North Carolina, for removing bars and obstructions in the same, and an estimate of cost.

14. Survey of the harbor of St. Augustine and the bar at or near the entrance of the same, with a view to remove the latter, and to render the access to the harbor safe at all times, and to make an estimate of the cost of accomplishing that object.

15. Survey of the water tract between Lake Pontchartrain and Mobile bay, with a view to the erection of light-houses and placing buoys.

16. Survey of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi river, with a view to the improvement of the navigation and building light-houses and buoys.

17. Survey of the entrance of the river Teche, with a view to improve and shorten the navigation of the same, and an estimate of the cost of such improvement.

18. Survey of certain sites on the Ohio river, to ascertain the practicability of erecting bridges over said river.

These surveys have been made, and the reports, some of which have already been received, will be presented as soon as practicable.

19. The surveys for continuing the location of the national road to the seat of government of Missouri have been diligently prosecuted this season. At the date of my last annual report the location had been effected as far as Vandalia; since that time experimental surveys have been made from Vandalia through St. Louis, along the south side of the Missouri, to Jefferson; thence, in returning, along the north side of the Missouri back to Vandalia, which place the commissioners expected to reach about the 25th of October. In the course of this winter, therefore, such a report may be expected as will afford the means of deciding on the most advantageous route for the road beyond Vandalia.

IV.—SURVEYS UNDER THE ACT OF THE 30TH APRIL, 1824.

The operations under this head during the year past, in addition to those reported to Congress at its last session, have been as follows:

1. Preparing copies of various maps required by the commissioners for settling the northeast boundary of the United States. Maine.

2. Surveys, with a view to connect the waters of Lake Champlain with those of the Connecticut river, by the valleys of Onion and Wills rivers. Vermont.

3. Survey, with a view to unite the Connecticut and Pemigewassett, by the valley of the Oliverian. New Hampshire.

4. Survey of a canal route from Taunton to Weymouth. Massachusetts.

5. Survey of a route for a railroad from Catskill to Ithaca. New York.

6. Survey to connect the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal by the valleys of the Big Beaver and Mahoning. Pennsylvania and Ohio.

7. Survey of the Alleghany river from French creek to Pittsburg. Pennsylvania.

8. Surveys for the location of a canal round the Muscle and Colbert shoals in the Tennessee river. Alabama.

9. Surveys for the location of a railroad from Charleston to Hamburg. South Carolina.

10. Preparation of a map of Pensacola bay. Florida.

11. Survey of the country between the Tennessee and Altamaha rivers, and preparation of a report on the same. Georgia and Tennessee.

12. Surveys of Licking and Green rivers, in Kentucky, with a view to improve their navigation.

13. Surveys, with a view to connect the waters of Lakes Erie and Michigan with those of the Ohio and Illinois rivers. Indiana.

14. Survey of a canal route to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Illinois river. Illinois.

15. Surveys of the Des Moines and Rock River rapids in the Mississippi river. Illinois.

16. Survey and examination of the concerns of the Louisville and Portland canal, made at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury. Kentucky.

17. The aid previously afforded by the department to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been continued during the year. Maryland.

The necessity of withdrawing some of the officers from the duties in which they were engaged, for the purpose of making the surveys enumerated in the preceding class, has prevented the completion of some of the reports on those of this class, which would otherwise have been rendered.

Pursuant to your instructions, the sum appropriated for surveys at the last session of Congress has been applied exclusively to the expenses under that head for the current year, and it therefore becomes necessary to present a special estimate for the payment of arrearages due for services performed in 1828, principally on surveys in Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, and for the rent of a topographical office in Georgetown, in 1826, 1827, and 1828.

V.—THE BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT

Has been occupied this year in completing the report on the Florida canal, which was presented to Congress at its last session; in preparing a project for a canal between Buzzard's and Barnstable bays, which is finished; and in drawing up instructions for some of the before-mentioned surveys. One member has also been engaged, in connexion with commissioners appointed by the President, in completing the project for a breakwater at the entrance of Delaware bay, and, as a member of the board of engineers for fortifications, in preparing plans for the defence of Pensacola bay.

VI.—THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The report of the board of visitors, a copy of which is herewith presented, and my personal inspections, combine to give perfect satisfaction as to the management of this valuable institution and its gradual amelioration. In consequence of the representations of the superintendent and the suggestions of the boards of visitors in 1828 and 1829, I have added to the usual estimates an item to cover the expenses of constructing a building for military and other exercises in bad weather and during the winter; for constructing a military laboratory, necessary for the course of artillery instruction; and also a small additional sum for completing the hospital, which will, I hope, meet with your approbation.

VII.—OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

Under an order of the Senate, a contract has been made by this department for engraving the map which accompanied the report of the Florida canal. A part of the impression ordered will be ready for distribution by the 1st of December.

In consequence of the great increase of the business of this department, which an inspection of the annual reports for several years past exhibits, two additional clerks are necessary for the prompt and efficient discharge of the duties of this office. An estimate for their salary is therefore submitted. From the same considerations have also resulted the frequent representations that have been made by the chief engineer of the necessity of increasing the number of officers by whom the operations intrusted to this department are conducted. On this subject I shall have the honor to present to you a special report.

All of which is respectfully submitted by, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT, *Brigadier General, Chief Engineer.*

A.—*Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, for the year ending September* 30, 1829, *in which the funds which had accrued within that period, and the manner of their accruing, are stated and accounted for by showing their application; and showing, also, the amounts expended upon the several works under construction.*

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1829, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.				Cost of the several works on September 30, 1829.	Remarks.
	From appropriations for 1829.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the treasury, and those remaining in the hands of agents, September 30, 1829, and amounts refunded, &c.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied, corresponding with accounts rendered to September 30, 1829.	Amount undrawn from the treasury on October 1, 1829.	Balances in the hands of agents on October 1, 1829.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
FORTIFICATIONS.									
Fort Adams	$100,000 00	$21,554 15	$121,554 15	$101,229 61	$16,960 94	$3,363 60	$121,554 15	$439,675 46	
Fort Hamilton	100,000 00	10,713 40	110,713 40	81,779 16	27,350 00	1,584 24	110,713 40	354,234 23	
Fort Monroe	100,000 00	43,173 61	143,173 61	123,766 54	11,900 00	8,207 07	143,173 61	1,457,481 09	
Fort Calhoun	100,000 00	28,360 14	128,360 14	112,558 69	21,500 00	....	134,058 69	928,059 00	Due agent, $5,698 55, including 3d quarter 1828.
Fort Macon	60,000 00	27,855 30	87,855 30	69,622 92	14,875 00	3,357 38	87,855 30	156,992 62	
Fort, Oak Island	62,834 00	27,824 90	90,658 90	66,513 87	21,597 58	2,547 45	90,658 90	203,688 97	
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina	75,000 00	25,000 00	100,000 00	10,149 03	87,500 00	2,350 97	100,000 00	10,149 03	
Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia	75,000 00	25,000 00	100,000 00	5,241 74	94,700 00	58 26	100,000 00	5,241 74	Accts. rendered to end of 2d qr.
Fortifications at Mobile Point, Alabama	100,000 00	10,303 06	110,303 06	82,654 21	.....	27,648 85	110,303 06	690,429 90	Do. do.
Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida	75,000 00	46,000 00	121,000 00	63,181 51	51,000 00	6,818 49	121,000 00	67,181 80	
Fort at Chef Menteur, Louisiana, (void)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Fort Jackson, Louisiana	16,000 00	48,767 00	64,767 00	47,652 23	192 00	16,922 77	64,767 00	....	
Battery at the Bayou Bienvenue, Louisiana	6,447 80	....	6,447 80	6,322 64	.....	125 16	6,447 80	96,447 80	
Tower at the Bayou Dupré, Louisiana	16,677 41	....	16,677 41	....	9,677 41	7,000 00	16,677 41	....	
Repairs at Fort Delaware	15,000 00	....	15,000 00	4,973 01	3,000 00	7,026 99	15,000 00	4,973 01	
Repairs at Fort Lafayette	33,386 70	....	33,386 70	12,254 98	11,386 70	9,745 02	33,386 70	12,254 98	
Preservation of George's Island, in Boston harbor	7,310 54	1,485 67	8,796 21	1,643 36	.....	7,152 85	8,796 21	55,130 25	
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	15,000 00	2,580 90	17,580 90	7,297 21	9,105 49	1,178 20	17,580 90	....	
	957,656 45	318,618 13	1,276,274 58	796,840 71	380,045 12	105,087 30	1,281,973 13	....	
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.									
Continuing the Cumberland road from Canton to Zanesville, Ohio, and surveying and locating the Cumberland road continued to the seat of government of the State of Missouri.	....	170,094 33	170,094 33	117,527 93	52,253 82	312 58	170,094 33	552,433 60	
Constructing the Cumberland road westwardly from Zanesville, in the State of Ohio	100,000 00	....	100,000 00	361 37	81,900 00	17,738 63	100,000 00	361 37	
Opening the Cumberland road located through the State of Indiana	50,000 00	....	50,000 00	800 00	49,200 00	....	50,000 00	800 00	
Repairing bridges, walls, and other works on the Cumberland road, east of Wheeling	100,000 00	....	100,000 00	22,114 74	29,263 58	48,621 68	100,000 00	22,114 74	Accts. rendered to end of 2d qr.
Constructing the road from Detroit to Maumee	....	6,743 39	6,743 39	5,235 63	....	1,507 76	6,743 39	36,392 24	
Constructing the road from Detroit to Chicago, as far as the boundary line of Indiana	8,000 00	8,828 30	16,828 30	6,128 98	5,750 00	4,949 32	16,828 30	25,300 68	

A.—*Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.*—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1829, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.				Cost of the several works on September 30, 1829.	Remarks.
	From appropriations for 1829.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the treasury, and those remaining in the hands of agents, September 30, 1828, and amounts refunded, &c.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied, corresponding with accounts rendered to September 30, 1829.	Amount undrawn from the treasury on October 1, 1829.	Balances in the hands of agents on October 1, 1829.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
Constructing the road from Detroit to Saginaw bay	$10,000 00	.....	$10,000 00	$2,207 27	$6,850 00	$942 73	$10,000 00	$2,207 27	
Constructing the road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	1,985 50	11,850 00	1,164 50	15,000 00	1,985 50	
Improving the navigation of the Ohio river	.....	$16,791 09	16,791 09	6,952 39	5,000 00	4,838 70	16,791 09	20,161 30	
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	50,000 00	74,435 56	124,435 56	55,208 41	33,265 28	35,961 87	124,435 56	105,772 85	
Improving the navigation of the Red river through or around that part of it called the Raft	.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	353 25	23,500 00	1,146 75	25,000 00	353 25	
Deepening the bar at the mouth of Pascagoula river	.....	25,500 00	25,500 00	1,276 39	17,500 00	6,723 61	25,500 00	1,276 39	
Removing obstructions in the Apalachicola river, Florida	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	
Deepening the inland passage, or present channel for navigation, between the St. John's river, in Florida, and St. Mary's harbor, in Georgia.	.....	13,500 00	13,500 00	454 75	7,000 00	6,045 25	13,500 00	454 75	Accts. rendered to end of 2d qr.
Deepening the channel through Pass au Heron, near the bay of Mobile	.....	18,000 00	18,000 00	8,644 69	8,650 00	685 31	18,000 00	8,664 69	
Improving the harbor of Mobile	20,000 00	9,394 22	29,394 22	8,837 42	20,321 22	235 58	29,394 22	9,443 20	Do. do.
Improving the harbor of St. Mark's	6,500 00	.....	6,500 00	.....	6,500 00	.....	6,500 00	.....	Due agent, $60.
Removal of shoals forming obstructions to the navigation near Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina.	21,000 00	20,000 00	41,000 00	216 87	29,000 00	11,783 13	41,000 00	216 87	
Removing the sand-bar at or near the mouth of Merrimack river, by erecting piers or other works, Massachusetts.	.....	32,100 00	32,100 00	28,056 72	2,100 00	1,943 28	32,100 00	28,056 72	
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river between the town of Wilmington and its mouth.	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	857 31	13,240 00	5,902 69	20,000 00	857 31	
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, Ohio	6,940 25	2,159 77	9,100 62	4,516 34	3,428 57	1,155 11	9,100 62	16,760 07	
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Cunningham creek, Ohio	2,956 00	679 68	3,635 68	2,460 73	.....	1,174 95	3,635 68	5,298 81	
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Huron river, Ohio	5,935 00	1,737 90	7,672 90	6,935 57	.....	737 33	7,672 90	14,611 02	
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Grand river, Ohio	.....	8,570 62	8,570 62	5,913 15	.....	2,657 47	8,570 62	13,097 64	Accts. rendered to end of 2d qr.
Improving Cleveland harbor, Ohio	12,179 00	4,699 35	16,878 35	10,785 11	4,179 00	1,914 24	16,878 35	16,085 76	
Removing the sand-bar at or near the mouth of Black river, Ohio	.....	6,904 66	6,904 66	6,806 33	.....	98 33	6,904 66	7,401 67	
Improving the navigation of Conneaut creek, Ohio	7,500 00	.....	7,500 00	3,900 80	2,875 00	724 20	7,500 00	3,900 80	
Building piers at the mouth of Oswego harbor, New York	7,472 00	23,640 28	31,112 28	20,961 59	10,150 69	.....	31,112 28	40,253 34	
Building pier adjacent to a pier at Buffalo, New York	.....	21,259 51	21,259 51	20,242 61	.....	1,016 90	21,259 51	48,189 10	
Erection of piers at the mouth of Dunkirk harbor, New York	9,812 75	2,217 68	12,030 43	11,473 17	1,398 75	.....	12,871 92	17,414 00	Due agent, $841 49.
Extending the pier at Black Rock harbor, New York	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	26,297 10	3,555 00	147 90	30,000 00	26,297 10	
Removing obstructions at the entrance of Big Sodus bay, Lake Ontario, New York	12,500 00	.....	12,500 00	7,395 49	5,074 00	30 51	12,500 00	7,395 49	
Improving the navigation of Genesee river, New York.	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	7,167 95	2,717 00	115 05	10,000 00	7,167 95	
Improving the harbor of Saco, Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Removing obstructions to the navigation of the Kennebec river at Lovejoy's Narrows, Maine.	.....	7,500 00	7,500 00	.....	6,000 00	1,500 00	7,500 00	.....	Commenced in third quarter; accounts not rendered.

A.—*Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.*—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1829, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.				Cost of the several works on September 30, 1829.	Remarks.
	From appropriations for 1829.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the treasury, and those remaining in the hands of agents, September 30, 1829, and amounts refunded, &c.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied, corresponding with accounts rendered to September 30, 1829.	Amount undrawn from the treasury on October 1, 1829.	Balance in the hands of agents on October 1, 1829.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
Removing obstructions to the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river, Maine	.....	$5,965 29	$5,965 29	$3,689 75	$1,930 00	$345 54	$5,965 29	$5,724 46	
Repairing the pier on the eastern side of the channel at the entrance of Kennebunk river, Me.	$5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	1,000 00	4,000 00	5,000 00	.....	Commenced in third quarter: accounts not rendered.
Preservation of Deer island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts	.....	87,000 00	87,000 00	58,672 13	26,990 00	1,337 87	87,000 00	58,672 13	
Improving Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts	.....	2,818 07	2,818 07	2,218 58	.....	559 49	2,818 07	10,090 51	
Preservation of the point of land forming Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	.....	Not commenced.
Extending the pier, on which the light-house is built, at the entrance of Edgartown harbor, Massachusetts.	2,500 00 1,225 27	.....	3,725 27	3,639 00	.....	86 27	3,725 27	3,639 00	
Removing the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Nantucket, Massachusetts	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	17,912 21	11,878 00	209 79	30,000 00	17,912 21	
Erecting piers or other works at or near Stonington harbor, Connecticut	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	13,074 12	5,669 86	1,256 02	20,000 00	13,074 12	
Improving the navigation of Mill river, Connecticut	6,097 00	.....	6,097 00	3,329 27	2,156 00	611 73	6,097 00	3,329 27	
Erecting a pier and beacon thereon, at or near a ledge of rocks called Allen's rocks, in Warren river, Rhode Island.	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	3,811 44	415 00	.....	4,226 44	3,811 44	Due agent, $226 44.
Deepening the channel leading into Presque Isle bay, and closing the breach made in the peninsula, Pennsylvania.	7,390 25	.....	7,390 25	6,496 53	403 25	490 47	7,390 25	41,719 96	
Completing a pier at the entrance of La Plaisance bay, Michigan Territory	2,318 00	4,066 92	6,384 92	.....	407 11	5,977 81	6,384 92	.....	Accounts not rendered.
Building piers in the River Delaware at New Castle	.....	15,077 32	15,077 32	13,951 57	.....	1,125 75	15,077 32	28,874 25	
Repairing the old piers at New Castle, Delaware	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	2,919 49	.....	80 51	3,000 00	2,919 49	
Repairing public piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin	.....	4,411 67	4,411 67	1,233 85	.....	3,177 82	4,411 67	1,235 18	
Repairing piers at Marcus Hook, filling up the sluice between said piers, and improving the harbor of Marcus Hook.	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	3,550 76	.....	1,449 24	5,000 00	3,550 76	
Survey of a route for a canal from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, (void)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Survey of the harbor of Nantucket	.....	55 88	55 88	55 88	.....	.....	55 88	300 00	
Survey of Genesee river and harbor, New York	.....	300 00	300 00	156 05	.....	143 95	300 00	156 05	
Survey of the mouth of Sandy Creek, on Lake Ontario	.....	300 00	300 00	127 44	.....	172 56	300 00	127 44	
Survey and examination of the southern shore of Lake Ontario, in New York, between Genesee and Oswegatchie.	.....	400 00	400 00	390 53	.....	9 47	400 00	390 53	
Survey at the mouth of Sag Harbor, to ascertain the best method of preventing the harbor being filled up with sand.	150 00	.....	150 00	102 03	.....	47 97	150 00	102 03	
Survey of the ship-channel of Penobscot river from Whitehead to Bangor, Maine	300 00	.....	300 00	286 66	.....	13 34	300 00	226 66	

A.—*Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.*—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1829, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.				Cost of the several works on September 30, 1829.	Remarks.
	From appropriations for 1829.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the treasury, and those remaining in the hands of agents, September 30, 1828, and amounts refunded, &c.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied, corresponding with accounts rendered to September 30, 1829.	Amount undrawn from the treasury on October 1, 1829.	Balances in the hands of agents on October 1, 1829.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
Survey of the Cochico branch of Piscataqua river from Dover Falls to its confluence with the Piscataqua, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of removing obstructions to the navigation, New Hampshire.	$60 00	.....	$60 00	.....	.....	$60 00	$60 00	.....	Accounts not received.
Survey of North river, below Scituate and Marshfield, to ascertain the expediency of removing obstructions to the mouth of the same, Massachusetts	180 00	.....	180 00	$171 25	.....	8 75	180 00	$171 25	
Examining piers erected at Sandy Bay, Massachusetts.....	150 00	.....	150 00	113 15	.....	36 85	150 00	113 15	
Survey of the harbor of Bass river, between Yarmouth and Dennis, to ascertain the practicability and expense of improving the said harbor, Massachusetts.	150 00	.....	150 00	149 93	.....	7	150 00	149 93	
Survey of the river Thames, with a view to improve the navigation of the same, Connecticut.	150 00	.....	150 00	149 91	.....	9	150 00	149 91	
Survey of the harbor of Westbrook, near the mouth of Connecticut river, with a view to the improvement of said harbor.	130 00	.....	130 00	46 50	.....	83 50	130 00	46 50	
Survey of the harbor of Norwalk, with a view to its improvement, Connecticut	80 00	.....	80 00	53 00	.....	27 00	80 00	53 00	
Survey of the harbor of Stamford, with a view to its improvement.....	100 00	.....	100 00	77 83	.....	22 17	100 00	77 83	
Surveying the obstructions to the navigation of the Wabash river, between its mouth and Eel river, Indiana.	.....	$500 00	500 00	175 42	.....	324 58	500 00	175 42	
Surveying Flat Beach, alias Tucker's island, between Old and New Inlet, New Jersey.....	100 00	.....	100 00	39 95	.....	60 05	100 00	39 95	
Survey of Deep creek, a branch of the south branch of Elizabeth river, Virginia.....	80 00	.....	80 00	22 60	.....	57 40	80 00	22 60	
Survey of Pascotank river, with a view to the removal of obstructions, North Carolina....	80 00	.....	80 00	44 25	.....	35 75	80 00	44 25	
Survey of the harbor of St. Augustine, and the bar at or near the entrance of the same, Fla.	300 00	.....	300 00	.....	.....	300 00	300 00	.....	Survey made; accounts not rec'd.
Survey of the entrance of the river Teche, with a view to improve and shorten the navigation of the same, Louisiana.	200 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....	200 00	200 00	.....	Survey made; appropriation not used.
Survey at the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi river, with a view to improvement in the navigation, and building light-houses and placing buoys.	500 00	.....	500 00	413 26	.....	86 74	500 00	413 26	
Survey of the Waters tract, between Lake Pontchartrain and Mobile bay, with a view to the erection of light-houses and placing buoys.	200 00	.....	200 00	175 00	.....	25 00	200 00	175 00	
Survey of the river and harbor of St. Mark's, Florida.....	.....	500 00	500 00	390 37	$197 25	.....	587 62	390 37	Due agent, $87 62.
Surveys under the act of Congress of April 30, 1824, with a view to internal improvements..	30,000 00	9,721 83	39,721 83	31,183 72	1,538 59	6,999 52	39,721 83	190,028 89	
	601,735 52	660,873 32	1,262,608 84	571,018 99	498,606 97	194,198 43	1,263,824 39	.....	
MILITARY ACADEMY.									
For the quartermaster's department, Military Academy.....	27,925 11	16,425 30	44,350 41	32,694 17	.....	11,656 24	44,350 41	.....	

B.

Exhibiting the works projected by the board of engineers which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

FIRST CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Designation of the works	Estimate of their cost.
Fort St. Philip, Louisiana	$77,810 79
Fort at Sollers's Point Flats, Patapsco river	673,205 44
Fort Tompkins, New York	420,826 14
Redoubt in advance of Fort Tompkins, New York	65,162 44
Fort at Wilkins's Point, New York	456,845 51
Fort at Throg's Point, New York	471,181 53
Fort at Dumpling's Point, Rhode Island	759,946 57
Fort at Rose island, Rhode Island	82,411 74
Dikes across west passage, Narraganset Roads	205,000 00
For the defence of Boston harbor:	
Fort on George's island	458,000 00
Fort on Nantasket Head	539,000 00
Lunette in advance of ditto	79,000 00
Redoubt No. 2, in advance of ditto	32,000 00
Redoubt No. 1, on Hog island, in advance of ditto	29,000 00
Dike across Broad Sound Passage	140,000 00
Cutting of the summit of Gallop island	2,429 51
Works for the defence of Conanicut island, Narraganset bay, Rhode Island	220,053 43
	4,531,873 10

SECOND CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AT A LATER PERIOD.

Fort at Grand Terre, in Louisiana	$264,517 52
Tower at Pass au Heron, bay of Mobile	16,677 41
Fort at Hawkins's Point, Patapsco river	244,337 14
Fort at St. Mary's, Potomac river	205,602 33
Fort opposite the Pea Patch, Delaware river	347,257 71
Fort at the Middle Ground, outer harbor of New York	1,681,411 66
Fort at East Bank, outer harbor of New York	1,681,411 66
Fort Hale, Connecticut	31,815 83
Fort Wooster, Connecticut	27,793 34
Fort Trumbull, Connecticut	77,445 21
Fort Griswold, Connecticut	132,230 41
Fort on Fort Preble Point, Portland harbor, Maine	103,000 00
Fort on House island, Portland harbor, Maine	32,000 00
Fort Pickering, Salem	116,000 00
Fort for Naugus Head, Salem	35,000 00
Fort Sewall, Marblehead	116,000 00
Fort for Jack's Point, Marblehead	96,000 00
Fort on Bald Head, North Carolina	120,000 00
Fort on Federal Point, North Carolina	12,000 00
	5,340,500 22

THIRD CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AT A REMOTE PERIOD.

The rafts to obstruct the channel between Fortress Monroe and Fort Calhoun	$240,568 00
Fort, Craney Island Flats	258,465 00
Fort at Newport News	244,338 14
Fort on Naseway Shoal	673,205 44
For the defence of Patuxent river:	
Fort on Thomas's Point	173,000 00
Fort on Point Patience	164,000 00
Fort on the Narrows of Penobscot river, Maine	101,000 00
	1,854,575 58

Recapitulation.

1st class, 17 works	$4,531,873 10
2d class, 19 works	5,340,500 22
3d class, 7 works	1,854,575 58
	11,726,948 90

Remarks.

The classification in this table, distinguishing three periods, exhibits the works enumerated in the order of their efficiency to meet the earliest possible emergency.

Statement showing the amount of money drawn from the treasury and remitted to the officers and agents disbursing under the Engineer department from the 1st of October, 1828, to the 30th September, 1829, inclusive, and the amount of accounts rendered by each within the same period.

Names.	On what account.	Am't remitted on each account or appropriation.	Am't of accounts rendered	Remarks.
Gen. C. Gratiot	Fortress Monroe	$124,100 00	$123,766 54	
	Fort Calhoun	96,200 00	112,558 69	
	Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	3,115 80	5,384 02	
Col. Joseph G. Totten	Fort Adams	96,995 68	101,229 61	
Lieut. Colonel S. Thayer	Quartermaster's department of the Military Academy	27,925 11	32,694 17	
Major S. Babcock	Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia	5,300 00	5,242 64	
Major R. E. DeRussy	Fort Hamilton	74,389 56	81,779 16	
	Repairs at Fort Lafayette	22,000 00	12,254 98	
	Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	500 00	244 73	
Major T. W. Maurice	Removing sand-bar at mouth of Black river	6,500 00	6,806 33	
	Building piers at Buffalo harbor	13,106 00	19,142 61	
	Building piers at Dunkirk harbor	11,414 00	11,473 17	
	Building piers at Black Rock harbor	26,445 00	26,297 10	
	Building piers at La Plaisance bay	2,000 00	----------	
	Closing breach in peninsula at Presque Isle bay	6,987 00	6,496 53	
	Surveys of Genesee river	300 00	156 05	
	Surveys of Sandy creek	300 00	127 44	
	Surveys of south shore of Lake Ontario	400 00	390 53	
	Survey relating to internal improvements under act of April 30, 1824	----------	199 95	
Capt. I. L. Smith	Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	362 22	422 72	
	Survey of Wabash river	500 00	175 42	
	Surveys in relation to internal improvements under act of April 30, 1824	350 00	329 26	
Capt. George Blaney	Fort at Oak island	66,882 00	66,513 87	
	Improving navigation of the Cape Fear river below Wilmington	6,760 00	857 31	
Capt. W. H. Chase	Fortifications at Pensacola	70,000 00	63,181 51	
	Tower at Bayou Dupré	7,000 00	----------	
	Battery at Bayou Bienvenue	6,447 80	6,322 64	
	Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	500 00	207 00	
	Improving the navigation of Red river	1,500 00	353 25	
	Survey of the mouth of the river Teche	200 00	----------	
	Survey of water tract between Lake Pontchartrain and Mobile bay	200 00	175 00	
Capt. R. Delafield	Fort Jackson	65,556 00	47,652 23	
	Survey of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi river	500 00	413 26	
Lieut. And. Talcott	Survey of Deep creek	80 00	22 60	
	Survey of Pascotank river	80 00	44 25	
Lieut. Wm. A. Eliason	Fort Macon	48,853 60	69,622 92	
	Removing obstructions to the navigation near Ocracoke inlet	12,000 00	216 87	By Lieut. Dutton.
Lieut. C. A. Ogden	Fort at Mobile Point	100,000 00	82,654 21	
	Improving the harbor of Mobile	3,520 00	8,537 42	
	Deepening the channel, Pass au Heron	9,350 00	8,664 69	
	Deepening the bar at the mouth of Pascagoula river	----------	1,276 39	By Capt. Chase, $254 75; by Lieut. C. A. Ogden, $1,021 64.
Lieut. H. Brewerton	Fortifications at Charleston	12,500 00	10,149 03	
	Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	20 00	20 00	
Lieutenant S. Tuttle	Repairs at Fort Delaware	12,000 00	4,973 01	
	Building piers at New Castle	14,895 99	13,951 57	
	Repairing piers at New Castle	3,000 00	2,919 49	
	Repairing piers at Marcus Hook	5,000 00	3,550 76	
	Repairing piers at Port Penn, &c	----------	1,233 85	
Lieut. Col. J. Anderson	Survey of Penobscot river	300 00	286 66	
	Survey of Piscataqua river	60 00	----------	
	Survey of North river	180 00	171 26	
	Survey of Bass river	150 00	149 93	
	Surveys relating to internal improvements under act of April 30, 1824	----------	534 50	Transferred to Lieut. Prescott, $242 00.
Lieut. Col. J. J. Abert	------do------do------	----------	792 31	Transferred to Dr. Howard, $480 00.
Lieut. Col. J. Kearney	------do------do------	2,700 00	939 77	Second and third quarters not received.

Statement showing the amount of money drawn from the treasury, &c.—Continued.

Names.	On what account.	Am't remitted on each account or appropriation.	Am't of accounts rendered.	Remarks.
Lieut. Col. P. H. Perrault	Surveys relating to internal improvements under act of April 30, 1824	$200 00	$1,214 58	
	Survey of Florida canal	513 09	990 65	
	Survey of the harbor of St. Augustine.	300 00	----------	
Major W. T. Poussin	Surveys in relation to internal improvements under act of April 30, 1824	780 00	1,345 65	
Major H. Bache	do do	500 00	1,284 38	
	Survey of Sag harbor	150 00	102 03	
	Survey of river Thames	150 00	149 91	
	Survey of harbor of Westbrook	130 00	46 50	
	Survey of harbor of Norwalk	80 00	53 00	
	Survey of harbor of Stamford	100 00	77 83	
	Survey of Tucker's island	100 00	39 95	
	Examining piers at Sandy bay	150 00	113 15	
Captain J. D. Graham	Surveys relating to internal improvement under act of April 30, 1824	1,600 00	1,549 25	
Major M. Mason	Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	700 00	142 48	
Major H. Whiting	Road from Detroit to Chicago	8,000 00	4,350 00	
	Road from Detroit to Maumee	5,900 00	5,235 63	
	Road from Detroit to Saginaw bay	3,150 00	2,207 27	
	Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot	3,150 00	1,985 50	
Captain J W. Ripley	Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	750 00	213 84	
Lieut. William H. Swift	Surveys relating to internal improvements under act of April 30, 1824	691 00	1,083 58	
Lieut. William Turnbull	do do	1,200 00	81 47	Refunded, $1,000; transferred to Dr. Howard, $200.
Lieut. Jona. Prescott	do do	475 00	364 36	Deposited, $56 68.
	Extending pier at Edgartown harbor	3,725 27	3,639 00	
	Removing bar at harbor of Nantucket.	18,122 00	17,912 21	
	Survey of Nantucket harbor	----------	55 88	
Lieut. E. S. Sibley	Road from Detroit to Chicago	2,250 00	1,778 98	
Lieut. N. B. Buford	Surveys relating to internal improvement under act of April 30, 1824	----------	148 50	
Dr. William Howard	do do	8,400 00	5,377 53	3d qr. not received.
William Jerome	do do	5,000 00	7,824 17	
H. Stansbury	do do	6,663 68	6,996 68	
Thomas B. Smith	Preservation of George's island	7,310 54	1,643 46	
	Preservation of Deer island	60,010 00	58,672 13	
Joseph Shriver	Locating the Cumberland road to the seat of government of Missouri	4,800 00	7,172 44	
Caspar W. Wever	Cumberland road between Canton and Zanesville	55,000 00	60,176 82	
James Hampson	do do	46,236 91	46,236 91	
	Cumberland road west of Zanesville	18,100 00	361 37	
H. Johnson and J. Milroy	Cumberland road through Indiana	800 00	800 00	
Valentine Giesy	Cumberland road east of Wheeling, (repairs)	70,000 00	21,378 32	Acc't 3d qr. not rec'd.
H. M Shreve	Improving navigation of the Ohio river.	10,000 00	6,104 98 5,161 30	By Mr. Courtnay. By H. M. Shreve.
	Improving navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	52,325 00	55,208 41	
D. B. Macomb	Removing obstructions in the Apalachicola river	1,500 00	----------	
	Survey of the river and harbor of St. Mark's	302 75	390 37	
Colonel J. Gadsden	Deepening the inland navigation between the St. Mary's, in Georgia, and St. John's river, Florida	6,500 00	5,454 75	
	Improving the harbor and river of St. Mark's	----------	60 00	
Thomas M. Clark	Improving navigation at the mouth of Merrimack river	30,000 00	28,056 72	
M. Hubbard	Removing obstructions in Ashtabula creek	4,000 00	4,516 34	
A. Wheeler	Removing obstructions in Cunningham creek	2,956 00	2,460 73	
J. Wright	Removing obstructions in Huron river.	5,935 00	6,935 57	
A. W. Walworth	Removing obstructions in Cleveland harbor	8,000 00	10,785 11	
H. Phelps	Removing obstructions in Grand river	5,935 11	5,913 15	
A. Dart	Removing obstructions in Conneaut creek	4,625 00	3,900 80	
D. Hugunin, jr	Piers at Oswego	20,961 59	20,961 59	
General J. G. Swift	Removing obstructions at Big Sodus bay	7,426 00	7,395 49	
	Improving navigation of Genesee river.	7,283 00	7,167 95	
Peter Grant	Removing obstructions in Kennebec river	1,500 00	----------	
Thomas Leigh	Removing obstructions in Piscataqua river	3,570 00	3,689 75	
B. Palmer	Repairing piers at Kennebunk river	4,000 00	----------	

Statement showing the amount of money drawn from the treasury, &c.—Continued.

Names.	On what account.	Am't remitted on each account or appropriation.	Am't of accounts rendered.	Remarks.
Lot Gage	Improving Hyannis harbor	$1,650 00	$2,176 73 81 85	By William Lewis.
Gurdon Trumbull	Piers at Stonington harbor	14,330 14	13,074 12	
Jer. Sturgess	Improving navigation of Mill river	3,941 00	3,329 27	
John Stockford	Pier in Warren river	3,585 00	3,811 44	
H. Steel	Improving Sackett's Harbor		240 77	
L. Bartlett	Repair of Plymouth beach		55 89	
D. Granger	Improving harbor of Saco, Maine		2,535 95	
		1,504,998 84	1,405,833 65	

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, *West Point, June*, 1829.

SIR: Having been invited by you to attend the examination of the cadets of this institution as a board of visitors for the present year, and having in that capacity completed our observations and inquiries, we beg leave to submit to your consideration the result of our labors.

The examination commenced with the mathematical department, and nothing could surpass the proficiency of the cadets in whatever was connected with the science of calculation. The most complicated diagrams and figures were drawn with the greatest neatness, dexterity, and precision, and all the required demonstrations, however elaborate or involved, were conducted with a promptitude and correctness which quite astonished some members of the board of visitors whose previous experience enabled them to judge of such exhibitions. Nor could there be a fallacy in this, or, indeed, in any other part of the examination, since, in addition to the questions proposed by the examining professor, many queries, and some of them of the most abstruse character, were propounded by the visitors themselves. All were answered with equal readiness, propriety, and exactness.

In engineering, military and civil, the attainments of the cadets were no less satisfactory. In reference to military operations, the mode was exhibited of constructing and arming fortifications, whether permanent or temporary, and whether such works were designed for attack or defence either in the field or on the sea-coast.

In the civil department was stated the manner of collecting and preparing the various materials used in masonry and carpentry; in architecture, ornamental and useful; in the structure of roads, bridges, and railroads; in remedying the obstructions in rivers; and in the formation of canals and artificial harbors.

While on the subject of engineering, however, the visitors are bound to remark that, at present, the civil branch of the science can be more thoroughly taught than the military; the models, &c., belonging to the former being more complete than those appertaining to the latter. But this school is, primarily and essentially, military. To secure, consequently, not only the equality, but the just superiority of military engineering, the visitors would recommend that the appropriation which has been for some years annual, be continued for the purchase of models and the employment of a modeller. If this be done for a short time, whatever may be requisite will be obtained, and then the expenditure may cease.

To the mathematical sciences, and their various and important applications, succeeded natural philosophy, embracing mechanics, optics, electricity, magnetism, and astronomy. On these several subjects the acquirements of the cadets were highly creditable; but two deficiencies were noticed: First, the entire omission of acoustics, they not being contained in the text-books which are used. Secondly, the course of instruction is not sufficiently practical. The laws regulating the propagation of sound are obviously connected with military manœuvres, and every cadet should be able to illustrate, by experiment, the truths which he has been taught in physical science. But this he cannot do with the apparatus at present possessed by the institution. To remedy this defect, an appropriation was made the last year, which, although judiciously disbursed, has been found inadequate, and will be in a great measure lost, unless it is further extended. The visitors, therefore, would recommend that a small sum be granted, and a very small one indeed is all that is required to complete, in this respect, the experimental department of the academy.

In ethics, natural and national law, &c., the cadets proved the excellence of the instruction which they had received, and the valuable use which they had made of that instruction. Under this head, consequently, the visitors have only to advise, first, a strict adherence to the directions of the law, as it at present stands, with regard to the subjects which the professor of this department is to teach; and secondly, that this professor have an additional assistant. This last recommendation involves an increase of expense, and would, if complied with, be every way advantageous.

In teaching French, the object is not that the cadets should speak the language with the strictest propriety of accent, but that they should be able to translate with correctness and despatch any work written in that tongue. This end the visitors think is attained.

In chemistry no regular professorship has been established by the government. Until lately an officer of the medical department of the army, specially detailed for that purpose, discharged the duties of this chair. Those duties, since the resignation of Dr. Torrey, have devolved upon Lieutenant Hopkins, and how well they have been performed the admirable preparation of his class fully evinced. For his year of toil and responsibility Mr. Hopkins receives, in addition to his ordinary pay as lieutenant, *the sum of eight and forty dollars.* Surely this statement of the fact will at once induce Congress to correct so manifest an impropriety, by erecting and endowing a professorship of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology. These sciences are exceeded by none in utility, and surpass all others in the rapidity and extent of their improvement.

While speaking of the emoluments of the professors, the visitors would remark that one of those gentlemen (the professor of natural and experimental philosophy) is much more highly paid than his

colleagues. This inadvertence, for such it is understood to be, should be rectified. All the professors should have assistants in proportion to their respective wants, and be placed upon perfect equality both as regards rank and remuneration.

In the examination hall, and daily in the field, the visitors had ample evidence of the skill and dexterity of the cadets in infantry tactics. Equal attainments were manifested in drawing. And in this department, which is fully provided with every requisite, it is worthy of observation that, on making the comparison, the class of each year surpasses that by which it was preceded.

If any one subject taught at this institution deserves superior attention, that pre-eminence, the visitors conceive, should be bestowed upon the department of artillery. The value of instruction in this department results not only from the intrinsic importance of this arm of the public defence, but from the peculiarity of the knowledge which it requires, a knowledge not to be elsewhere very readily attained. Under these impressions, the visitors are bound to state that this branch of instruction, though conducted with zeal and talent by Lieutenant Kinsley, labors under great disadvantages. In the first place, the appropriation for the erection of buildings, &c., although not exhausted, from the great economy observed in its expenditure, is nevertheless inadequate. Secondly, more time should be bestowed upon the management of great guns, the preparation of ammunition, and the study of pyrotechny generally. Lastly, merit in this department should be more highly estimated in determining the relative standing of the cadets, since those studies will always be the most eagerly pursued in which rank is conferred by proficiency.

Having thus, sir, disposed of the subjects which are taught in the academy, of the manner in which instruction on those subjects is imparted, and of the acquirements of the cadets, the visitors will next call your attention to the general concerns of the institution. And here the visitors with great pleasure remark, that the police and discipline which prevail in the establishment are admirable in themselves, and are faithfully and impartially administered. But the officers, to whom are confided such important trusts as police and discipline, labor under a difficulty which the visitors would earnestly represent cannot be too speedily and effectually removed. The evil alluded to arises in this manner: To enforce the regulations of the academy, to keep the cadet, in all things, and at all times, to his duty, is a task which admits of no relaxation, is never agreeable, and frequently becomes odious. It is not to be supposed, therefore, that officers will either seek such employment, or remain in it longer than they are obliged, unless there be something to compensate them for the irksomeness of their situation. So far is this from being the case, however, that an officer, whose days and nights are devoted to the unpleasant duties which have been mentioned, duties which, it is almost needless to say, affect not only the prosperity, but the very existence of the academy, is actually in a worse condition than if he were at his post, since his chance for promotion to staff appointments is less. And it must, too, be borne in mind that those officers who are selected for the duties of which we are speaking are precisely those whose merits would lead to the promotion mentioned. Compulsory service, consequently, on the one hand, and, what is worse, frequent changes, on the other, are unavoidable, and constitute the most serious evil to which the academy is at this time subjected. The mischief may be, in part, if not fully, remedied by a more liberal, and, it is believed, by a juster construction of the law granting officers of companies, whether captains or lieutenants, an extra pay for extra services. Than this nothing can be more proper; and, well aware of its weighty importance, the visitors cannot too strongly urge it upon your early and most favorable attention.

The management of the academy, as it regards the diet of the cadets, their supplies of clothing, necessaries, &c., has not escaped the attention of the visitors. All these subjects have been inquired into, and were found in every respect well regulated.

The last topic to which the visitors would call your attention is the wants of the institution. A large number might be easily enumerated, but the board, well knowing that a sound economy should ever characterize a wise administration, will mention but two—a house to preserve the health of the cadets, and a building for the worship of God.

With regard to the first, it is well known to all who have attended to such inquiries, that severe mental labor, without corresponding corporeal exercise, will undermine the strongest constitution. The cause of this need not be here investigated. The fact is notorious, and has been observed in this place, as well as elsewhere. True it is that many of the cadets do not die, the mortality being as low as one-sixth of one per cent. But it is believed that some, after leaving the school, have ultimately fallen victims to the sedentary habits which have unavoidably been acquired at this establishment. A calamity, moreover, of this kind, it must be remembered, is much more likely to befall those who are the most emulous of distinction. With regard to all the cadets, however, it may be averred that they are constantly tasked to the utmost in the way of mental exertion, while, from the nature of the climate, for very nearly an entire moiety of the year, they are, for all the purposes of recreation, debarred from the use of their limbs. A building sufficient for the purposes contemplated may, it is understood, be erected for some six or seven thousand dollars—a sum altogether insignificant in comparison with the magnitude and the importance of the object to be attained.

The apartment at present used for divine worship was originally designed to answer a different purpose, for which indeed it is much needed. If this were otherwise, however, more room and better accommodation are wanted for religious exercises; and a mere expression of the fact is all that the Christian rulers of a Christian people can require, where those rulers alone are competent to rectify the evil.

In conclusion, the present visitors concur with their predecessors in bearing cordial testimony to the zeal, ability, and devotedness of Colonel Thayer and the academic staff. From the colonel himself and the various gentlemen connected with him the visitors experienced individually every courtesy, civility, and attention. And the different members of the board will now return to their respective dwellings fully persuaded that this institution, even in peace, more than repays its cost to the nation. They are yet more thoroughly convinced, should the storms and perils of war assail us, that among the graduates of West

Point would still be found the appointed and efficient defenders of this our country, so favored and so beloved.

We have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servants,

PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, *President.*
J. BARNET.
W. J. WORTH, *Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.*
WILLIAM M. DAVIS.
CHRISTOPHER C. ROBBINS.
J. AUGUSTINE SMITH.
TIM. WALKER.
E. S. DAVIS.
THOS. S. BELL.
LEVI PAULING.
THOMAS CLELAND.
F. W. HATCH.
W. ROSS.
WM. LEE.

ROBERT ARCHER, *Secretary to the Board.*

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

MILITARY ACADEMY, *West Point, November* 18, 1829.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the department, "a bill making further provision for the Military Academy." The act placing the academy on its present footing was passed in April, 1812. It cannot, I think, be matter of surprise to any one that a plan for the organization of the academy drawn up so long ago as the commencement of the last war, and without the lights of experience, should be found at this time to be susceptible of great improvements. That the present organization is essentially defective in many of its parts is generally acknowledged. As to the nature of these defects, and the proper remedies, there is also a very general agreement of opinion among those who have enjoyed the advantage of witnessing the operation of the system and of making examinations on the spot. My own views on the subject are embraced in the bill now presented; other improvements, of minor importance, might be suggested, but in drawing up the bill it was my object to include in it only such provisions as were deemed indispensably necessary to the advancement of the institution. By reference to the reports of the various boards of visitors appointed to attend the annual examinations in the course of the last six years, it will be perceived that nearly every provision embraced in the bill has been discussed and recommended in some one or more of these reports. Although the provisions of the bill are many, they all, with a single exception, tend towards one object, which is, to prevent frequent changes in the corps of instructors, and thus to render it permanent and efficient. Some idea of the frequency of these changes may be inferred from the fact that of the twenty-eight instructors employed in the academy fourteen have filled their situations only one year, and not more than eight over three years. As a large body, therefore, they are measurably destitute of experience, and consequently of skill. This is the grand obstacle to the progress of the institution, although it may not be duly appreciated, except by those who are practically acquainted with the business of instruction. To remove it, I can suggest no other way than by a moderate increase of the pay of a certain portion of the instructors. The whole amount of the increase proposed is $1,807 36, which, together with the compensations of the professor of chemistry and teacher of French, as also proposed, would add to the present expenses of the academy the sum of $4,368 60, as is more particularly shown in the subjoined statement. Thus the effect of the bill would be to increase the present expenses of the academy about four per cent.; on the other hand, its effects on the condition of the institution would be more than proportionally great, or rather would be incalculable.

In the hope that the present may be deemed a favorable time for presenting the subject to the consideration of Congress, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient and humble servant,

S. THAYER, *Lieutenant Colonel, Sup. Military Academy.*

Brigadier General CHARLES GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer, Inspector of the Military Academy.*

A BILL making further provision for the Military Academy at West Point.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a professor of chemistry and mineralogy in the United States Military Academy.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the professors of the Military Academy, from and after the passing of this act, shall receive, each, the pay and emoluments allowed to the professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the teacher of the French language and teacher of drawing shall each receive the pay and emoluments of a major of infantry.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint two other teachers of the French language, who shall each receive the pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint an assistant professor of chemistry and mineralogy, who, together with the assistant professors already provided, shall, if an officer of the army, receive so much in addition to his pay and emoluments as shall equal those of a captain of infantry; and if not taken from the army, shall receive the pay and emoluments allowed to a captain of light dragoons by an act entitled "An act to raise, for

a limited time, an additional military force," passed the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all lieutenants who shall, under the direction of the President, be detailed from the army to act as instructors, assistant professors, or assistant teachers in the Military Academy, shall, after the first year, while so employed, be allowed each ten dollars per month in addition to his pay in the line.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That each officer of the army in the actual command of a company of cadets shall be entitled to receive the same additional compensation as is allowed to every officer in the actual command of a company in the army by the second section of an act entitled "An act giving further compensation to the captains and subalterns in the army of the United States in certain cases," passed the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "An act making further provision for the corps of engineers," passed the 29th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, as confines the selection of assistant professors to the corps of engineers and cadets, shall be, and is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the professors and officers attached to the Military Academy, who by law are entitled to forage, shall receive, in lieu thereof, an equivalent in money, at the rate allowed to officers of the army, (although they may not actually keep the horses for which they are allowed the forage.)

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers, professors, teachers, and their assistants, and all other persons authorized to be employed for the service of the Military Academy, shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War which are now, or which hereafter may be, established.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING BILL.

SECTION 1. The importance of a knowledge of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology to the military officer will not, it is believed, be disputed by any one. Those sciences form a part of the system of education in every military school of Europe, and have been taught (imperfectly, it must be confessed) at this institution for more than eight years, during which there have been four different persons acting as professor. Little or no improvement can be expected in this department of instruction till provision shall be made by law for a permanent professor, as recommended by various boards of visitors.

SEC. 2. The object of this section is to equalize the compensation of the professors. This may be done either by reducing the compensation of the professor of natural and experimental philosophy, or by allowing to each of the other professors one hundred and ninety-three dollars a year more than he now receives. The latter is recommended as both reasonable and expedient. The pay and emoluments of the professors, increased as proposed, would be considerably less than the salaries paid the professors at many of our colleges and universities, those, for instance, of Pennsylvania and Virginia, in which the professors receive from two to three thousand dollars a year.

SEC. 3. The considerations which I would mention in favor of this section of the bill are, the importance of French and drawing in a system of military education; the number of cadets attending to these branches, which varies in the French department from 160 to 180, and in drawing, from 120 to 140; the valuable services rendered by the able teachers who have presided over those departments, the one for fifteen and the other for eleven years; and finally, the prospect of promotion which it holds out to the under teachers, and which will, as I believe, be found necessary in order to procure competent under teachers for the moderate compensation proposed in the next section.

SEC. 4. The number of French teachers at the academy is three, (the same number that has been employed during the last twelve years,) each of whom has about 60 pupils under his charge. There is, however, no legal provision for more than one teacher.

The second teacher is employed by virtue of an order issued by the Secretary of War in February, 1818.

The third is an officer of the army detailed for that purpose. It is proper, however, to state that he performs the duty with reluctance, because he is sensible that it can be properly performed only by a native Frenchman.

SEC. 5. The object of the last clause of this section is to induce the principal assistant professor in each department to resign his army commission, that he may be connected with the institution by stronger and more durable ties than at present. As the law now stands, an assistant professor would be required to leave the academy on his promotion to a captaincy; even while a subaltern he is liable to be removed, either at the will of his superiors or at his own request. From one or the other causes such removals must frequently occur; moreover it cannot be expected that an assistant professor, who considers himself as only on temporary duty at the academy, and is looking elsewhere for promotion or a more durable situation, will pursue those peculiar studies which best fit him for the profession of a teacher, or that he will be as devoted as one whose entire views and prospects are confined to the institution.

SEC. 6 proposes to allow to lieutenants performing the duties of instructors the same extra compensation as is now allowed by the army regulations to cadets detailed to perform the same duties. Until two or three years ago these duties were almost exclusively performed by cadets, whose extra compensation amounted to twelve or fourteen hundred dollars a year; since that time the places of the cadet instructors have, agreeably to the recommendations of the boards of visitors, been gradually supplied by graduates, so that the number of the former now employed is only two, while that of the latter (in addition to the assistant professors provided for by law, and the assistant instructors of tactics) is twelve, which may be considered as the average number that will be required. Of these, *two* have been attached to the academy three years; *three* during two years; and the other *seven* since last September. According to the principle proposed in the bill, the first five only would be entitled to extra pay, although, should the bill pass, it may be calculated that, one year with another, *eight* would be entitled to the extra allowance, the total of which would be $960 a year. It must not, however, be supposed that this sum, small as it is, would be so much added to the expense of the academy, since it cannot be doubted that if the provision recommended be refused, resort must again be had to cadet instructors. The only question is, whether it shall be paid to lieutenants or to cadets—for good or for bad instruction.

SEC. 7. The provision embraced in this section having been discussed at length, and strongly recom-

mended in the report of the visitors who attended the examination in June last, any further remarks on the subject are deemed unnecessary.

SEC. 8. The provision proposed to be repealed would, in effect, become null and void by the passing of the 5th section of the bill. Indeed, that provision has never been complied with. The officers of engineers having been required elsewhere, and cadets not being qualified to discharge the duties of principal assistant professors, it became indispensably necessary to make the selection from other corps.

Statement showing the number of professors, teachers, assistant professors, and assistant teachers, at the United States Military Academy, and the amount of pay and emoluments of each.

ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT ORGANIZATION.

	Professor of natural and experimental philosophy, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel		$1,699 24
	Professor of mathematics, pay and emoluments of major		1,506 24
	Professor of engineering, pay and emoluments of major		1,506 24
(1)	Second lieutenant, acting professor of chemistry and mineralogy, $10 a month extra pay		180 00
	Chaplain and professor of geography, history, and ethics, pay and emoluments of major		1,506 24
(2)	Second lieutenant, assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, extra pay to equal pay and emoluments of captain		180 00
(2)	First lieutenant, assistant professor of mathematics, extra pay to equal pay and emoluments of captain		120 00
(2)	Second lieutenant, assistant professor of engineering, extra pay to equal pay and emoluments of captain		180 00
(3)	Two teachers of French, pay and emoluments of captains		1,724 24
	Teacher of drawing, pay and emoluments of captain		862 12
(4)	Twelve cadets, assistant professors, each $10 a month extra pay		1,440 00
	Pay and emoluments of the professor of chemistry, and of an additional teacher, as proposed in the bill	$2,561 24	
	Proposed increase of pay of the present professors, teachers, and assistants	1,807 36	
			4,368 60
			15,272 92

(1) The acting professor of chemistry and mineralogy, who is a lieutenant, is, by a regulation of the War Department, allowed ten dollars a month in addition to his pay proper.

(2) The principal assistant professor in each of the departments of mathematics, natural and experimental philosophy, and engineering, is, by law, entitled to so much in addition to his pay and emoluments (as a lieutenant) as shall equal those of a captain. This difference only is chargeable to the academy.

(3) One teacher of French only is provided for by law. The other is employed by virtue of an order issued by the Secretary of War in 1818.

(4) See remarks on the "bill" under 6th section.

ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSED ORGANIZATION.

	Professor of natural and experimental philosophy, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel	$1,699 24
	Professor of mathematics, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel	1,699 24
	Professor of engineering, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel	1,699 24
	Professor of chemistry and mineralogy, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel	1,699 24
	Chaplain and professor of geography, history, and ethics, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel	1,699 24
(1)	Second lieutenant, assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, so much extra pay as equal those of captain	180 00
(1)	First lieutenant, assistant professor of mathematics, so much extra pay as equal those of captain	120 00
(1)	Second lieutenant, assistant professor of engineering, so much extra pay as equal those of captain	180 00
(1)	First lieutenant, assistant professor of chemistry and mineralogy, so much extra pay as equal those of captain	120 00
	First teacher of French, pay and emoluments of major	1,506 24
	Second and third teachers of French, pay and emoluments of captains	1,724 24
	Teacher of drawing, pay and emoluments of major	1,506 24
	Eight lieutenants, acting assistant professors, ten dollars per month extra pay	960 00
	Four lieutenants commanding companies of cadets, ten dollars per month extra pay	480 00
		15,272 92

(1) These assistant professors are here supposed to be officers of the army as at present. Should any of them be appointed from citizens, the compensation to which each would then be entitled should be inserted in lieu of the extra compensation here charged —(See 5th section of the bill.)

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November* 18, 1829.

SIR: Pursuant to the intention expressed in closing my annual report of the last year's operations, I have now the honor to submit for your consideration my reasons for recommending an increase of the corps of engineers.

The establishment of this corps dates from the year 1794, at which time it was, however, connected with the artillery, undert he denomination of the "corps of artillerists and engineers." On fixing the peace establishment in 1802 a separate corps, consisting of sixteen officers, was organized, which, having been found insufficient for the service, was increased in 1812 to include six additional officers, making a force of twenty-two, which has constituted the corps up to this time.

Whether this number is adequate to the present wants of the service will appear by a reference to the annual report, in which nearly all the operations enumerated under the heads of fortifications and civil constructions, as well as several of the surveys, are conducted by the officers of the corps of engineers; this will more clearly be seen by an inspection of the accompanying statement, exhibiting the duties in which they were engaged during the past year. This want of officers is not now felt for the first time, but has for several years past been the subject of communications to the Secretary of War and to the Military Committees of Congress, by both of whom the required increase has been several times recommended, though the subject has never yet been discussed in either branch of the national legislature.

A reference to the proceedings of Congress since the 1st session of the 19th Congress, and especially to the Secretary of War's letter to the Military Committee, of January 10, 1826, (Document No. 153 of the House of Representatives, 1st session 19th Congress,) will show the views which have been entertained on this subject by the War Department; and the progressive increase of duties gives additional force to the arguments then advanced in favor of the proposed measure. The advantage of having these duties performed by officers educated for and permanently attached to the corps of engineers, instead of by those temporarily detailed from other corps, or by persons not attached to the military service, engaged under the pressure of the moment, is too obvious to require further illustration.

The organization proposed is that recommended by the Military Committee of the Senate, in the bill reported by them last February, a copy of which accompanies this letter. The number of officers to be added is barely sufficient for the discharge of their duties. With regard to the increase of pay, which is also proposed in the bill referred to, the measure is founded on justice and the usage of all other services. The duties of engineers in all armies are considered of the highest order of military service, and as such they are specially recognized by our 63d article of war; but in our army alone, I believe, is this acknowledgment unattended with that demonstration of it which leads government to attach a higher emolument to a more elevated branch of service, not with a view of rendering by pecuniary considerations that station more desirable, which is by such acknowledgment rendered highly so, but with a view to maintain the character of its officers by enabling men of suitable talent and acquirements to continue in the service without disregarding what is due to themselves. That this remark is not without force is proved by the fact that within three years the corps has lost by resignation four young officers, discouraged by the small prospect of promotion, or by the reflection that years of experience and service would still find them with emoluments even much inferior to those of officers who had entered the army at the same time with them in other corps. These considerations are further strengthened by the circumstances of additional expenses to which they are often exposed from the nature of their duties, and of their exclusion from the emolument attending staff appointments, which are mentioned in the letter above referred to.

The delay and expense which sometimes occur in conducting the correspondence of this department, for want of the franking privilege being extended to its chief, have caused the insertion of the last clause of the bill, which proposes such an extension.

In conclusion, I beg leave to call your attention to those parts of the letter of January 10, 1826, which relate to the organization of a topographical corps, for the reasons therein stated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT, *Brig. General and Chief Engineer.*

S. 78.—In Senate of the United States, *February* 4, 1829, introduced on leave by Mr. Benton, and read.—*February* 5, 1829, read second time and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.—*February* 12, 1829, amendment reported.

A BILL providing for the gradual increase of the corps of engineers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to add to the corps of engineers, whenever he may deem it expedient to increase the same, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first and six second lieutenants: *Provided,* That not more than three lieutenants shall be added annually, over and above the number necessary to fill vacancies which may occur in said corps, until the whole corps shall take the form and organization above prescribed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the pay and emoluments of the officers of the said corps shall be equal to those allowed to the officers of light dragoons under the act of April 12, 1808, except so far as relates to the rations allowed to the captains and subalterns by said act, in lieu of which the captains and lieutenants of said corps shall be entitled to receive the same subsistence as is now allowed to the other corps of the army; and that, in cases in which forage is not drawn in kind, the officers of the said corps shall be entitled to receive, in lieu thereof, eight dollars per month for each horse which said officers may, by their rank, be entitled to keep.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act passed the 29th day of April, 1812, entitled "An act making further provision for the corps of engineers," as provides that one paymaster shall be taken from the subalterns of the corps of engineers, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that the paymaster, so authorized and provided, be attached to the Pay department, and be in every respect placed on the footing of other paymasters of the army.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers authorized to be appointed by this act be subjec to the rules and articles of war, as they are now or may be hereafter established.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all letters and packets to and from the Chief Engineer, which may relate to his official duties, shall be free from postage.

Statement exhibiting a view of the stations and duties of the officers of the corps of engineers from October 1, 1828, to September 30, 1829.

Names.	Stations and duties.	Assistants.
Brig. Gen. C. Gratiot....	*Washington, D. C.*—Chief of the Engineer department, inspector of the Military Academy, and superintending the construction of fortifications in Hampton Roads.	Lt. A. Mordecai, Engineer department; Lieut. A. Talcott, principal assistant; Lt. Geo. Dutton and Lt. I. Mansfield, assistants at fortifications in Hampton Roads.
Col. Jos G. Totten.....	*Newport, Rhode Island.*—Member of the board of engineers, and charged with the construction of the fortifications in Newport harbor, and with the general superintendence of the following civil constructions, viz: Repairs of Plymouth beach, Massachusetts; preservation of George's island, and Deer island, in Boston harbor, Mass.; improvement of the harbors of Saco, Me.; Hyannis, Mass.; Stonington, Conn.; improvement of the navigation of Kennebec river, and of the Piscataqua river, Me.; improvement of the mouth of Merrimac river, Mass.; erection of a pier and beacon on Allen's rocks, in Warren river, R. I.; repairing pier in Kennebunk river, Me.; improving the harbors of Nantucket and Edgartown, Mass.; and Mill river, Conn.	Lieut. T. S. Brown and Lt. W. H. C. Bartlett.
Maj. S. Babcock.....	*Savannah, Georgia.*—Superintending the construction of fortifications for the defence of Savannah river.	Bvt. 2d Lieut. R. E. Lee.
Lieut. Col. S. Thayer...	*West Point, New York.*—Superintendent of the United States Military Academy.	
Maj. R. E. De Russy....	*New York.*—Superintending the construction of Fort Hamilton, and repairs at Fort Lafayette.	
Maj. T. W. Maurice....	*Erie, Pennsylvania.*—Superintending the works for deepening the channel leading into Presque Isle harbor, in Pennsylvania, and the general superintendence and direction of the following works, viz: Improvement of the harbors of Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Black Rock, in New York; Cleveland harbor, Ashtabula, Conneaut, and Cunningham creeks, Huron, Grand, and Black rivers, Ohio; and La Plaisance bay, Michigan.	
Capt. I. L. Smith	Examination of sites for bridges over the Ohio; survey of the Wabash river, from Eel river to its mouth; inspecting the Cumberland road from Canton to Zanesville; inspecting the Louisville and Portland canal, and duties relating to the examination of sites for a national armory.	
Capt. Geo. Blaney	*Smithville, North Carolina.*—Charged with the construction of fortifications for the defence of Cape Fear river, and with the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina.	
Capt. W. H. Chase.....	*Pensacola, Florida.*—Commanding engineer on the Gulf of Mexico; charged with the construction of fortifications for the defence of Pensacola, and with the direction of the improvement of Pascagoula river, until the 8th of May; the improvement of the navigation of the Red river at the raft; survey of the entrance of the river Teche, Louisiana; survey of the waters tract, between Lakes Pontchartrain and Mobile bay.	Lieut. A. H. Bowman.
Capt. R. Delafield.....	*Fort Jackson, Louisiana.*—Superintending the construction of Fort Jackson; making a survey of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and inspecting the Cumberland road from Cumberland to Wheeling.	
Lieut. T. I. Leslie... ..	*West Point, New York.*—Paymaster and treasurer of the Military Academy.....	
Lieut. Andrew Talcott..	*Old Point Comfort, Virginia.*—Chief assistant engineer at Fort Monroe and Fort Calhoun, and in making the survey of Deep creek, in Virginia, and Pasquotank river, in N. Carolina.	
Lieut. W. A. Eliason ...	*Beaufort, North Carolina.*—Superintending the construction of Fort Macon, and the improvement of the navigation near Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina, until August 1.	
Lieut. C. A. Ogden.....	*Mobile, Alabama.*—Superintending the construction of fortifications at Mobile Point; improving the harbor of Mobile; deepening the channel through the Pass au Heron, near the bay of Mobile; and deepening the bar at the mouth of Pascagoula river, from the 8th of May.	Lieut. S. Tuttle, assistant engineer until March 30.
Lieut. H. Brewerton....	*Charleston, South Carolina.*—Charged with the construction of fortifications at Charleston....	
Lieut. S. Tuttle.....	*Mobile Point, Alabama.*—Assistant engineer on fortifications at that place until 30th of March, since which time he has superintended the repairs at Fort Delaware; building and repairing piers at Newcastle, and repairing piers at Marcus Hook.	
Lieut. George Dutton ...	*Old Point Comfort.*—Assistant engineer until the 1st of August, from which time superintending the improvement of the navigation near Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina.	
Lieut. I. Mansfield.....	*Old Point Comfort.*—Assistant engineer at Forts Monroe and Calhoun.....	
Lieut. A. Mordecai.....	*Washington, D. C.*—Assistant to the chief engineer.....	
Lieut. D. H. Mahan.....	In Europe, on furlough, for the benefit of his health.....	
Lieut. A. D. Bache.....	Resigned June 1, 1829.....	
Lieut. A. H. Bowman...	*Pensacola, Florida.*—Assistant engineer; and from 1st September at Bayou Dupré, Louisiana; superintending the construction of a tower at the Bayou Dupré, Louisiana.	
Lieut. T. S. Brown	*Newport, Rhode Island.*—Assistant engineer at Fort Adams.	
Lieut. W. H. C. Bartlett.	*West Point, New York.*—Assistant professor of engineering at the Military Academy until September 1, from which time assistant engineer at Fort Adams.	
Lieut. T. S. Twiss.....	*Fort Jackson, Louisiana.*—Assistant engineer; resigned July 1, 1829.....	
Bvt. 2d Lieut. C. Mason.	*West Point, New York.*—Assistant professor in the Military Academy.....	
Bvt. 2d Lieut. R. E. Lee.	*Savannah, Georgia.*—Assistant engineer on fortifications for the defence of Savannah river....	

REPORT FROM THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 30, 1829.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a general report of the operations of this department during the past year:

Statement marked A exhibits an account of the moneys drawn from the treasury and remitted through this department during the year 1828 to disbursing officers and contractors, and also the amount of the accounts rendered and the balance remaining in the hands of each at the close of the year. By this statement it appears that the remittances during the year 1828 amounted to $990,520 27

That the accounts rendered and settled during the same period amounted to..... 977,819 24

And that the unexpended balances remaining in the hands of the several disbursing officers at the close of the year amounted to 12,701 03

The whole of which was accounted for in the first quarter of the present year.

Statement B shows the amount of funds transmitted to the several disbursing officers of this department and to contractors during the first three quarters of the present year, by which it will be seen that the total amount transmitted was	$737,569 56
And that the accounts rendered amounted to	701,151 51
Leaving an unexpended balance in the hands of disbursing officers, on the 30th September, of	36,418 05

All the accounts due up to the 30th of September last have been received from all the armories and arsenals.

Statement C exhibits an account of some of the principal articles made at the several armories and arsenals during the year ending 30th September, 1829, by which it will appear that 25,970 new muskets, with their various appendages, have been made at the armories; and that 5,875 small arms have been cleaned and repaired, and about 12,000 sets of accoutrements for small arms and 92 new gun-carriages have been made at the arsenals.

Statement D exhibits the number and description of arms, artillery, and other ordnance supplies issued by this department to the army and to the marine corps during the year ending 30th September, 1829, by which it will be seen that 3,109 small arms, (of which 1,500 new muskets and 321 Hall's rifles were furnished to the marine corps,) 36 gun-carriages, and about 1,500 sets of accoutrements for small arms, are among the principal articles issued.

Statement E exhibits an account of the expenditures made, and of the arms and artillery carriages and equipments procured under the act of 1808 for arming and equipping the militia during the year ending the 30th September, 1829. The arms procured are, 11,100 muskets; 1,960 rifles; about 6,900 sets of accoutrements for small arms, and 71 field artillery carriages, with their various equipments. The amount expended on this account was $219,074 57.

Statement F exhibits an account of the arms apportioned to each of the several States and Territories for the year 1828, and of the artillery, arms, and other military equipments distributed to the militia during the year ending September 30, 1829.

Statement G exhibits the general results of the operations of the public lead mines during the year ending 30th September, 1829, to which is appended a brief statement showing the quantity of lead made at these mines in each year from 1821 to the present time. By these statements it will be seen that the rents during the year past amounted to 1,454,131 pounds, exceeding those of the previous year upwards of 220,000 pounds.

I beg leave on this occasion to renew a proposition for the re-establishment of this department as a separate branch of the public service. This subject has been heretofore submitted to Congress, and has received the favorable consideration and support of the committees to which it has been referred. Bills for effecting the object have been proposed, and one of them was passed by the House of Representatives, but for want of time was laid over unacted upon in the Senate.

Believing it to be very important to the interests of the public service that a measure of the kind proposed should be adopted, I respectfully submit the subject again, and have to solicit for it such consideration and support as it may appear to merit.

The current service of this department involves an expenditure of nearly one million of dollars per annum, and the preservation of arms, artillery, ammunition, and other military stores to an amount of about twelve millions of dollars, together with the arming and equipping of the whole body of the militia of the United States. Under the present law these important duties are performed by persons who are only temporarily assigned to them; and since the passage of the law in 1821 one hundred and forty different officers have been assigned to their performance. That duties of this description could be more advantageously performed by persons in the constant practice of them appears too obvious to require extended remarks.

For a more detailed exposition of the views which are entertained upon this subject, I beg leave to refer to a printed report contained in the first volume of State Papers, 1st session, 20th Congress, document 1, page 94.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Statement of the money expended through the Ordnance department in the year 1828.

Stations.	AMOUNT OF SUMS REMITTED, INCLUDING THE BALANCES IN THE HANDS OF AGENTS, JANUARY 1, 1828. Appropriations. For national armories.	For arming and equipping the militia.	For arsenals.	For armament of new fortifications.	For the current expenses of the ordnance service.	Total amount remitted.	Amount expended and accounted for.	Balances remaining in the hands of disbursing officers Dec. 31, 1828.
Armory, Springfield, Mass.	$191,327 37	$1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	$192,327 37	$190,481 18	$1,846 19
Armory, Harper's Ferry, Va.	198,303 36	.....	.....	.....	$270 00	198,573 36	197,752 90	820 46
Arsenal, Augusta, Me	.....	.....	$41,054 67	.....	.....	41,054 67	41,054 67	.....
Arsenal, Vergennes, Vt.	.....	.....	9,312 70	.....	1,200 00	10,512 70	9,993 61	519 09
Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.	.....	82 19	.....	.....	3,484 81	3,567 00	3,351 90	215 10
Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.	.....	11,840 23	24,396 70	.....	12,010 20	48,247 13	46,764 56	1,482 57
Arsenal, Rome	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,604 84	1,604 84	1,571 93	32 91
Arsenal, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,300 58	3,300 58	3,186 19	114 39
Arsenal, Frankford, Pa.	.....	7,844 80	.....	.....	18,123 01	25,967 81	25,406 79	561 02
Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.	.....	19,789 60	.....	.....	18,255 87	38,045 47	37,334 26	711 21
Arsenal, Baltimore, Md.	.....	.....	900 00	$300 00	3,833 99	5,033 99	4,782 75	251 24
Arsenal, Washington, D. C.	.....	12,497 65	3,000 00	1,800 00	8,739 86	26,037 51	25,959 41	78 10
Arsenal, Fort Monroe, Va	.....	.....	.....	4,100 00	2,632 55	6,732 55	4,787 76	1,944 79
Arsenal, Richmond	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,779 99	1,779 99	1,631 99	148 00
Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.	.....	.....	29,476 55	.....	3,480 95	32,957 50	32,163 72	793 78
Arsenal, Baton Rouge, La.	.....	750 00	8,334 45	.....	7,852 15	16,936 60	14,783 37	2,153 23
Arsenal, St Louis, Mo.	.....	.....	19,218 19	.....	9,935 36	29,153 55	28,839 00	314 55
Arsenal, Detroit, Mich. Ter.	.....	.....	.....	.....	612 38	612 38	612 38	.....
Sundry contractors for cannon, small arms, &c.	.....	155,851 90	.....	145,244 71	.....	301,096 61	301,096 61	.....
Sundry persons for balances due on audited accounts.	714 40	.....	.....	.....	6,264 26	6,978 66	6,264 26	714 40
Total	390,345 13	209,656 37	135,693 26	151,444 71	103,380 80	990,520 27	977,819 24	12,701 03

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 30, 1829.

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

B.

Statement of the money expended through the Ordnance department during the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1829.

Stations.	Amount transmitted in the first, second, and third quarters of 1829, and remaining in officers' hands at the end of the year 1828.	Amount of accounts rendered in the first, second, and third quarters of 1829.	Balances remaining in officers' hands October 1, 1829.
Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts	$139,028 78	$138,486 56	$542 22
Armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia	156,649 97	156,203 98	445 99
Arsenal, Augusta, Maine	39,000 00	38,783 99	216 01
Arsenal, Vergennes, Vermont	4,219 09	4,219 09	.....
Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts	4,677 10	4,270 73	406 37
Arsenal, Watervliet, New York	28,014 33	22,679 29	5,335 04
Arsenal, Rome, New York	1,482 92	1,451 60	31 32
Arsenal, New York, New York	2,174 39	2,164 86	9 53
Arsenal, Frankford, Pennsylvania	19,011 02	18,900 72	110 30
Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	38,147 16	29,514 59	8,632 57
Arsenal, Baltimore, Maryland	1,211 24	1,141 44	69 80
Arsenal, Washington, District of Columbia	20,264 12	20,247 51	16 61
Arsenal, Fortress Monroe, Virginia	4,194 79	4,192 96	1 83
Arsenal, Richmond, Virginia	4,050 59	4,008 82	41 77
Arsenal, Augusta, Georgia	6,006 45	4,483 33	1,523 12
Arsenal, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	17,465 35	14,515 72	2,949 63
Arsenal, St. Louis, Missouri	25,314 56	12,216 79	13,097 77
Arsenal, Detroit, Michigan Territory	625 00	560 44	64 56
Arsenal, Mount Vernon, Alabama	16,200 00	14,268 45	1,931 55
Sundry contractors for cannon, small arms, &c.	203,648 59	203,648 59	.....
Lead mines	3,550 00	2,615 28	934 72
Sundry payments on audited accounts	2,634 11	2,576 77	57 34
Total	737,569 56	701,151 51	36,418 05

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 30, 1829.

C.

Statement of work done and articles procured at the armories and arsenals of the United States from October 1, 1828, *to September* 30, 1829.

MADE AND PROCURED.

25,970 muskets, complete.
32,864 screw-drivers.
70,792 flint caps.
31,500 wipers.
1,650 ball screws.
4,792 spring vices.
1,751 arm chests.
10,714 cartridge-boxes.
10,654 cartridge-box belts.
10,905 bayonet scabbards.
10,322 bayonet belts.
1,284 sword belts.
880 sabre belts.
131 cavalry cartridge-boxes.
796 holsters, pairs.
14 rifle pouches and belts.
7,928 belt plates.
2,006 rifle flasks.
1 4-pounder field artillery carriage, with equipments complete.
79 6-pounder field artillery carriages.
2 12-pounder field artillery carriages.
8 24-pounder howitzer carriages.
1 24-pounder casemate carriage.
1 mortar carriage.
3 shot, truck, and sling carts.
386 brass nave boxes.
4 sets shot gauges.
19 sets verifying instruments for cannon.
4 artillery percussion locks.
4,596 percussion primers.
815 cannon wads.
84,570 musket cartridges
100 lacquer for cannon, gallons.
149 sponges.
355 port fires.
2 press screws.
4,399 priming tubes, filled.
10,099 cartridge bags, flannel.
2,516 gun slings.
7,958 brushes and picks.

REPAIRED.

5,716 muskets.
124 rifles.
30 pistols.
5 blunderbusses.
35 gun slings.
12 field artillery carriages.
26 garrison carriages.
49 rammers and sponges.
88 ladles and worms.

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 30, 1829.

D.

Statement of artillery, small arms, accoutrements, and other ordnance stores, issued to the troops and the marine corps of the United States, from October 1, 1828, *to September* 30, 1829.

1 6-pounder brass cannon.
10 6-pounder iron cannon.
23 6-pounder field carriages, with equipments complete.
4 12-pounder field carriages, with equipments complete.
7 18-pounder siege carriages, with equipments complete.
1 24-pounder siege carriage, with equipments complete.
1 8-inch howitzer carriage, with equipments complete.
3 caissons.
2 mortar beds.
51 sponges.
1 powder measures (sets.)
1 powder funnels (sets.)
1,120 port fires.
66 bricoles.
12 prolongs.
1,562 wads.
14 gunners' haversacks.
1 gin and fall.
2 gin blocks.
2 sets rocket moulds, with drifts complete.
54 pounds slow matches.
8 pounds twine.
1,082 6-pounder cannon balls.
150 12-pounder cannon balls.
556 24-pounder cannon balls.
150 spherical case-shot.
985 cannister shot, fixed.
715 6-pounder strapped shot, fixed.
1,178 24-pounder shells.
142 8-inch shells.
100 6-pounder cannisters.
100 6-pounder cannister blocks.
100 6-pounder cannister bottoms.
1,934 pounds musket bullets.
952 pounds cartridge paper.
2,785 muskets, complete.
322 Hall's rifles, complete.
2 pistols, complete.
27 sergeants' and musicians' swords.
1,200 cartridge-boxes.
931 cartridge-box belts.
1,668 bayonet scabbards.
757 bayonet belts.
692 gun slings.
1,838 brushes and picks.
1,222 belt plates.
62 screw-drivers.
89 wipers.
30 ball screws.
21 spring vices.
17 sword belts.
321 sets rifle accoutrements, (Hall's.)
28,300 flints.
28,595 pounds powder.
234,460 musket cartridges.
14,154 priming tubes.
11,945 cartridge bags, flannel.
100 pounds sulphur.
30 pounds antimony.
184 pounds charcoal.
280 pounds pul. nitre.

6 pounds tow.	95 pounds white lead.
30 pounds thread.	6 pounds lampblack.
347 yards flannel.	5 gallons spirits turpentine.
30 gallons pitch.	6 paint brushes.
60 gallons lacquer, for cannon	1 chest carpenter's tools, complete.
63 gallons linseed oil.	5 drums.
3 gallons sperm oil.	4 fifes.

Note.—Of the above articles 1,500 muskets, 321 Hall's rifles, 321 sets of rifle accoutrements, 100 cartridge-boxes, and 100 cartridge-box belts, have been issued to the marine corps.

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 30, 1829.

E.

Statement of the arms, accoutrements, &c., procured, and of the expenditures made under the act for arming and equipping the militia from October 1, 1828, *to September* 30, 1829.

11,100 muskets.
1,600 rifles.
360 rifles, repeating.
3,006 rifle-flasks.
3,900 sets of infantry accoutrements.
910 sabre belts.
105 pairs of holsters.
71 6-pounder field artillery carriages, with equipments complete.

Expenditures, viz:

Amount paid for arms, &c	$211,449 18
Amount paid for inspection, packing boxes, storage, and distribution to the States and Territories	7,625 39
	219,074 57

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 30, 1829.

F.

Apportionment of arms to the militia for the year 1828, *under the act of* 1808 *for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia.*

States and Territories.	Date of the return.	No. of militia.	No. of arms apportioned.	Remarks.
Maine	1828	41,136	509	
New Hampshire	1828	28,440	352	
Massachusetts	1828	54,344	673	
Connecticut	1828	27,990	346	
Rhode Island	1828	9,675	120	
Vermont	1823	27,653	343	
New York	1828	172,293	2,133	
New Jersey	1823	42,300	524	
Pennsylvania	1828	177,741	2,200	
Delaware	1814	7,451	92	
Maryland	1826	40,091	496	
Virginia	1828	100,707	1,247	
North Carolina	1828	58,843	728	
South Carolina	1826	36,429	451	
Georgia	1826	39,056	483	
Kentucky	1827	70,266	870	
Tennessee	1823	42,715	529	
Ohio	1828	111,773	1,384	
Louisiana	1828	12,447	154	
Indiana	1828	42,852	530	
Mississippi	1812	5,291	65	
Illinois	1823	8,521	105	
Alabama	1827	30,000	371	
Missouri	1828	18,000	223	
Michigan	1822	1,503	19	
Arkansas	1825	2,028	25	
Florida	.....	.....	.....	No return.
District of Columbia	1828	2,272	28	
Total	.....	1,211,817	15,000	

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 30, 1829.

Statement of the arms and military equipments distributed to the militia from October 1, 1828, to September 30, 1829.

40 6-pounder brass cannon, with carriages complete.
46 6-pounder iron cannon, with carriages complete.
10,220 muskets, complete.
1,000 rifles, complete.
1,560 pistols, complete.
521 repeating rifles, (Ellis.)
480 swords.
480 sword belts.
1,404 sabres.
1,404 sabre belts.
4,297 sets of infantry accoutrements.
1,000 sets of rifle accoutrements.
380 pairs of holsters, and
80 cavalry cartridge-boxes. The whole being equal in value to 18,768 muskets.

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 30, 1829.

G.

Statement of the operations of the United States lead mines in the vicinity of Fever river and in Missouri, from September 30, 1828, to September 30, 1829.

	Fever river.	Missouri.	Total.
Pounds of lead made	13, 343, 150	1, 198, 160	14, 541, 310
Pounds of lead which have accrued as rents	1, 334, 315	119, 816	1, 454, 131
Rents remaining due September 30, 1828	.....	.....	.....
Total of rents due in the year ending September 30, 1829	1, 334, 315	119, 816	1, 454, 131
Pounds of lead received as rent in the year ending Sept. 30, 1829	1, 268, 366	119, 816	1, 388, 182
Rents remaining due September 30, 1829	65, 949	.....	65, 949

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 30, 1829.

Statement of the lead made at the United States lead mines, annually, from 1821 *to September* 30, 1829.

	Fever river.	Missouri.	Total.
Pounds of lead made from 1821 to September 30, 1823	335, 130	....	335, 130
Pounds of lead made for the year ending September 30, 1824	175, 220	....	175, 220
Pounds of lead made for the year ending September 30, 1825	664, 530	386, 590	1, 051, 120
Pounds of lead made for the year ending September 30, 1826	958, 842	1, 374, 962	2, 333, 804
Pounds of lead made for the year ending September 30, 1827	5, 182, 180	910, 380	6, 092, 560
Pounds of lead made for the year ending September 30, 1828	11, 105, 810	1, 205, 920	12, 311, 730
Pounds of lead made for the year ending September 30, 1829	13, 343, 150	1, 198, 160	14, 541, 310
Total	31, 764, 922	5, 076, 012	36, 840, 934

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 30, 1829.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November* 30, 1829.

SIR: I beg leave to submit herewith an estimate for additional appropriations for the service of the year 1830, marked H. Most of these items have been heretofore submitted in the annual estimates. But that form of submitting them being considered irregular by the Committee of Ways and Means, they were struck out of the appropriation bills and referred to another committee. By the delay thus occasioned, the matters submitted have remained unacted on. They are now therefore submitted separately from the annual estimates.

In explanation of the several items submitted, the following remarks are offered.

National armories.—Under this head the usual sum of $360,000 is inserted in the general estimate, and is necessary to continue the fabrication of arms upon the same scale as has been usual for many years past.

The additional sums required in this estimate are for additions and improvements of a permanent

character. It has been customary, heretofore, to make improvements of this kind to a limited extent from time to time, as the necessities of the armories required, from the annual appropriations. But as those now required are extensive, they cannot be made from the ordinary appropriation without materially diminishing the ordinary product of arms. As it is considered proper to continue the usual operations of the armories, and, at the same time, to make the improvements suggested, which are very necessary to the advantageous operation of the works, additional appropriations are necessary.

The five and a half acres of land proposed to be purchased at Springfield armory adjoins the land heretofore purchased. The original purchase was restricted to a very narrow slip on the margin of the stream where the water-works are placed. Much inconvenience is occasioned by this limited space, and the superintendent of the armory has sometimes been obliged to rent a part of the land. The owner of this land has hitherto been unwilling to dispose of it, except at an extravagant price. But circumstances have recently placed it in a position to be obtained at a reasonable rate; and the superintendent has secured it by a provisional agreement, which expires at the end of the next session of Congress.

The additional ground proposed to be purchased at Harper's Ferry armory is similarly situated in many respects. A plat of it is annexed, an inspection of which will show its connexion with the works there, and the importance of its being possessed by the United States. The price asked for this small tract is very high. But as the possession of it is of much importance to the public works, and as it has been ascertained that it cannot be obtained for a less sum, the item is respectfully submitted.

The erection of a new fire-proof arsenal at Springfield armory is necessary, because the storeroom is now so limited as to oblige the storage of arms in frame buildings, where property of great value is necessarily exposed to the dangers of fire.

With respect to the purchase of additional land at the Watertown arsenal I have to state that when that site was purchased its northern boundary was limited by a public road, which has since grown into disuse by the making of another road near it. The accompanying sketch exhibits the position of the tract proposed to be purchased; and it will be seen that the public buildings are situated near to one of the boundaries of the public ground. By extending the public land on that side it will secure the public buildings from the danger to be apprehended from the erection of private edifices in their immediate vicinity. It is for this purpose, and for giving a more convenient access to the public highway, that the purchase is necessary. If it be made, the old road will be included in it, as it is kept open now merely to afford a passage from the arsenal to the public highway.

Armament of new fortifications.—The amount annually appropriated for this object, for a few years past, has been $100,000. The additional sum now submitted is $150,000, making a total, if granted, of $250,000 per annum.

The amount hitherto appropriated appears to have been predicated on an estimate prepared in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed in December, 1821. That resolution required an estimate, to be limited to the new fortifications *then* completed or in progress. The estimate thus limited amounted to nearly one million of dollars; and it was proposed to provide that amount by an annual appropriation of $100,000 for ten years. This basis was subsequently adopted, and four appropriations, of $100,000 each, have been made.

But since that estimate was prepared a number of new fortifications have been commenced, and several of those formerly commenced have been completed. A statement of all the new fortifications, including those completed and those in progress, is submitted herewith, marked I. This statement exhibits in detail the number of pieces of ordnance, their calibre and description, which are required at each fortification, and the probable time when each will be completed. And it will be seen that all the works now commenced, it is expected, will be completed in 1832, and that they will require a total of 2,587 pieces of ordnance.

I submit also an estimate of the cost of the ordnance mentioned, together with the gun-carriages and equipments necessary for them; and also a supply of cannon balls and shells, marked K. The number of balls and shells stated in the estimate allows to each cannon one hundred of the former, and to each mortar fifty of the latter. This is a moderate allowance, and would not be considered sufficient for a time of war.

By this estimate it will be seen that, in addition to former appropriations, the amount yet necessary to provide a suitable armament for the fortifications mentioned is about two millions of dollars. And it is supposed that they will be completed and ready for the reception of their guns in the year 1832. To provide the requisite armament, with an annual appropriation no larger than that heretofore made, will require a period of twenty years, or until the year 1850. This would leave a portion of these fortifications unarmed, and consequently defenceless, for a period of eighteen years. With an annual appropriation of the amount now proposed, viz: $250,000, all the fortifications now completed or commenced may be fully equipped in eight years. This would extend the completion of the armaments five years beyond the time of completing the fortifications.

It should be observed that the fortifications referred to in these remarks are those only which are now erecting or have been recently finished, and have no reference to any of the projected works which have not yet been commenced. It will be seen, by reference to the statement before mentioned, that this class of works, if constructed according to the plans of the board of engineers, will require about four thousand pieces of ordnance. These are not included in the estimate or calculations now submitted.

It is presumed that a portion of these works will be commenced when those now in progress shall have been completed; as many of them are enumerated in what the board of engineers denominate the *first class*, or those most necessary to be *first constructed*, and are designed for the protection of Boston, Baltimore, and other important positions, for which no new defences have yet been provided.

It is, therefore, probable that new fortifications, which are not included in the present estimate, will be completed and in a condition to require their armaments before those which are now in progress shall be fully supplied. But whether any new works be commenced or not, the amount of the estimate now submitted will be necessary for several years. And even with that amount the supplies of ordnance will not keep pace with the finishing of new fortifications.

Saltpetre and brimstone.—No purchase of these articles has been made since 1816, nor is any now required for immediate use. The amount inserted in the estimate for this object is submitted under a conviction that it is of great importance to the public interest that provision should be made for securing an ample supply of these articles at the present time. Saltpetre and brimstone are both obtained from foreign countries. The quantity required to meet the current demands for domestic consumption in the United States is supplied entirely by importations from abroad.

The price of crude saltpetre, in the seaports of the United States, for eight or ten years past has varied from five to eight cents per pound. The fair average price may be stated at six and a half or seven cents. The price of brimstone, during the same period, may be stated at two and a half cents per pound.

The prices paid for crude saltpetre during the late war, in 1812, 1813, and 1814, averaged about thirty-nine cents per pound, being six times greater than the average of the last ten years. The price of brimstone, during the same period of war, was nine or ten cents per pound, being about quadruple the present price. These prices are ascertained by reference to government contracts and purchases during the war, and by transcripts from the books of extensive manufacturers, embracing a period of twenty-five years.

At the commencement of the war, in 1812, there was on hand in the government stores about one and a half million pounds of crude saltpetre. The quantity purchased for the public service during the war amounted to about the same number of pounds; and this cost about thirty-nine cents per pound. Thus it appears that the stock of crude saltpetre provided by the government, previous to and during the war, amounted to about three millions of pounds, and, at the prices then paid for it, cost about one million dollars more than the same quantity would now cost.

The quantity of brimstone necessary to be used in working into gunpowder 3,000,000 pounds of saltpetre is about half a million pounds. The cost of this, at the prices paid during the war, would be about $35,000 more than the cost at present prices. But, great as the difference appears between the prices of war and of peace, it is not as a measure of economy alone that the expediency of making the provision suggested is recommended. The more important consideration of national security is materially concerned in it. Saltpetre is an article of the most imperious necessity in war. And the experience of the last proves that it is not to be obtained in sufficient quantities from domestic sources. The principal dependence must be on foreign supplies. The hazard of depending on these in time of war, when the commerce of the country may be interrupted or cut off, must be obvious.

In order to exhibit the views of those best acquainted with this subject, I beg leave to submit an extract from a communication recently received from Callender Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases, the officer who procured all the saltpetre and gunpowder provided during the late war.

The Commissary General says: "Of the importance to the nation of laying up an abundant supply of nitre in time of peace, and of the great economy of doing so, no man can be more sensible than I am—the results of my experience, and recollection of the difficulty of procuring that article during the late war at the prices paid for it.

"At the commencement of the late war there was little nitre, of foreign produce, in our country, and it became necessary to draw upon our own resources, and to husband the stock that had been previously provided by the government, *as a reserve*, as much as possible. But for the knowledge of the fact that government had in depot a considerable quantity of nitre, the holders of that article would have advanced the price of it much beyond that which was paid; and it is obvious that, under other circumstances, they would have coerced the government into their own terms."

I beg leave to add, also, extracts from a communication of Messrs. E. J. Dupont & Co., who have been very extensive purchasers of saltpetre and manufacturers of gunpowder for twenty-five years past. They remark that: "The caves of Kentucky, which had furnished the principal supply until 1814, were then generally exhausted; the richest had been worked and could produce no more. The saltpetre manufacturers had to work caves of an inferior quality, and at a greater expense; the supply from Kentucky was rapidly decreasing, and the works for extracting saltpetre were then extended to the caves of Tennessee and Missouri, which would soon also have been exhausted forever, as the saltpetre manufacturers of the west would never have taken the trouble to replace the lixiviated earth in the caves, to become there again, in course of time, impregnated with saltpetre, as it is practiced in the *nitrieres artificielles* of France and Switzerland.

"In relation to the price of saltpetre in 1812, 1813, and 1814, it is also to be observed that, at the time war was declared, the government had in store a large quantity of saltpetre and brimstone, say about a million and a half of pounds of saltpetre, which had been secured under the provident administration of Mr. Jefferson; had it not been for this supply, and had the government been under the necessity of hurrying its purchases at the beginning of the war, the competition between the agents of the government and the manufacturers would inevitably have caused a considerable difference in the market price."

From the foregoing observations it will be seen that the supply of saltpetre, which had been procured by the government previous to the war, had a material influence in preventing the still higher advance in the price of the article, and in enabling the government to keep up the necessary supplies of gunpowder. Without this provident supply, and even with this aid, had the war continued another year, serious embarrassments must have been felt in obtaining an adequate supply on any terms.

The quantity of saltpetre and of brimstone which it would be proper to provide and lay up in depot for future emergencies cannot be very precisely stated. The stock ascertained to have been provided for the last war may, however, be assumed as not too great. Taking this as a basis, we have for saltpetre 3,000,000 lbs. and for brimstone 500,000 lbs. as the quantity for which provision should be made.

Nitre in its crude state, especially if stored in damp situations, is subject to deliquescence and to a diminution of quantity from this cause; but if refined and placed in dry storerooms it is liable to no injury of this kind, and may be safely preserved free from any risk of loss or damage; and in this condition it is in readiness to be converted into gunpowder at very short notice whenever required. Upon these considerations it is proper that saltpetre should be preserved in a refined state. The process of refining, by freeing the crude article from impurities, lessens its weight from ten to fifteen per cent. This diminution of weight, together with the expense of refining, will make the cost of refined saltpetre about ten cents per pound.

The quantity of saltpetre necessary to be provided has been stated to be three million pounds. There is now on hand about half a million pounds, leaving yet to be provided 2,500,000 pounds. The cost of this, at ten cents per pound, will be $250,000. The quantity of brimstone to be in due proportion to the nitre is 500,000 pounds, which, at two and a half cents per pound, will cost $12,500—making in all the sum of $262,500 as the amount required to procure the proposed supply of nitre and brimstone.

An annual appropriation of the amount now submitted, viz: $40,000, will enable the government to procure the required supply in seven or eight years.

It may be proper to add, in conclusion, that the foregoing remarks are limited to the military service alone, and do not include any allowance for the gunpowder which may be required for the navy.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

Hon. J H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

[Here followed the *plat* and *sketch* referred to in the foregoing letter.]

H.

Estimate for additional appropriations for the service of the Ordnance department for the year 1830.

For the national armory at Springfield, viz:		
For the purchase of 5½ acres of land	$2, 200	
For the erection of a new fire-proof arsenal	16, 000	
		$18, 200
For the national armory at Harper's Ferry, viz:		
For extending the walls and embankments which convey the water from the Potomac river to the works	$9, 300	
For erecting a forging shop and tilt-hammer	4, 000	
For erecting a new workshop	2, 500	
For erecting ten dwelling-houses for workmen	10, 000	
For slating roofs of present workshops	3, 200	
For the purchase of one acre of ground adjoining the workshop and canal	5, 000	
		34, 000
Total for national armories		52, 200
For arsenal, viz:		
For the purchase of five acres of land adjoining the arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts		500
For the armament of new fortifications, viz:		
For an addition to the amount usually appropriated for this object		150, 000
For the purchase of saltpetre and brimstone, viz:		
For procuring gradually a supply of saltpetre and brimstone, to be laid up in store for future use		40, 000
Total amount submitted		242, 700

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 30, 1829.

I.

Statement of the armament required for the new fortifications, including those recently completed and those now in progress.

Fortifications.	At what time they were or will be completed.	Armament required.						
		Cannon				Carronades, 32-pounders.	Heavy mortars.	Total.
		32-pounders.	24-pounders.	18-pounders.	Total.			
Lafayette, New York	Completed	72			72			72
Washington, Maryland	Completed	28	62	24	114		6	120
Delaware, Delaware	Completed	80	70	84	234	28	10	272
At Rigolets, Louisiana	Completed	33	15		48	10	6	64
At Chef Menteur, Louisiana	Completed	33	15		48	10	6	64
At Mobile Point, Alabama	1830	76		42	118		10	128
Jackson, Louisiana	1830	54		33	87		10	97
Hamilton, New York	1830	70			70	68	10	148
At Oak island, North Carolina	1830	50	20		70	12	8	90
Macon, North Carolina	1830	30	8		38	8	4	50
Monroe, Virginia	1831	305			305	6	60	371
Calhoun, Virginia	1832	216			216			216
Adams, Rhode Island	1832	302			302	38	20	360
At Savannah, Georgia	1832	127			127		16	143
At Pensacola, Florida	1832	175	25		200	28	20	248
At Charleston, South Carolina	1832	140			140		4	144
Total of the works completed and in progress		1, 791	215	183	2, 189	208	190	2, 587
Add for works, the plans for which have been drawn, but which have not yet been commenced		2, 225	890	445	3, 560	242	243	4, 045
Total, including all works now projected		4, 016	1, 105	628	5, 749	450	433	6, 632

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November*, 1829.

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

K.

Estimate of the cost of the armament which will be required to equip fully such of the new fortifications as will be completed in the year 1832.

ORDNANCE.

		Pounds.		
1,791	32-pounder cannon, weighing each 7,540 lbs., total weight..	13,504,140		
215	24-pounder cannon, weighing each 5,500 lbs., total weight..	1,182,500		
183	18-pounder cannon, weighing each 4,200 lbs., total weight..	768,600		
190	10-inch sea-coast mortars, weighing each 4,032 lbs., total weight	766,080		
	Total	16,221,320		
	Which, at $5 94 per 100 lbs., is		$963,546 40	
208	32-pounder carronades, weighing each 2,366 lbs., total weight	492,128		
	Which, at $6 53 per 100 lbs., is		32,135 95	
2,587				
	Proving and inspecting 2,587 pieces of ordnance, including the balls and shells expended in proving, at $12 for each piece, is		31,044 00	
	Total for ordnance			$1,026,726 35

CANNON BALLS AND SHELLS.

		Pounds.		
199,900	32-pounder balls, weighing in all	5,663,333		
21,500	24-pounder balls, weighing in all	537,500		
18,300	18-pounder balls, weighing in all	343,125		
	Total	7,543,958		
	Which, at $4 per 100 lbs., is		$301,758 32	
9,500	10-inch shells, each weighing 85 lbs., is	807,500		
	Which, at $6 50 per 100 pounds, is		52,487 00	
	Total for cannon balls and shells			354,245 32

GUN-CARRIAGES.

1,791	32-pounder gun-carriages, with implements complete, at $380 each	$680,580 00	
215	24-pounder gun-carriages, with implements complete, at $355 each	76,325 00	
183	18-pounder gun-carriages, with implements complete, at $333 each	60,939 00	
208	32-pounder gun-carriages, for carronades, with implements complete, at $330 each	68,640 00	
190	10-inch sea-coast mortar carriages, complete, at $180 each	34,200 00	
	Total for gun-carrriages		920,684 00
	Total amount		2,301,655 67
	From which deduct the amount appropriated in the years 1825, 1826, 1828, and 1829		400,000 00
	Amount yet necessary to fully equip the fortifications mentioned		1,901,655 67

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 30, 1829.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, November* 23, 1829.

SIR: In obedience to your order, dated the 12th of September, I have the honor to report the operations of this department during the first, second, and third quarters of the present year; to which I have taken the liberty of adding the fourth quarter of last year, thus presenting the operations of an entire fiscal year.

The balance in the hands of the several officers of the department at the date of the last report amounted to			$4,6499 87
To which is added—			
1st. Amount remitted in the 4th quarter of 1828	$87,599 71		
1st quarter of 1829	148,985 00		
2d quarter of 1829	141,385 71		
3d quarter of 1829	171,308 81		
		549,279 23	
2d. Proceeds of sales of damaged public property and rents of lands and buildings not required for military purposes during the above periods			8,987 94
Total to be accounted for			604,767 04

Brought forward		$604,767 04
Of which there was accounted for—		
In the 4th quarter of 1828	$136,434 43	
1st quarter of 1829	130,201 15	
2d quarter of 1829	136,262 89	
3d quarter of 1829	155,500 89	
		558,399 36
Leaving to be accounted for		46,367 68

The accounts of nine officers are yet to be received, which will probably diminish the balance about seven thousand five hundred dollars. The remainder will be applicable to the service of the present quarter, and, it is believed, will all be accounted for at the end of the year.

By comparing the sums for which the department was accountable with the amount accounted for, in the several quarters, it will be seen that the accountability for money is almost perfect. The accountability for property of the quartermaster's department is not less so; and it affords me great pleasure to add that the clothing, camp equipage, and other property of the purchasing department, placed in the hands of commanding officers of companies, ordnance depots, and recruiting stations, is accounted for by them with promptitude and accuracy. In no other branch of the public service is the accountability better.

The operations late last fall for the protection of the frontiers and the security of the revenue, together with the increased expense of transporting provisions, occasioned by the failure of several subsistence contractors, produced a heavy arrearage, which was not ascertained in time to be submitted to Congress. According to the practice of the government, that arrearage became a charge upon, and was reimbursed from, the appropriation for the present year. The consequence was, that nearly the whole appropriation had been expended by the first day of the present month; and to enable me to provide for the wants of the service for the remainder of the year, it became necessary to ask for a transfer from the subsistence department, under the authority vested in the President by the 5th section of an act of Congress approved the 1st May, 1820.

It has been found necessary to increase the estimates of the department for the ensuing year under several of the heads of expenditure. The necessity for this increase results from the extended operations and increased activity of our little army, occasioned by the extension of our frontiers and the great increase of Indian force west of the Mississippi. The army being too small to occupy all the points that require protection, the government is compelled to supply the want of numbers by frequent movements. It is believed that the necessity for such movements will remain so long as our citizens continue to extend their settlements westward and carry on a trade with the Indians and the Mexican States. If the policy of the government and the circumstances of the country remain unchanged, every cent will be required.

Of the works under the direction of the department, the road from Pensacola, in Florida, to Blakely, in Alabama, authorized by an act of the last session of Congress, has been completed; but the appropriation was not sufficient to continue it to Mobile Point.

The quartermaster at Pensacola was, at the date of the last report, actively engaged in repairing the road from that place to Tallahassee; and the quartermaster at St Augustine had examined the road from Tallahassee to St. Augustine with a view to its repair. It is believed he has already commenced the work.

Orders have been given to continue the repair of the Old King's road, in Florida, south of St. Augustine, from Tomoka to New Smyrna, or as far as the unexpended balance of the appropriation will permit.

A contract was made in July last for erecting a bridge over St. Sebastian's river, at St. Augustine, but it is not ascertained whether the contractor has commenced the work. Should he fail to commence in the present month, I would respectfully recommend that a detachment from the army be placed under the direction of the quartermaster, to enable him to execute the work, as it is not possible to complete it by contract without a further appropriation.

Arrangements were made early in the present season to commence the military road in Maine authorized by an act of the last session of Congress. Public notice was given inviting proposals for contracts, and numerous bids were received; but they so far exceeded the appropriation that it was found impossible to construct such a road the whole distance as is considered necessary for military purposes. Twenty-three miles were put under contract, and arrangements have been made to have the whole distance opened and grubbed out. This road is highly important as it regards the supply of the troops on the frontiers of Maine, and I respectfully recommend that an additional appropriation be made.

The quartermaster at Sackett's Harbor has been actively engaged, during the season, in improving that harbor. His operations have ceased for the present season, but the work has been so far executed that he will be able to complete in one month of the next year all that remains to be done. No further appropriation will be necessary.

When the direction of the Delaware breakwater was confided to this department, in April last, I entertained the confident hope that our operations would be as far advanced by the end of the year as the appropriation would admit.

A contract had been made by the Navy Department for 120,000 perches of stone, and every arrangement depending on the government was promptly made to insure the most vigorous prosecution of the work. Difficulties, however, occurred at the commencement, between the contractors and the engineer, in regard to the measurement of the stone delivered. An appeal was made to the War Department and referred by you to this office, and the matter in controversy was settled, with your approbation, on terms both just and liberal, and it was believed at the time to the entire satisfaction of the contractors: at all events, those gentlemen expressed themselves satisfied, and gave the most positive assurances that their contracts should be executed in good faith; but notwithstanding more than six weeks of the season remained, they had, previously to the 16th instant, entirely discontinued the work. They were bound by the terms of their contract to deliver thirteen thousand perches of stone in each month; consequently, when they suspended their operations, ninety-seven thousand and five hundred perches were due, of which only twenty-three thousand four hundred and forty-five perches had been delivered; leaving a deficiency of seventy-four thousand and fifty-five perches.

The department has had the power to deprive them of the contract every hour since the 30th of April;

I believe, however, the indulgence extended to them has been judicious. To have declared a failure of the contract would have subjected them to heavy losses; and it was apprehended that any considerable losses sustained at the commencement of the work would have an injurious effect upon the public interests in all subsequent contracts. Besides, when the inability of the contractors to comply with their engagements became apparent, it was too late to make advantageous contracts with others. Therefore, under all the circumstances of the case, it was thought better to allow them to go on and deliver as much as possible during the present year, pay them for what they should deliver, and make timely arrangements for a more efficient prosecution of the work during the next season.

Much as the operations of the present season have fallen short of our reasonable expectations, the time has not been lost; valuable experience has been acquired, which cannot but be useful in the prosecution of the work; and we now know that it is possible not only to obtain all the material necessary, but that if we fail to make advantageous contracts, we can take the work into our own hands and execute it promptly.

The stone delivered by the contractors has been deposited on the upper extremity of the breakwater, and the lower end of the ice breaker, in nearly equal proportions, and on a base comprising about 175 feet in breadth, by 280 in length, of each work, with the view of affording a pier on each, as early as possible, for the shelter not only of vessels engaged in the work, but of those engaged in commerce. The stone deposited having shoaled the water from five to about two fathoms, and both those points having consequently become dangerous to the navigation of ships, they have been marked by spar buoys and signal lights, the bearings of which have been published for the information of pilots and all others concerned. Yet the safety of the navigation demands, in the opinion of the engineer, that those piers should be raised to their destined height as early as possible in the course of the next season.

In addition to the balance of the appropriation remaining on hand, it is believed that one hundred thousand dollars will be required next year; and to enable me to make timely arrangements for the prosecution of the work in 1831, I have thought it my duty to submit an estimate for that year.

At Houlton barracks have been erected for the troops, with storehouses, hospitals, and other buildings required for the use of the post, all of which are reported by the quartermaster as finished. That officer also reports a part of the officers' quarters finished and the remainder in progress. The land on which the post is established was purchased by the commanding officer, or the officer acting as quartermaster when the troops arrived there, on account of the United States; but without a special appropriation the amount paid for it cannot be passed to the credit of the officer who made the purchase. An estimate for the sum necessary was presented last year, but was not acted on by Congress. Unless an appropriation be obtained, the land will necessarily become private property.

Under an appropriation made at the last session of Congress, barracks and other necessary buildings were commenced near the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, and are in such a state of forwardness as to leave no doubt of their completion during the next season. The appropriation will be sufficient.

Under the act making an appropriation for barracks at Fort Crawford, near the junction of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, a tract of land was purchased and arrangements made to construct the necessary buildings. The works are now in rapid progress. The original estimates were for the accommodation of a garrison of four companies; but it having been decided to increase the garrison, a further appropriation is necessary. An appropriation is likewise necessary to enable me to pay for the land purchased. A lot of land, the property of the United States, adjoins the site of the garrison, and is necessary for its accommodation. I recommend that application be made to Congress to reserve it for military purposes.

The quarters and barracks authorized to be erected at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, by an appropriation made last session, are in progress, and as far as the appropriation will admit, will be completed during the present season; but the garrison having been increased, further accommodations are necessary, for which an additional appropriation is required.

Not having an officer disposable to superintend the building of the barracks authorized at Fort Severn, nothing has been done the past season. The work will be commenced as early next spring as the weather will permit, and I have no doubt will be finished in time to be occupied the next autumn. The appropriation is believed to be sufficient.

The barracks authorized at Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine, by an appropriation of last session, have been completed, and considerable repairs have been made to the old buildings at that post And besides the casual and ordinary repairs at the greater number of posts throughout the Union, extensive and thorough repairs have been made, or are in progress, at Fort Preble, Maine; Fort Constitution, New Hampshire; Fort Independence, Boston harbor; Fort McHenry, near Baltimore; Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor; at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and at Cantonment Brooke, Florida.

The barracks and other buildings at Fort Howard having become almost untenable, it is necessary that new buildings be erected; but to avoid the collisions with the civil authority likely to grow out of the contested title to the present site, I recommend that a different position be occupied. There are many in that vicinity which are the undisputed property of the United States, and which, besides possessing equal military advantages, are decidedly superior in everything relating to the accommodation of the troops as well as to their discipline and police.

So great a diversity of opinion prevails in relation to the compensation of officers of the army, that I have thought it might not be improper to notice briefly the several allowances of which it consists, and to trace the legal authority on which those allowances rest.

That compensation at present consists of pay, subsistence, forage, quarters, fuel, transportation, and, in certain cases, additional rations.

Pay and subsistence are allowed and the amount fixed by law; they are paid whether the officers be on duty or not, and are the only parts of their compensation that are not contingent.

The allowances for servants and that for forage are authorized and the maximum fixed by law; but they are paid only when the horses and servants charged for are actually kept by the officers claiming those allowances.

The allowance of additional rations is authorized by law to such officers as the President, from the circumstances of each case, may think entitled to it. This allowance is made as an equivalent for the extra expense to which officers in the exercise of independent jurisdiction or command are exposed.

Fuel and quarters are allowed to officers on duty, but are withheld from those on furlough or leave of absence. At all stations where there are public quarters, officers, as well as soldiers, are required to

occupy them; and no expense is incurred for rents, except at stations where there are either no public quarters, or not sufficient to accommodate the officers and soldiers stationed there.

Transportation is furnished in kind to officers who move with troops, whether by land or water; to those who travel on duty without troops, a commutation in money is made to reimburse the expense of travelling; and in that case the service must be performed before the allowance be claimed.

From the commencement of the revolutionary war down to the late war with Great Britain, the allowances of fuel, quarters, and transportation for the army, like most of the contingent expenses of Congress and other civil departments of the government, depended upon annual appropriations, which were applied under the direction of the President, according to the exigencies of the service. But on the 28th day of May, 1812, a few days before war was declared, Congress, by law, made it the duty of the Quartermaster's department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to purchase military stores, camp equipage, and other articles requisite for the troops, and to procure and provide means of transportation for the army, its stores, &c. And on the 3d day of March, 1813, that body authorized the Secretary of War to make regulations for the purchase and distribution of supplies, and for defining the powers and duties of the several branches of the staff, which regulations, when approved by the President, were to continue in force until revoked by the same authority. Regulations were accordingly made, which conferred on the officers of the quartermaster's department, in addition to other powers, that of providing fuel, quarters, and transportation for the army, and made it their duty to furnish those supplies and accommodations according to a specific scale. The regulations conferring those powers and prescribing those duties were recognized and adopted by the 9th section of an act of Congress for reorganizing the general staff and making further provision for the army of the United States, approved the 24th day of April, 1816, subject to such alterations as the Secretary of War, with the approbation of the President, might adopt. The estimates for those allowances are every year made out in the most minute detail, in strict conformity with the regulations thus sanctioned by law; and Congress, having the means of examining every item, has never failed to authorize the payment by appropriating the money. Those allowances, therefore, have been considered as strictly legal as any other allowance or expenditure made by the government. They, as well as the allowance of forage, are not considered as making part of the regular compensation of officers, but as affording them the means of performing their military duties, which they could not efficiently perform were those allowances withheld.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, December* 4, 1829.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a statement of the requisitions made from this office on the War Department, on account of the transfer made by order of the President from the appropriation for subsistence of the army to the appropriation for the quartermaster's department. The sum of fifty thousand dollars was transferred, and the requisitions to this date amount to thirty eight thousand; the remainder will be required in the course of this month The whole will be applied to the service of the quartermaster's department within the present year; but the particular application of the amount drawn cannot be reported in detail until after the accounts of the several officers to whom remittances have been made shall have been received and settled.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Hon. J. H. EATON, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

List of remittances to officers and agents of the quartermaster's department from the amount transferred from the appropriation for the subsistence department on the 28th October, 1829.

Major H. Stanton, quartermaster, New York, November 5		$6,000
Major H. Whiting, assistant quartermaster, Detroit	$2,000	
Major H. Whiting, assistant quartermaster, Detroit, November 25	1,500	
		3,500
Captain J. B. Brant, assistant quartermaster, St. Louis, November 5		10,000
Captain A. E. Mackay, assistant quartermaster, Fort Monroe		2,000
Captain J. Brown, assistant quartermaster, Boston		1,000
Lieutenant C. Wharton, assistant quartermaster, Charleston		1,000
Lieutenant E. V. Sumner, acting assistant quartermaster, Sackett's Harbor		600
Lieutenant A. Canfield, acting assistant quartermaster, Baltimore		3,000
Lieutenant J. M. Washington, acting assistant quartermaster, Vergennes		100
Lieutenant J. Dimick, acting assistant quartermaster, Smithville		800
Captain H. Johnson, military storekeeper, Pittsburg, November 12		800
Lieutenant J. S. Gallagher, acting assistant quartermaster, Bangor		1,800
Lieutenant Jno. Williamson, acting assistant quartermaster, Bellona arsenal		400
Captain J. P. Taylor, acting assistant quartermaster, Cincinnati		1,200
Major T. Cross, quartermaster, Washington, November 13		3,000
Lieutenant S. R. Alston, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Mitchell, November 17		600
Colonel W. MacRea, Savannah		1,200
Lieutenant S. Shannon, assistant quartermaster, New Orleans, November 25		1,000
		38,000

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PURCHASES.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November* 6, 1829.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions I have prepared and have now the honor to enclose six statements as follows, viz:

No. 1.—Of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the "purchasing department" during the three first quarters of 1829.

No. 2.—Of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the purchase of woollens in advance for 1830 during the same period.

No. 3.—Of moneys received and disbursed during the same period on account of the purchasing department.

No. 4.—Of moneys received and disbursed during the same period on account of the purchase of woollens in advance for 1830.

No. 5.—Comparative statement of the cost of clothing for the United States army during the years 1828, 1829, and 1830.

No. 6.—Statement of the cost of clothing for the army of the United States during the year 1830.

These statements I hope will meet your approbation, and be received in time to answer your purpose.

With high respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

TIMOTHY BANGER,
For CALLENDER IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 1.

Statement of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the purchasing department (for 1829*) during the three first quarters of the year* 1829.

April 9, 1829.—To Treasurer's draft No. 285—amount	$35,000 00
June 8, 1829.—To Treasurer's draft No. 38—part	20,062 52
August 24, 1829.—Secretary of the Treasury's warrant, No. 614, for	15,500 00
	70,562 52

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November* 6, 1829.

TIMOTHY BANGER,
For CALLENDER IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 2.

Statement of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the purchase of woollens in advance for 1830 *during the first three quarters of the year* 1829.

June 8, 1829.—To Treasurer's draft No. 38, (part,) amount	$10,000 00

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November* 6, 1829.

TIMOTHY BANGER,
For CALLENDER IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 3.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the first three quarters of the year 1829 *on account of the "purchasing department."*

To amount of sundry warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, from the 1st of January, 1829, to the 30th of September following, as per statement No. 1	$70,562 52
By amount of disbursements during the first quarter of 1829, passed to the credit of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, per Second Auditor Treasury Department	$32,769 42
By amount of disbursements during the second quarter of 1829, passed as above	60,313 46
By amount of my disbursements during the third quarter of 1829, as per accounts before the Second Auditor Treasury Department for settlement	21,546 90
	114,629 78
Deduct this sum, embraced in the foregoing expenditures, belonging to the appropriation for 1828	47,891 56
Amount of disbursements on account of the appropriation for 1829	66,738 22

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November* 6, 1829.

TIMOTHY BANGER,
For CALLENDER IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 4.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the first three quarters of the year 1829 *on account of the appropriation for the purchase of woollens in advance for* 1830.

To amount of warrant issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, from the 1st of January, 1829, to the 30th of September following, per statement No. 2..... $10,000 00

By amount of disbursements during the third quarter of 1829, as per my accounts transmitted to the Second Auditor Treasury Department for settlement..... $10,296 75

N. B.—There were no disbursements made on the above account during the first and second quarters of 1829.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November* 6, 1829.

TIMOTHY BANGER,
For CALLENDER IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 5.

Comparative statement of the cost of clothing for the United States army during the years 1828, 1829, *and* 1830.

Garments.	Prices in 1828.	Prices in 1829.	Prices in 1830.
Forage cap	$1 61	$1 49	$1 49
Leather cap	1 35	1 31	1 31
Oil-cloth cover for cap	45	45	41
Pompon	20	20	20
Band and tassel	12	12	12
Cockade and eagle	6¼	6¼	6
Cap plate	7	8	8
Cap scales, sets, infantry	55	50	45
Cap scales, sets, artillery	57	50	45
Worsted wings, pairs	53	53	53
Gray twilled cloth overalls, pairs	1 74	1 74	1 97
Drilling overalls, privates', pairs	72	71¼	62
Drilling overalls, sergeants', pairs	94	86	87
Infantry sergeants' drilling jackets with sleeves	1 16	1 07	96
Infantry privates' ....do....do	89	89	78
Artillery privates' ....do....do	95	93	83
Artillery sergeants' ....do....do	1 22	1 13	1 03
Artillery gray twilled cloth jackets....do	2 36	2 33½	2 56
Infantry ....do....do....do	2 28	2 26	2 49
Cotton shirts, privates'	53	52½	53
Cotton shirts, sergeants'	67	62	62
Flannel shirts	1 12	1 12½	1 12
Flannel drawers, pairs	83	87¼	87
Fatigue frocks	94	93¾	81
Fatigue trowsers	69	67¼	58
Laced bootees, pairs	1 53	1 50	1 48
Shoes, pairs	1 25	1 25	1 24
Stockings	35½	35½	35½
Socks	18¾	18¾	18¾
Blankets	2 50	2 50	2 50
Great coats	5 87	5 74	6 56
Guard coats	6 44	6 10¼	7 05
Leather stocks	14½	14½	14½
Infantry privates' coats	5 28	5 39¼	5 28
Infantry sergeants' coats	5 55	5 68¾	5 55
Infantry musicians' coats	7 34	7 24	7 24
Artillery privates' coats	5 55	5 60¼	5 55
Artillery sergeants' coats	5 82	5 89¾	5 82
Artillery musicians' coats	7 63	7 45¼	7 45
Knapsacks	1 53	1 51	1 53
Havresacks	30	28¾	30

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November* 6, 1829.

TIMOTHY BANGER,
For CALLENDER IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 6.

Cost of clothing for the army of the United States during the year 1830.

Forage cap	$1 49	Flannel shirts	$1 12
Leather cap	1 31	Flannel drawers, pairs	87
Oil-cloth cover for cap	41	Fatigue trowsers	58
Pompon	20	Fatigues frocks	81
Band and tassel	12	Laced bootees, pairs	1 48
Cockade and eagle	6	Shoes.....do	1 24
Cap plate	8	Stockings .....do	35½
Cap ball	5	Socks.....do	18¾
Cap scales, sets, infantry and artillery	45	Blankets	2 50
Worsted wings, pairs	53	Great coats	6 56
Gray twilled cloth overalls, pairs	1 97	Guard coats	7 05
Privates' drilling overalls, pairs	62	Leather stocks	14½
Sergeants' drilling overalls, pairs	87	Infantry privates' coats	5 28
Infantry serg'ts' cotton jackets, with sleeves	96	Infantry sergeants' coats	5 55
Infantry privates' ...do.....do	78	Infantry musicians' coats	7 24
Artillery privates'....do.....do	83	Artillery privates' coats	5 55
Artillery sergeants'...do.....do	1 03	Artillery sergeants' coats	5 82
Artillery gray twilled cloth.....do	2 56	Artillery musicians' coats	7 45
Infantry.....do.....do	2 49	Knapsack	1 53
Cotton shirts, privates'	53	Havresack	30
Cotton shirts, sergeants'	62		

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November* 6, 1829.

TIMOTHY BANGER,
For CALLENDER IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, November* 21, 1829.

SIR: I have the honor to present to your view a statement of the moneys remitted and charged to contractors and the disbursing officers of the department, in the first, second, and third quarters of the year, amounting to $322, 913 67
And the moneys accounted for by them, amounting to 275, 807 17

Leaving a balance unaccounted for of 47, 106 50

From this sum, $47,106 50, is to be deducted $19,022 93, charged to contractors, not as moneys advanced or remitted to them out of the annual appropriation, but as the difference between the prices of provisions contracted for and the purchases which it became necessary for the agents of the department to make at various posts to supply deficiencies; also $1,492 17, residue of a balance of $1,813 43 due by Lieutenant E. B. Griswold at the period of his decease, and exhibited in the statement for 1828; making an aggregate of $20,515 10 unconnected with the fiscal operations of 1829, and leaving $26,591 40 actually in the hands of the assistant and acting assistant commissaries, which, no doubt, will be entirely accounted for by them in the fourth quarter of the year.

It is a source of great gratification for me to state that of 106 officers who have acted as commissaries, in the various mutations at the different posts, there are but fifteen whose accounts have not been received, and those generally at the most remote points; and there is every reason to believe that they will reach the office previous to the expiration of the month.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

HON. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors from January 1 to September 30, 1829, the sums charged to them on account of failures, the amounts accounted for and due by them; the balances in the hands of the disbursing officers of the department December 31, 1828; the moneys remitted to them in the first, second, and third quarters of 1829; the sums charged to them on account of sales to officers on the frontier posts; sales of empty barrels, boxes, &c.; and the amounts accounted for by them for the same period; together with the balances in their possession at the expiration of the third quarter of the year.

Names.	Balances on hand Dec. 31, 1828.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to assist. commissaries Sept. 30, 1829.	Balances due by contractors and assistant commissaries Sept. 30, 1829.	Remarks.
Barr, Lodwick & Co.....contractors.	.....	$6,432 94	.....	$6,432 94	$6,432 94	.....	.....	
Barr & Lodwick .....do....	.....	1,160 82	$562 50	1,723 32	1,160 82	.....	$562 50	Difference between contract prices and purchases.
Henry and David Cotheal .....do....	.....	2,193 48	.....	2,193 48	2,193 48	.....	.....	
John H. Canby & Co.....do....	.....	.....	1,975 09	1,975 09	.....	.....	1,975 09	Do. do.
Dunsmore, Kyle & Co.....do....	.....	2,945 23	.....	2,945 23	2,945 23	.....	.....	
Hugh Glenn .....do....	.....	.....	3,014 06	3,014 06	.....	.....	3,014 06	Do. do.
Cleon Hawkins.....do....	.....	4,644 88	.....	4,644 88	4,644 88	.....	.....	
Alpheus Hyatt.....do....	.....	1,027 85	.....	1,027 85	1,027 85	.....	.....	
William and John James.....do....	.....	1,503 27	.....	1,503 27	1,503 27	.....	.....	
John O. Lay.....do....	.....	891 07	4,400 19	5,291 26	1,413 96	.....	3,877 30	$4,400 19 difference between contract prices and purchases.
Enoch C. March.....do....	.....	3,164 65	.....	3,164 65	3,164 65	.....	.....	
Merwin, Gidings & Co.....do....	.....	187 20	.....	187 20	187 20	.....	.....	
O. & W. Newberry .....do....	.....	1,580 83	.....	1,580 83	1,580 83	.....	.....	
John Ramsey.....do....	.....	8,398 48	.....	8,398 48	8,398 48	.....	.....	
H. C. Simmons.....do....	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	
Larkin M. Tarrant.....do....	.....	14,383 36	1,574 30	15,957 66	14,383 86	.....	1,574 30	Difference between contract prices and purchases.
R. R. Waldron.....do....	.....	3,458 72	.....	3,458 72	3,458 72	.....	.....	
G. B. Wilson & Co. .....do....	.....	831 00	.....	831 00	831 00	.....	.....	
Yarnall & Mitchell.....do....	.....	.....	7,232 36	7,232 36	.....	.....	7,232 36	Do. do.
William Yeaton .....do....	.....	415 03	264 43	679 46	415 03	.....	264 43	Do. do.
R. B. Addison, spec'l cont'r for recruits	.....	22 70	.....	22 70	22 70	.....	.....	
Egbert W. Carson .....do....	.....	268 18	.....	268 18	268 18	.....	.....	
Thomas S. Clark .....do....	.....	49 63	.....	49 63	49 63	.....	.....	
Thomas Cochran .....do....	.....	662 02	.....	662 02	662 02	.....	.....	
John K. Graham.....od....	.....	521 28	.....	521 28	521 28	.....	.....	
Joseph Goodman .....do....	.....	44 64	.....	44 64	44 64	.....	.....	
James Hair.....do....	.....	108 83	.....	108 83	108 83	.....	.....	
B. Harrison .....do....	.....	58 25	.....	58 25	58 25	.....	.....	
David Henning .....do....	.....	2,633 56	.....	2,633 56	2,633 56	.....	.....	
Gurdon Huntington.....do....	.....	272 58	.....	272 58	272 58	.....	.....	
Jacob Kauffman.....do....	.....	108 92	.....	108 92	108 92	.....	.....	
E. Kirkpatrick..... ....do....	.....	652 16	.....	652 16	652 16	.....	.....	
John B. Lindsey.....do....	.....	385 36	.....	385 36	385 36	.....	.....	
James Norris .....do....	.....	1,123 12	.....	1,123 12	1,123 12	.....	.....	
Alfred Pitkin .....do....	.....	457 47	.....	457 47	457 47	.....	.....	
Robetnille & Tarbé .....do....	.....	1,595 46	.....	1,595 46	1,595 46	.....	.....	
J. M. Smith .....do	.....	9 00	.....	9 00	9 00	.....	.....	
John S. Steinmetz.....do....	.....	73 98	.....	73 98	73 98	.....	.....	
George Terry.....do....	.....	602 86	.....	602 86	602 86	.....	.....	
John P. Wade..... ....do....	.....	635 77	.....	635 77	635 77	.....	.....	
Lieut. J. J. Abercrombie, A. A. C. S.	.....	.....	194 58	194 58	194 58	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. S. R. Allston.....do....	.....	400 00	.....	400 00	137 40	.....	262 60	Disbursing.
Lieut. R. Anderson .....do....	.....	1,500 00	7 00	1,507 00	1,391 40	.....	115 60	Do.
Lieut. Wm. P. Bainbridge ....do....	.....	600 00	6 00	606 00	923 04	$317 04	.....	Do.
Lieut. F. N. Barbarin.....do....	$103 90	400 00	14 82	518 72	389 42	.....	129 30	Do.
Lieut. Thomas Barker .....do....	2,236 30	.....	1,183 22	3,419 52	1,119 52	.....	2,300 00	Do.
Lieut. M. W. Batman .....do....	.....	.....	160 99	160 99	160 99	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. E. B. Birdsall .....do....	50 00	.....	1,632 99	1,682 99	1,062 80	.....	620 19	Disbursing.
Lieut. E. Brockenbrough.....do....	65 47	300 00	8 59	374 06	375 56	1 50	.....	Do.
Lieut. Francis J. Brooks .....do....	.....	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Capt. Jacob Brown .....do....	295 76	2,900 00	.....	3,195 76	3,102 22	.....	93 54	Disbursing.
Capt. Daniel Burch.....do....	.....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. Thomas Burke.....do....	78 97	1,881 52	.....	1,960 49	1,923 36	.....	37 13	Disbursing.
Lieut. L. F. Carter.....do....	.....	.....	514 30	514 30	249 75	.....	264 55	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. James A. Chambers.. .do....	.....	.....	600 01	600 01	600 01	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. John Child.....do....	.....	850 00	59 81	909 81	825 07	.....	84 74	Disbursing.
Capt. John B. Clark .....do....	.....	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....	Account closed.
Capt. Nathan Clark.....do....	.....	.....	110 52	110 52	110 52	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. M. M. Clarke .....do....	.....	.....	1,002 57	1,002 57	893 11	.....	109 46	Disbursing.

Statement exhibiting the money remitted to contractors, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Balances on hand Dec. 31, 1828.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to assist. commissaries Sept. 30, 1829.	Balances due by contractors and assistant commissaries Sept. 30, 1829.	Remarks.
Lieut. R. E. Clary.....A .A. C. S.	.....	.....	$318 34	$313 84	.....	.....	$313 84	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Major S Churchill ....do....	.....	.....	161 91	161 91	.....	.....	161 91	Balance due on settlem't.
Lieut. R. D. C. Collins.....do....	.....	.....	959 94	959 94	$959 94	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. J. H. Cooke.....do....	$59 10	$400 00	.....	459 10	459 10	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. George W. Corprew....do....	.....	300 00	43 86	343 86	294 79	.....	49 07	Disbursing.
Lieut. G. H. Crosman.....do....	161 69	.....	517 12	678 81	571 39	.....	107 42	Do.
Lieut. J. L. Dawson.. .....A. Q. M.	.....	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. St. Clair Denny.....A. C. S.	.....	.....	259 82	259 82	.....	.....	259 82	Do. do.
Lieut. Justin Dimick.....do....	.....	650 00	456 25	1,106 25	971 42	.....	134 83	Disbursing.
Lieut. G. S. Drane.....do....	115 67	600 00	15 25	730 92	593 41	.....	137 51	Do.
Lieut. Anthony Drane .....do....	211 95	832 00	.....	1,043 95	1,043 95	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. S. B. Dusenbury .....do....	1,386 50	26,750 00	3 50	28,140 00	28,140 00	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. G. S. Dutton.....do....	28 14	.....	71 56	97 70	97 70	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. A. B. Eaton.....do....	.....	.....	517 83	517 83	517 83	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. John Engle ... .do....	.....	....	125 29	125 29	125 29	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. George Fetterman.....do....	.....	100 00	49 69	149 69	149 69	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. A. C. Fowler ....do....	73 51	100 00	.....	173 51	173 51	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. J. G. Furman .....do....	.....	500 00	501 55	1,001 55	465 25	.....	536 30	Disbursing.
Lieut. J. S. Gallagher.....do....	384 95	.....	....	384 95	300 00	.....	84 95	Do.
Lieut. G. W. Gardiner.....do....	.....	1,400 00	670 59	2,070 59	1,236 95	.....	833 64	Do.
Capt. John Garland.....A. Q. M.	.....	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Col. Charles Gratiot, chief engineer..	.....	.....	15,204 76	15,204 76	15,204 76	.....	.....	Account closed; provisions furnished laborers on fortifications.
Lieut. J. K. Greenough ..A. A. C. S.	.....	.....	404 31	404 31	404 31	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. Timothy Green .....do....	686 94	2,828 00	466 16	3,981 10	3,279 86	.....	701 74	Disbursing.
Lieut. E. B. Griswold.....do....	1,813 43	.....	.....	1,813 43	321 26	.....	1,492 17	Deceased.
Lieut. T. P. Gwynn .....do....	51 88	611 25	267 21	930 34	323 24	.....	607 10	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. J. W. Harris .....do....	2 74	500 00	41 57	544 31	535 13	.....	9 18	Disbursing.
Lieut. E. S. Hawkins.....do....	75 00	....	.....	75 00	75 00	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. A. R. Hetzle.....do....	314 63	900 00	173 83	1,388 46	1,073 98	.....	314 48	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. S. P. Heintzleman.....do....	.....	700 00	242 37	942 37	805 05	.....	137 32	Disbursing.
Lieut. Reuben Holmes .....do....	1,067 73	11,548 62	7,584 53	20,200 88	19,505 97	.....	694 91	Do.
Lieut. Joshua Howard .....do....	53 97	.....	.....	53 97	53 97	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. Louis T. Jamison .....do....	2,525 33	.....	1,305 22	3,830 55	3,448 28	.....	382 27	Disbursing.
Lieut. Thomas Johnston .....do....	890 68	.....	503 41	1,394 09	1,201 54	.....	152 55	Do.
Lieut. Seth Johnson .....do....	.....	2,800 00	.....	2,800 00	2,175 17	.....	624 83	Do.
Capt H. Johnson..... do....	42 05	850 00	5 63	897 68	757 30	.....	140 38	Do.
Lieut. Z. J. D. Kinsley.....do....	.....	100 00	193 24	293 24	293 29	$0 05	.....	Ceased to act; due on settlement.
Lieut. J. W. Kingsbury .....do....	88 50	.....	598 00	686 50	452 05	.....	234 45	Disbursing.
Lieut. Westwood A. Lacey ...do....	456 52	.....	8 35	464 87	430 73	.....	34 14	Ceased to act; due on settlement.
Lieut. R. B. Lee.....do....	44 88	.....	.....	44 88	47 35	2 47	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. Francis Lee .....do....	.....	.....	2,796 14	2,796 14	2,468 67	.....	327 47	Do.
Lieut. George W. Long.....do....	10 39	400 00	86 85	497 24	417 39	....	79 85	Do.
Lieut. Allen Lowd .... do....	.....	1,000 00	135 55	1,135 55	1,105 28	.....	30 27	Do.
Lieut. H. H. Loring.....do....	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	450 00	.....	550 00	Ceased to act; account for 3d quarter not rec'd.
Lieut. Wm. S. Maitland .....do....	68 39	600 00	.....	668 39	660 79	.....	7 60	Disbursing.
Lieut. Jos. K. Mansfield .....do....	.....	.....	107 70	107 70	10 26	.....	97 44	Do.
Lieut. Chas. S. Merchant....A. C. S.	.....	600 00	18 16	618 16	618 16	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. Chas. Minor .....do....	.....	.....	298 78	298 78	6 05	.....	292 73	Disbursing.
Lieut. M. E. Merrill .....do....	50 80	496 00	1,189 50	1,736 30	1,624 94	.....	111 36	Do.
Lieut. S. W. Mone .....do....	480 85	400 00	113 01	993 86	993 86	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. James Monroe .....do....	1,045 18	21,200 00	50 00	22,295 18	21,422 03	.....	873 15	Disbursing.
Lieut. P. Morrison.....do....	28 30	9,275 05	2,025 06	11,328 41	9,511 68	.....	1,816 73	Do.
Lieut. L. N. Morris.....do....	1,496 56	.....	517 87	2,014 43	2,014 43	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. A. H. Morton ..... do.. .	107 92	3,871 80	331 97	4,311 69	4,018 74	.....	292 95	Disbursing.
Lieut. F. D. Newcomb.....do....	28 84	250 00	1,119 06	1,397 90	1,397 90	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. J. E. Newell ....do....	131 69	1,400 00	180 03	1,711 72	137 63	.....	1,574 09	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. W. S. Newton.....do....	7 08	700 00	19 75	726 83	470 93	.....	255 90	Disbursing.
Lieut. M. A. Patrick.....A. A. C. S.	536 75	.....	.....	536 75	536 75	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. John Page ....do....	213 23	300 00	569 94	1,083 17	634 73	.....	448 44	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. Timothy Paige.....do....	.....	250 00	56	250 56	177 82	.....	72 74	Disbursing.
Lieut. J. M. W. Picton .....do....	285 46	600 00	.....	885 46	634 71	.....	250 75	Do.
Lieut. E. J. Phillips.....do....	.....	100 00	.....	100 00	.....	.....	100 00	Balance on settlement.

Statement exhibiting the money remitted to contractors, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Balances on hand Dec. 31, 1828.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to assist. commissaries Sept. 30, 1829.	Balances due by contractors and assistant commissaries Sept. 30, 1829.	Remarks.
Lieut. Giles Porter, acting...A. C. S.	.....	.....	$11 49	$11 49	$11 49	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. J. B. F. Russell .....do....	.....	$400 00	397 23	797 23	584 01	.....	$213 22	Disbursing.
Lieut. Samuel L. Russell .....do....	....	23,617 99	.....	23,617 99	23,617 99	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. S. V. R. Ryan.....do....	.....	800 00	238 07	1,038 07	638 07	.....	400 00	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. Wash. W. Seawell .....do....	$204 66	200 00	381 58	786 24	786 24	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. John B. Scott.....do....	.....	360 00	10 50	370 50	350 04	.....	20 46	Disbursing.
Lieut. J. R. Smith .....A. C. S.	345 28	600 00	67 20	1,012 48	1,012 48	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. J. P. Simonton.....do....	.....	.....	237 13	237 13	241 78	$4 65	.....	Balance due on settlem't.
Lieut. J. B. Shaw .....do....	833 95	.....	.....	833 95	717 96	.....	115 99	Do. do.
Lieut. J. R. Stephenson.....do....	2,000 00	.. ..	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. E. V. Sumner.....do...	994 49	2,300 00	44 47	3,338 96	3,275 04	.....	63 92	Disbursing.
Lieut. T. B. W. Stockton.....do....	.....	.....	694 61	694 61	68 77	.....	625 84	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Capt. J. P. Taylor.....commissary.	.....	10,458 59	49 24	10,507 83	7,300 71	.....	3,207 12	Disbursing.
Lieut. A. W. Thornton .....A. C. S.	968 85	400 00	1,393 07	2,761 92	1,178 25	.....	1,583 67	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. D. H. Tuffts .....do....	76 24	.....	.....	76 24	76 24	.....	....	Account closed.
Lieut. D. Van Ness.....do....	39 97	300 00	5	340 02	290 28	.....	49 74	Disbursing.
Lieut. D. H. Vinton .....do....	28 68	600 00	193 09	821 77	792 46	.....	29 31	Do.
Lieut. R. D. A. Wade .. ..do....	78 51	100 00	.....	178 51	178 51	.....	.....	Account closed.
Lieut. C. A. Waite .....do....	1,171 78	441 00	.....	1,612 78	1,612 78	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. B. Walker .....do....	1,385 85	3,455 20	415 64	5,256 69	5,256 69	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. George Webb.....do....	53 39	850 00	11	903 50	653 03	.....	250 47	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Major John Whistler .....do....	.....	.....	....	.....	51 22	51 22	.....	Balance due on settlem't.
Lieut. John Williamson.....do....	.....	200 00	182 69	382 69	256 46	.....	126 23	Disbursing.
Lieut. John H. Winder .....do....	.....	994 69	.....	994 69	917 15	.....	77 10	Balance due on settlem't.
Major Henry Whiting.....do....	6,110 15	.....	.....	6,110 15	6,110 15	.....	.....	Account closed.
Total amount.....	32,149 43	214,396 29	76,061 02	322,536 74	275,807 17	376 93	47,106 50	

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount charged		$322,536 74
Balances due to assistant commissaries on settlement of accounts.....		376 93
		322,913 67
Accounted for.....		275,807 17
		47,106 50
Deduct this sum charged to contractors, not as advances or remittances, but as the difference paid by the agents of the department between the contract prices and the purchases made to supply deficiencies.....	$19,022 93	
Deduct this sum, being the balance of $1;813 43, exhibited in statement for 1828, as due by Lieutenant E. B. Griswold, deceased, and unconnected with statement for 1829.....	1,492 17	
		20,515 10
Actual balance in the hands of assistant commissaries 30th September, 1829.....		26,591 40

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, November* 21, 1829.

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 23, 1829.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the amount expended on account of the medical department, during the year ending September 30, has been $26,704, the whole of which has been accounted for. The annual supplies were put up and forwarded at an early period, and are reported to have arrived in good order, and to have been of a good quality. The returns and reports required by the regulations have been regularly received, and all public property under the charge of the several officers of the department has been satisfactorily accounted for. The hospitals appear to have been amply suplied in every respect, and the sick to have been well accommodated, with the exception of a few posts, where considerable repairs are required, especially at Fort Delaware.

The number of deaths reported during the first two quarters was 71; of which 8 were from consump-

tion, 11 from intemperance, and 7 accidental, leaving but 45 from all other causes during the six months. All the officers of the department are on duty, or under orders for their respective stations, except three, who are on leave of absence for the recovery of their health, and two who are on furlough for a short period.

During the first three quarters of the present year $8,297 were expended for the payment of private physicians, in addition to $4,050 to those employed at the several recruiting rendezvous; although, with few exceptions of urgent necessity, every officer of the department not disabled by disease has been constantly on duty. I therefore beg leave to call your attention to the subject of an increase of the surgeons and assistants, which was more particularly noticed in the annual report of last year. At present it is impracticable to furnish one surgeon to every post and station, even when they are all on duty, which can seldom be the case. At the larger and more sickly ones, however, at least one surgeon and one assistant is required, and more especially at those places where, in case of the sickness or death of the surgeon, medical attendance cannot be obtained for several months. Agreeably to a statement then furnished, it would require 12 surgeons and 55 assistant surgeons to effect this, making no allowance for such as might be sick, on furlough, or accompanying detachments, or for any of the recruiting rendezvous, except New York and New Orleans. The number at present allowed by law is 8 surgeons and 45 assistants.

I beg leave, also, to call your attention to the several reports that have heretofore been made on the subject of graduating the pay of the surgeons in proportion to the length of time they may have been in service. Several memorials have been presented by them, and two bills have been reported in the House of Representatives, but they were not finally acted on, although the compensation of every other officer in the army, below the rank of major, has been so far increased that the pay and rations of the youngest second lieutenant are now nearly equal to those of the oldest assistant surgeon, who has been upwards of twenty-three years in service. In 1828 an act was passed for the better organization of the medical department of the navy, in which this principle was adopted, with a provision that no person shall receive the appointment of either surgeon or assistant surgeon unless he shall have been examined and approved by a medical board, to be designated by the secretary of the department, and which proviso, it is believed, would be equally beneficial to the army.

I also take this opportunity of adverting to the inconveniences and expense to the department from the omission in the existing laws to continue the privilege of franking letters and packages on public business, and to provide for requiring bonds of the officer performing the duties of acting apothecary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

21st Congress.] **No. 411.** [1st Session

ON A CLAIM FOR BOUNTY LAND, ARREARS OF PAY, GRATUITY, AND COMMUTATION FOR CLOTHING ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES IN THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 23, 1829.

Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of William Jacocks, reported:

It appears that the petitioner, on the 1st of January, 1813, enlisted as a musician for the term of five years in a company of bombardiers commanded by Lieutenant Horace C. Story; that he faithfully served until the expiration of his enlistment, when he was honorably discharged; that he placed his discharge, his duplicate descriptive list, and a power of attorney in the hands of his agents, to procure for him the patent for his bounty land, some arrears of pay, the three months' gratuity allowed by the government to discharged soldiers who had faithfully performed their duty, and an amount due to him for clothing which ought to have been, but never was, delivered to him. From accidental causes all the foregoing documents were lost; but the petitioner, by sufficient testimony, having shown that he enlisted for five years in the company referred to, and that he was honorably discharged, the committee are of opinion that he is entitled to relief, and therefore report a bill granting to him his bounty land, and also any arrears of pay, gratuity, and commutation for clothing which may be due to him.

21st Congress.] **No. 412.** [1st Session.

LAND FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE MILITARY POSTS AT GREEN BAY AND FORT WINNEBAGO, MICHIGAN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 29, 1829.

War Department, *December* 24, 1829.

On the 14th of January last a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives directing the Secretary of War to report the "quantity of land belonging to individuals that is required for the convenience of the military posts at Green Bay and Fort Winnebago, in the Territory of Michigan, and to fur-

nish an estimate of the amount of money which, in his opinion, will be required to make the necessary purchases." In obedience to which resolution, I have the honor to submit the enclosed communication to me from the Quartermaster General.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

The SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, December* 21, 1829.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th Congress, dated the 14th day of January, 1829, and referred to this office on the 18th instant, requiring information as to the quantity of land belonging to individuals which is necessary for the convenience of the military posts at Green Bay and Fort Winnebago, in the Michigan Territory, and also an estimate of the amount of money which may be required to make the necessary purchases, I have the honor to report that it is not known that any land necessary for the accommodation of the military post at Fort Winnebago *belongs* to individuals, but it is understood that certain individuals *claim* a large tract of land adjoining the fort, and perhaps including it, which is necessary for military purposes; at least a league square should be reserved around Fort Winnebago, in order to secure a supply of fuel for the troops, and the timber and other materials that may be necessary in building and repairing quarters for their accommodation; and I respectfully recommend that application be made to Congress for a reserve to that extent. The claimants have no legal title to the land claimed, and it would seem to be carrying liberality to an extreme for Congress to grant as a donation lands required for public use. To prevent discontent and complaint, a donation of an equal quantity might be made in some other place.

In regard to the post at Green Bay, I believe all the land outside of the pickets is claimed by individuals, but it is not known what sum would be sufficient to satisfy the claimants. To attempt to hold the land for the use of the garrison would subject the officers to vexatious and ruinous suits, and to purchase it would only tend to encourage the assertion of similar and equally unfounded claims in future. I therefore recommend that, in place of purchasing the claims, a reserve be made by Congress for military purposes of at least a league square at a new position on Green Bay, to be selected by the commanding officer, or whomsoever the President may appoint for that purpose. This arrangement would be conveniently effected at this time; for the barracks and other buildings at Green Bay have become so entirely untenantable that, if the present position be occupied, they must be renewed in the course of the next season. As regards economy, as well as the comfort and discipline of the troops, a new position would be every way preferable. I return the resolution, and am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

21ST CONGRESS.] **No. 413.** [1ST SESSION.

CONSIDERATIONS SHOWING THE EXPEDIENCY OF CONSTRUCTING FORTIFICATIONS ON THE ISLAND OF KEY WEST, IN FLORIDA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 29, 1829.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December* 24, 1829.

Agreeably to a resolution from the Senate of the 22d December, requiring the Secretary of War to lay before the Senate any report on file in this department containing information as to the population and business of the island of Key West, I have the honor to submit the enclosed papers as containing all the information on file in the department which relates to the island of Key West.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN H. EATON.

The PRESIDENT *of the Senate.*

DETACHMENT HEADQUARTERS, *Cantonment Brooke, April* 4, 1829.

GENERAL: In pursuance of your instructions, dated on the 10th of January last, (which were not received till the 10th of February,) I left this post on the 22d of the last named month in open boats, no opportunity or other means of conveyance occurring, and after a most boisterous passage reached Key West on the 7th of March.

Immediately on my arrival the proper inquiries were made of the authorities as well as of the proprietors their precise views in asking for the establishment of a military post. Their answers, as well as those of the proprietors, in relation to the site, are herewith enclosed, and will afford you the information requested on those two points. In referring to the letter of the proprietors, marked No. 1, you will perceive that they are perfectly willing that the United States should occupy a part of Jackson Square for military purposes, so long as it may be used for the same, free of expense. This lot presents one of the most eligible sites for barracks on the island. Its situation is high, airy, and probably the most healthy. It is detached a short distance from the town, which, in some measure, would prevent that constant intercourse between the lower classes of citizens and the soldiers, leading to intemperance and other vices inseparable from such a connexion. It is sufficiently near the town to afford any aid in suppressing riots or assisting the civil authorities as far as infantry can operate. It appears to me, in order to command

the harbor, and to defend it, or carry any law into execution, or assist the collector, as it regards foreign-armed vessels, or such others as may offend by illegal acts, that a battery is absolutely necessary, and an infantry force without heavy guns would be of little utility excepting as observed above.

The channel of the harbor is too far removed from Jackson Square for guns of any calibre, either to defend the entrance or operate upon all parts of the harbor, which it should do. If, therefore, barracks should be constructed on Jackson Square, it would be necessary to erect a small battery in front of the collector's office, (which the collector is perfectly willing should be done,) it being the nearest point to the channel, and commanding the whole and any part of the harbor. The battery might be thrown up from the soil as a temporary breastwork, (in the absence of regular fortifications;) the guns to be mounted on travelling carriages, kept under sheds or pent houses at the barracks, and would at any time be placed in battery as circumstances might require it. In occupying Jackson Square there would be no other inconvenience than removing your guns, your battery being separated a short distance from your barracks. The place on Jackson Square referred to would require a vast deal of labor, it being covered with the thickest underbrush and some heavy growth, as well as great quantities of small and some large rock, but out of which you might construct your houses and enclosures. In referring to letter No. 2, (J. Whitehead, proprietor,) you will perceive that three lots are offered for $5,000. This ground was looked at for the purpose of giving to the United States the right of selecting between Jackson Square and this place, where the barracks could be erected in connexion with the battery. This site approaches the channel, and commands the harbor nearly as well as the point before the collector's office. In drawing, however, a comparison, I should prefer the location on Jackson Square, (for temporary defences,) as the soldiers could more easily be kept distinct from the citizens. There would be no expense to the United States in the purchase of the land, the materials, either for tappia or stone work, would be on the spot, and from its situation, when cleared, must be the most healthy.

I shall now do myself the honor to answer to each head of your inquiries as laid down in your letter. The soil is, in some places, a very rich vegetable mould, based on secondary limestone; in other places sand. All the materials for erecting the quarters, fort, or battery, are on the island in the greatest abundance, whether for tappia or stone work, with the exception of that part which must consist of wood. The position selected I believe to be as healthy, if not more so, than any other on the island; and, from what I saw and heard, the place was perfectly healthy at the time we were there, excepting somes cases of the small-pox. In regard to its health, I beg leave to refer you to the report of Assistant Surgeon Edward Macomb, and also a letter from Dr. Lacey, a resident physician. The ponds near the town were formerly fresh, stagnant water, which have been drained, and is believed to have relieved the inhabitants from many of the violent attacks of fever which they were afflicted with. There are still several ponds of the same character which should and can be drained; but there is nothing which would add more materially to the health of the place than the cutting out of the underbrush, which is now so thick as to prevent the necessary circulation of air; indeed, I believe it would increase the health and comfort more than any other improvement which has been attempted. The water used for drinking (unless cistern water) is of the worst kind, and much of the sickness which has heretofore prevailed may be attributed to that cause, as the poorer class of people are compelled to resort to the springs and wells, particularly in dry seasons when cistern water is scarce. In the erection of barracks, one great object must be an immediate attention to the construction of very extensive and good cisterns. Rain water is the only kind which can be used with impunity at Key West during the fall and summer months. The military should be allowed everything which can be legally given them in good quarters—hospital stores, provisions, clothing, bedding, and mosquito bars, all of the best kind and quality. The great mortality which prevailed amongst the officers and seamen of the navy during the period of their occupancy of the island is to be attributed to many causes. A want of comfort on their first establishment, in not having good quarters; bad water, there being no cisterns at that time; stagnant ponds of fresh water, which have been since drained; the island imperviously covered with wood, preventing the least circulation of air; the long cruises of six weeks' duration in open boats under a tropical sun, and immediately on their return placed on extremely laborious duty in cutting roads and erecting quarters; added to this, a want of police, in not being able to prevent the men from an excessive use of ardent spirits, sold to them by the hucksters, and after becoming intoxicated laying out during the night, and hiding themselves in the underbrush, where it was impossible to find them, and when taken sick the hospital entirely too small, either for the necessary room or proper ventilation in so southern a climate. It is easy enough to suppose that such causes which are here represented would produce the most fatal diseases in any country.

The advantages derived from the military occupancy of the island are many and important. Key West being so detached from the United States, its sovereignty would be expressed by its flag, supported either by a military or marine force; but by a military force in preference, inasmuch as a marine force would not be intended to be stationary, but removed as other causes or objects might impel it, and could, of course, afford no protection during its absence. It has now no protection saving the occasional presence of two revenue cutters, both of which a large privateer could easily capture. The present population is not sufficiently large to defend it, neither have they arms of any kind to assist themselves with, and could be laid at any time under contribution by any lawless marauder.

The United States have frequently large sums of money in the hands of the collector, besides large sums in the hands of the marshal of the United States court belonging to individuals. There are often brought in by the wreckers vessels with their cargoes valued from $20,000 to $100,000. There are many vessels belonging to the place, with a great deal of property, owned by the inhabitants, all of which would be and is at the mercy of any daring adventurer. In a naval point of view, there is no port in the United States south of the Chesapeake where such a draught of water can be taken in, admitting vessels of the largest class, and when in, one of the safest harbors in the world.

In the event of a war with any power owning islands in the West Indies, (and by the time that such a circumstance might take place we, as a nation, would probably be strong enough on the ocean to operate on any of those islands,) Key West would afford the best and most desirable position from which the necessary expeditions could be fitted out. We should be able to act quickly at all times, taking advantage of fortuitous circumstances regarding winds and weather, cutting up and destroying all the commerce of our enemy in those seas, and protecting our own, besides affording during the equinoctial gales or bad weather the very best roadstead; and should the island prove to be healthy, a navy yard of the first class might be established, the necessary depth of water coming up to the very beach. Key West, from its proximity to the island of Cuba, will always be a check on the authorities there, and the establishment of a military post, even at this time, will place them in a state of fear and alarm. During

the war with Great Britain the English used all the ports of Spain in this peninsula, but since the cession of the Floridas to us she will be deprived of those harbors; and in the event of another war they would endeavor to take possession of Key West, to prevent us from using a harbor which would be of so much advantage to us, whilst it would suit her equally as well. It is a harbor exceedingly difficult to blockade, in consequence of its several channels, as is proved by the fact that Commodore Laborde, with a very superior squadron, was never able to confine to port that of Commodore Porter. The island to us, regarding the commerce of the Gulf and Bay of Mexico, is nearly as valuable as if we possessed the Havana. It is the key on the northern side of the Gulf, which the island of Cuba is to the south. Nature has done so much for its harbor that it can be made exceedingly strong by proper fortifications The commerce of Key West at this time is not very extensive, as will be seen from the letter of the proprietors to me, which I beg leave to refer to, showing in a clear and lucid point of view to what extension its commerce might be increased, particularly when the salt ponds are put in operation. The statements made in this letter are perfectly correct from what I saw and the information derived from other sources. There is no limit to the quantity of salt which may and can be made. The island of Key West, being only about three miles long and one in breadth, is not susceptibe in being made profitable in an agricultural point of view; but being beyond the region of frost, all the tropical plants would no doubt succeed admirably; the fruit, of course, would yield a handsome profit to the owners shipped to the different ports of the United States, freed from the duties which are now paid on the foreign article. From what I heard, it is probable the experiment will be made. The number of vessels and seamen employed in fishing and wrecking, with the value of the exported fish, which can be extended to any amount, I beg leave to refer you to the letter of William Pinkney, esq., collector. It is difficult to ascertain the amount and value of wrecked property, but it must be of great value, varying from year to year, as tempests may prevail. From what has been stated in this communication, together with the enclosed letters, I think that the information required has been given as far as I am capable, and that the government will perceive that Key West is an extremely important situation, both in a military and naval point of view. The only disadvantages which may be supposed are its possible unhealthiness, there being a constant intercourse between the Havana and the other ports of the West Indies, from whence malignant fevers may be imported; the difficulty of reinforcing it in time of war, and a scarcity of good water, should any dry season prevail. It will be well enough to mention that the Mexican squadron, whilst under the command of Commodore Porter, and since, enjoyed perfect health whilst in the port of Key West since the ponds have been drained, and their ability to procure good water.

Before concluding this report it may be proper to observe that there should be at least two companies stationed at Key West; that the battery should be garrisoned with 18 and 24-pounders, two large howitzers, and one mortar. The houses should be constructed of two blocks twenty-five feet square, with a passage of twenty feet between them, (covered;) each room to have six windows and two doors, with porticoes twelve feet wide extending all round them. It is absolutely necessary in this climate that every building should be well shaded and ventilated. There should also be two 6-pounders, to be used as light artillery for the defence of any unprotected part of the island.

This report would have been made and forwarded long since, but it has been delayed in consequence of our long passage both to and from Key West, with the absence of Colonel Greene, (principal proprietor,) who was in the Havana, and to which place we were obliged to go for the purpose of seeing him, it being only ninety miles across.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

GEO. M. BROOKE, *Bvt. Lieut. U. S. A.*

Major General A. Macomb, *Commanding the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.*

Key West, *March* 9, 1829.

The fisheries carried on within the district of Key West are highly important. The tonnage alone employed in that trade amounts to seven hundred and eighty tons, and I estimate the value of the exported fish at one hundred thousand dollars per annum, which finds a ready sale at Havana.

The number of vessels engaged solely in wrecking within the collection district of Key West is twelve or thirteen, navigated by about one hundred and twenty men.

The agriculture of the district is at present so small as scarcely to deserve notice, but in a commercial point of view I consider Key West as a point of the highest importance, and not less so as a military and naval position. The healthiness of the island I consider as good as any other situation in the southern section of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. PINKNEY, *Collector.*

Colonel Brooke, *United States Army.*

Key West, *March* 10, 1829.

Sir: In compliance with your request, I proceed to communicate to you the reasons by which the authorities at this place were influenced in making an application to the government of the United States for the establishment of a military force at some convenient point upon the island of Key West. For several years previous to the organization of the court, a population had been forming upon the island, consisting of persons who had been induced by interest, or other considerations less worthy, to migrate hither from different parts of the United States, and from the Spanish and British West Indies. These persons settled here with views, feelings, and motives essentially different, and being uninfluenced by legal or other restraints, did not hesitate to adopt that course of conduct which each believed best calculated to promote the attainment of his own ends. Such a state of things necessarily produced discord, conflict, and crime, and which, from a long continuance, had grown almost into habit.

Upon the arrival of the officers of the court at the island, it was immediately discovered that restraints must be imposed to which the inhabitants had not been accustomed, and to which it was

believed they would not readily submit; a large portion of them were ignorant, and belonging to that class which in all countries are governed more by the operation of fear arising from punishments than by the influence of any moral principle, and many of them were wholly unacquainted with the effect and could not admit the necessity of the administration of law under this or any other government; hence it was that the belief arose that resistance to the civil authority might be made when that authority was brought to bear upon persons so situated, especially when it should be known that no adequate force was at hand to aid it in its operations.

I should do injustice to the islanders, however, were I not to state in conclusion that so far no difficulty has been experienced by the officers in the discharge of their duties; whether this has resulted from the correct feelings of the community, the mild character of the punishments heretofore inflicted, or the aid which it is known the officers commanding the revenue cutters upon this station have always been ready to afford, I am not prepared to say.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WEBB, *Judge of the Southern District of Florida.*

Colonel GEORGE M. BROOKE.

KEY WEST, *March* 10, 1829.

SIR: In one of our conversations the refusal of the officers of a Mexican privateer to obey the orders of the collector of this port was mentioned as one of the causes that required here the presence of a military force, and you have asked of me correct information on the subject.

In the month of July, of the last year, the collector of this port, having previously witnessed many violations of our neutrality by the Mexican private armed schooner, called the Molestadora, commanded by C. C. Hopner, ordered her to leave the waters of the United States, which was disobeyed; and after the orders were repeated and still disregarded, he required the assistance of the revenue cutter Marion, to enable him to carry her beyond our maritime jurisdiction. No respect was paid to the command of the officer of the cutter, and upon his attempting to carry it into effect, the privateer beat to quarters and trailed her guns with lighted matches upon the cutter, with many threats that they would fire into her if they were not permitted to remain. After some communication with the shore, the officers of the cutter got her underweigh and proceeded to sea. She was left in the Gulf, but scarcely had the boat returned to the cutter, before the privateer was again at anchor in this harbor.

Some of the many violations of the neutrality of this country, by the said privateer, were: augmenting her force in this harbor, proceeding to sea, capturing Spanish vessels, and returning here with them; and at other times crossing over to the Tortugas, unlading her prizes, and transhipping the goods on board of the privateer.

This case is by no means singular within these waters, and the Spanish government have just cause of complaint against us. Matters now depending will doubtless bring to light other cases of a character equally glaring.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

WM. ALLISON McREA,

Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.

Colonel GEORGE M. BROOKE.

KEY WEST, *March* 10, 1829.

SIR: Knowing that you have been instructed to make a report upon the civil, military, and commercial situation of this port, and to ascertain the reasons why the officers of the court for the southern judicial district of Florida recommended that a military post might be established here, I beg leave to state to you what were my motives in so doing. In the first place I consider the island of very great importance as a commercial and maritime port; secondly, and the principal reason with me, was our very exposed situation to the depredations of almost any force, even of pirates, that might at any time make a descent and plunder the town whenever the revenue cutters were out on a cruise and none of our vessels-of-war in port. It frequently happens that valuable vessels and cargoes are wrecked on the coast of Florida and brought in here for adjudication and salvage. The proceeds of which are lodged in my hands, or the clerk of the court, and might be an object to pirates to make an attack, knowing our defenceless situation. Thirdly and lastly, I think it very essential to assist the court to carry into effect its decrees and enforce the laws of our country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your very obedient servant,

HENRY WILSON, *U. S. Marshal, Southern Judicial District of Florida.*

Colonel GEORGE M. BROOKE.

Report on the Island of Key West, by Edward Macomb, M. D., Assistant Surgeon United States Army, to Brevet Colonel George M. Brooke, United States Army.

The island of "Key West," in latitude 24° 26′ north, longitude 4° 50′ west from Washington, is three miles in length, and one mile in breadth; containing 1.900 superficial acres, including the principal salt pond which covers about 300 acres.

The Spaniards call the island *Cayo Wesso* (Bone Key,) and the name by which it is known to us must be a corruption of the Spanish, as it is by no means the most westerly of the Florida keys.

Key West is situated in the centre of a group of smaller islands, and from its relative size, and general aspect, presents an imposing appearance on approaching it from any quarter.

This report will be confined to the following *features* in the island, which have a direct tendency on

its salubrity. The number of ponds—the nature of the soil—the peculiar density of the undergrowth—the quality of the water in the springs and wells.

Ponds of water abound on the island; some of these ponds contain fresh water, but the greater numbers are filled with salt water. They are very shallow, and exist in such numbers in consequence of the peculiar flatness of the general surface. But this same peculiarity renders them susceptible of being very easily drained.

The soil of the greater part of the island is decomposed vegetable matter, based on a stratum of secondary carbonate of lime. This stone when exposed to the atmosphere becomes hard, and well adapted for the construction of barracks or fortifications. The soil would produce the tropical fruits abundantly, and would answer for all horticultural purposes. But its strength and quantity is not sufficiently great for the more extensive operations of the *planter*. The growth of the island is very dense, but not lofty, differing essentially from that on the peninsula of Florida or in the island of Cuba. No varieties of the *pine* or of the *oak* are to be found, nor do the delicious fruits grow (spontaneously) that abound in Cuba The comfort and salubrity of the inhabitants would be much enhanced by cutting down the dense undergrowth, and leaving the larger trees for ornament and shade.

The water in the springs and wells is highly impregnated with muriate of soda and carbonate of lime, and is unfit for any domestic purposes. The rain water is secured by some enterprising gentlemen, in capacious brick reservoirs, and when clarified by filtration through the dripping stone, is excellent potable water.

From what has been stated above, it may be concluded that *draining the ponds, clearing out the undergrowth, building cisterns to contain water*, with the necessary attention to diet and regimen, will secure to the residents on the island of Key West as much health as could be expected in any part of Florida or in the West India islands.

The remarks made in the accompanying letter from Dr. R. A. Lacey, resident physician at Key West, will finish this report.

EDWARD MACOMB, M. D., *Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.*

KEY WEST, *March* 11, 1829.

SIR: The information you have asked relative to the health of this island shall be answered so far as my limited means will permit, and my short residence enable me to judge with accuracy.

I have resided upon this island near twelve months, and during the whole period but two cases of disease of any importance have occurred. The one, yellow fever; the other, a case of billious remittent. Nearly all my practice was confined to chronic cases of disease, and these exclusively seamen, and that class of population. The subject of the yellow fever was a mechanic, who, engaged in building a wharf, exposed himself for many days to the intense and almost suffocating rays of a tropical sun. Frequently during this period he was in the water, and the alternations from the water to the sun were so violent as naturally to produce fever. He was attacked while engaged at his work, and instead of confining himself to the house he continued his labor, until carried home, with all the violent symptoms of the disease. He died on the third day. The other was Colonel Pinkney, the collector, whose case, although somewhat violent in its incipient state, yielded without difficulty to the remedies prescribed.

These cases occurred in the months of June and July, since which period no disease has existed whatever, except cases of dengue, an epidemic, which was common to the West Indies and the south Atlantic cities of the United States, and all of which were easily removed by the treatment recommended. The year preceding, (as I am informed,) passed off without a death resulting from the former prevailing epidemics, and with fewer cases than existed during the summer of 1828.

As it regards the matter in question there is no doubt but that a great change has taken place in the healthful condition of Key West; whether it results from the removal of local causes, or a greater caution in the inhabitants in exposing themselves to the operating causes of disease, or both, I am not prepared to say. During the continuance here of the naval forces under Commodore Porter there was a great mortality among them, so much so that the force was removed, and Key West viewed and declared a *perfect "graveyard."*

This mortality may be traced, I think, to the following causes: the unavoidable exposure of the men to the inclemency of the weather, and the frequent and excessive use of ardent spirits. They come here direct from a northern climate, and after cruising for ten or twelve weeks in open boats, exposed to the burning rays of the sun and the heavy dews, would return to the island and could not be restrained from drink, the pernicious effect of which at such a time must be strikingly evident. A filthy and disgusting pond immediately in the rear of the station doubtless increased the prevalence of the disease. This pond has since been canalled, which opens a free communication with the sea; and, in the opinion of the inhabitants, the great local cause has thus been removed.

The result of my practice and observation has been that Key West is as healthy as any of the West Indies or the south Atlantic cities. Indeed, no apparent cause exists that could induce a contrary belief; and, from its being in such a commanding position, I feel perfectly satisfied that the national interests will be benefited by promoting its growth, in such a manner as will best comport with the views of the government, and afford protection to the inhabitants.

Believe me, sir, with high regard, your friend and obedient servant,

ROBERT A. LACEY.

Dr. EDWARD MACOMB, *United States Army.*

KEY WEST, *March* 10, 1829.

GENTLEMEN: Having been directed by the commander-in-chief to repair to Key West for the purpose of selecting a site for the erection of quarters and a battery to be occupied by a military force, I am instructed to inquire whether the proprietors of the island are willing to release to the United States a

suitable position for the purpose above named, with the necessary quantity of land to include a space sufficiently large for a garden and parade, as well as their precise views in wishing the establishment of the post. The release of the ground to be made for so long a period as the said land shall be occupied for military purposes. As the proprietors and inhabitants of the island are much interested in the establishment of a military post, it is expected that the release will be made without expense to the government.

As you have been for some length of time residents of the place, you would much oblige me by stating, as far as you are acquainted, the commercial, agriculture, fishing, and wrecking advantages of the island, as well as the depth of water which could be brought in the harbor through its several channels.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. BROOKE, *Brevet Colonel United States Army.*

Messrs. P. C. GREENE, J. W. WHITEHEAD, and J M. SIMONTON,
Proprietors of the Island of Key West.

KEY WEST, *March* 31, 1829.

SIR: Our reply to your letter of the 10th instant has been withheld in consequence of the absence of two of the proprietors. We have given due consideration to the proposition made by the government, through you, and having heard your suggestions for locating the site for a battery and barracks, we have determined that as the latter will be upon a square reserved in the plan of the town for the public buildings, and the former on a lot proposed to be purchased by the United States for custom-house stores, and that as those locations will not interfere with private property, (the whole island having been divided among the proprietors,) we readily approve of them, and consent to the free occupation of the said square so long as it may be required for military purposes. Should, however, the location for those purposes be made different by you or any other officer employed to make them, when they will fall upon property belonging to either of us, we must decline making its release to the United States on the terms suggested. It is true the proprietors are deeply interested in the establishment of a military post here, but they are not so alone—all the inhabitants of the island, those engaged in trade with it, the wreckers and fishermen, as well as the government, who have a custom-house from which they derive no mean revenue, a judicial tribunal, &c., &c., are equally interested. We, the original settlers and present proprietors of the island, have suffered severely by being kept by United States officers from the enjoyment of our property for upwards of five years, and would feel cautious, now our titles are secured to us by confirmation from the government, how we concede such a privilege as is asked, conceiving that the importance of the place must secure to it permanent military defence, and that the unlimited concession called for amounts to a *fee simple* relinquishment. Besides, we believe such a condition unprecedented, and feel a conviction that the government, being in no pecuniary distress, would prefer paying a fair price for what ground they may require for public purposes, (which we are willing to receive,) to obtaining the same on any other terms.

The importance of the island, derived from its commerce and geographical position, its flattering prospects, its proximity to the continued scenes of piracies in these seas, and its totally unprotected situation, are, we deem, sufficient inducements for having applied for the establishment of a military or naval force here.

Our opinions of the commercial advantages of this port being requested, as under a statement of its present commerce, we respectfully state that the establishment at this place was made under the most flattering prospects. Business arising from wrecks was no object with its settlers. Those prospects were fully realized for a short period, until the envy of our own neighboring ports, and the suspicions of our neighbors, the Spaniards of Cuba and the Mexicans, were excited and brought to operate towards their defeat. The latter prohibited the entrance of vessels from our ports into theirs, while the former withdrew from their own vessels the benefits they derived from a trade with *this port alone*—a restriction not extended to any other port in our Union.

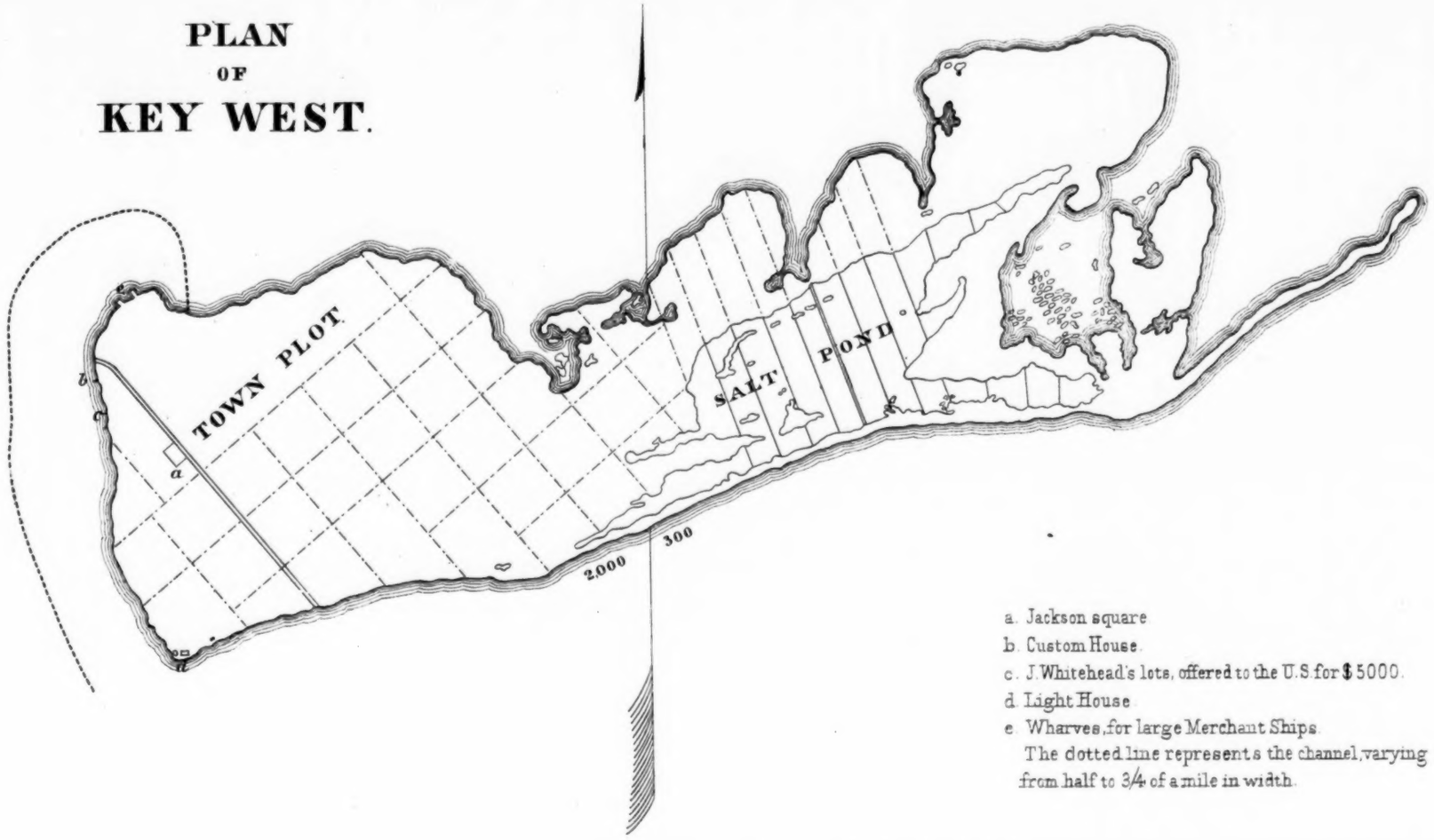
Since the settlement of the place unceasing and powerful exertions have been made by us, aided by our friends, to have extended to us the privilege of debenture on foreign goods brought hither *coastwise*, which we now only enjoy on *direct importations*, but which to this time has been denied us. That privilege would secure permanently to this port a trade with all the ports on the north side of Cuba, on the bay of Mexico, and with Central America. Our northern merchants would find it to their interest to make this a *depot*, from which, on meeting a profitable sale of one cargo, they could in a few days draw any supply to suit the ascertained wants of that market, without the danger and loss of time incident to a voyage to Baltimore or more northern ports. The trade with those foreign ports is now enjoyed by Havana, where our vessels are subjected to onerous charges and duties, and their crews are exposed to disease. The former would be wholly saved here, while to the latter the liability is less than in any known port near the same latitude. By a diversion of that trade to this port the revenue would be largely increased by the duties on the foreign produce that would be introduced to be exchanged for our merchandise.

Another point on which calculations may be reasonably made for an extended commerce with this port is that a very large number of vessels will be required for the transportation to other markets of the immense quantity of salt which the salt pond in this island is capable of producing yearly.

And, again, it will only be necessary to advert to the fact, well known, that the establishment of a naval force would be one of the certain means of extending the business of the island. At present the importations and sales of wrecked property and supplies necessary for the island and district, the fishing and wrecking vessels, the many vessels that find this the most convenient port when in distress, in which they can supply their various wants, and a limited trade with Cuba, is the business of the place, but which affords constant and profitable employment to a great number of trading vessels, and support to merchants and to persons of all other professions.

Although the soil of the island is rich, and it is capable, with the aid of its climate, of yielding all the tropical fruits, in addition to the common produce of our southern States, and its cultivation would largely reward the planter, yet nothing beyond experiments have been engaged in as regards agriculture.

PLAN OF KEY WEST.



a. Jackson square
b. Custom House
c. J. Whitehead's lots, offered to the U.S. for $5000.
d. Light House
e. Wharves, for large Merchant Ships.
The dotted line represents the channel, varying from half to 3/4 of a mile in width.

Bowen & Co. Lith Philad.a

The convenience of the port for the entrance and clearance of the large number of vessels employed in supplying Havana with live and salted fish, and for the reception of the large number of vessels and great quantity of property stranded on this coast, is too well known to our government to require any remarks from us on those heads. Having no data from which we are enabled to state the value derived from those pursuits to our revenue, we would respectfully suggest that the returns from our collector will furnish all information required in relation to them.

There are three channels through which vessels may pass into this harbor: one is the common ship channel, having not less than twenty-eight feet; the second is over the reef to the leeward of Sand key through which not less than six fathoms can be brought; and the third is through what is called the "northwest channel," in which can always be found twelve feet.

The advantages of this port for a naval station were discovered by our government at the time it was used as such. Since that period it has been made to appear, by the attempt of the Spanish squadron to blockade the Mexican vessels in this harbor, that it cannot be blockaded.

We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servants,

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD,
J. W. C. FLEEMING,
By their Attorney.
J. WHITEHEAD,
P. C. GREENE,
J. W. SIMONTON,
By P. L. Hoffman.

Colonel GEORGE M. BROOKE, *United States Army.*

KEY WEST, *March* 31, 1829.

SIR: In answer to your question, "what price will be required from the government for a fee simple right to lots numbered 3 and 4, in square No. 17, and lot No. 3, in square No. 16?" I state that I will accept $5,000 for the three lots, extending the privilege of fencing the whole, so as to close and embrace the street now running through them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. WHITEHEAD.

Colonel G. M. BROOKE, *United States Army.*

21ST CONGRESS.] **No. 414.** [1ST SESSION.

APPLICATION OF VERMONT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN FORTIFICATIONS, AND THAT PERSONS UNDER TWENTY-ONE AND OVER THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE BE EXEMPTED FROM MILITIA DUTY IN TIME OF PEACE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 29, 1829.

STATE OF VERMONT.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY *October* 19, 1829.

Resolved, the governor and council concurring herein, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their influence to procure such alterations of the militia laws of the general government as to exempt from military duty, in time of peace, all persons under twenty-one and over thirty-five years of age.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of the senators and representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States.

Concurred October 22, 1829.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *October* 23, 1829.

Resolved, the governor and council concurring herein, That the senators of this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and the representatives requested, to use their influence to cause an act to be passed by Congress for constructing fortifications on the north point of Vineyard, Isle la Motte, and on the great shoals between said point and Point Au Fer, in the State of New York, and for making the necessary appropriations.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of the senators and representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States.

Concurred October 28, 1829.

The foregoing are true copies of resolutions of the legislature of the State of Vermont.

NORMAN WILLIAMS, *Secretary of State.*

21st Congress.] No. 415. [1st Session.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF MERGING THE MARINE CORPS INTO THE INFANTRY OR ARTILLERY OF THE ARMY, AND ON THE PROPER ORGANIZATION OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 29, 1829.

War Department, *December* 29, 1829.

Sir: Your letter of the 24th, requesting to have prepared the outline of a plan whereby to merge the marine corps in the army, was received and referred to the major general. He has made a report accompanied by two bills, which are here enclosed for your consideration. The one proposes to unite the corps with the infantry, the other with the artillery; your experience and observation will determine which is the preferable plan.

It is also matter of consideration if the Ordnance department does not require attention on that subject; Colonel Bomford's communication to me will explain matters fully and in detail. There are some differences between his proposition and that presented by the major general, a greater number of companies being proposed by the former than by the latter plan. Which is best is for you to consider.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

Col. Thomas H. Benton, *Chairman of the Military Committee, Senate United States.*

Headquarters of the Army, *Washington, December*, 1829.

Sir: In conformity with your instructions, I have taken into consideration the letter of the chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, dated the 24th of the month, transmitted to me under cover of your note of the 26th, all having reference to the merging of the marine corps into the infantry or artillery, according to the recommendation of the President in his message to Congress. The letter of the chairman relates solely to merging the marines into the infantry, but your note has reference more particularly to merging the marines into the artillery. I have therefore thought it my duty to take the subject into consideration under both views, and have drawn bills to correspond with the request of the chairman and with your directions. The bills are hereto annexed, marked A and B.

First, to merge the marines into the infantry. In order to effect this, I propose to form the whole of the infantry and marines into eight regiments, each regiment to have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major—ten companies, two of which to be light companies. The battalion companies to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, as now organized, but to the flank or light companies, each, one additional first lieutenant is given. By this organization the marines will all be absorbed into the infantry, with the exception of one officer. Now, the rank of the lieutenant colonel of marines ought to be settled. It appears to me to be a higher rank than that of lieutenant colonel. At the time the office was created (April 29, 1800) it corresponded with the commandant of a regiment in the line of the army, and was the next rank to brigadier general. In the revolutionary army lieutenant colonels commanding were classed with colonels, and took their promotion to brigadiers according to seniority.—(See Journals of Congress, 1782, vol. 4, page 111.) From the peace of 1783 till 1802 there were no colonels in the army; the commanders of regiments bore the title and commission of lieutenant colonels commandant, both in the artillery and the infantry, as well as in the cavalry, and likewise in the militia. The reason given for establishing this rank in preference to that of colonel was, that in the revolutionary army there was much difficulty experienced in the exchange of prisoners with the British as to the commandants of regiments; the colonels of the British army, being for the most part generals, did not command their regiments in person, and the officers at the heads of regiments were in such cases lieutenant colonels. The act fixing the military peace establishment (March 16, 1802) restored the rank of colonel for the first time after peace; but the pay and emoluments corresponded precisely with those allowed to a lieutenant colonel commandant. So that it would appear to be a rank, if not equal to a colonel, at least a grade higher than that of a lieutenant colonel. I would propose, therefore, to arrange the commandant of the corps of marines to the command of the eighth regiment, with the rank of colonel; then to promote the senior major of infantry to be lieutenant colonel of his regiment; then the senior captain of marines to be major of the regiment out of which the major should be taken to be lieutenant colonel of the eigth regiment, which arrangement will correspond with their relative rank; then to distribute the other captains of marines in the different regiments according to their rank; in like manner the lieutenants. As an illustration a list is herewith presented, showing the manner in which it is proposed to amalgamate them with the officers of infantry. I have given a sub-adjutant and two chief musicians to each regiment, with the pay and emoluments of a cadet; the former takes the place of our present sergeant major, and as he is to assist the adjutant, it appears to me proper that his title should correspond with his office; and besides, it will be a stepping place to promotion from the ranks, an incentive much wanted in our regiments to encourage the meritorious non-commissioned officers. In the French service he is called *adjutant sous-officier*, or non-commissioned adjutant. We have no other staff to the regiments, because the general staff supplies quartermasters, commissaries, paymasters, and medical officers. The organization of a company is different from the present in some respects. To each company there is a sergeant major, who is to the company what an adjutant is to a regiment; a quartermaster sergeant, to take charge of the property and accounts of the company, to distribute the clothing, provisions, and supplies of every kind; these, with the music, may be considered as the staff of the company. The French always had these, (sergeant major and fourrier.) In our service they are absolutely necessary, on account of the liability of the companies to be detached. These are improvements which have been long wanted; but, independent of the advantages of organization, there is another object which is of equal importance: it is, that these non-commissioned officers, being better paid and of higher rank than the other sergeants, will open a field for competition, and induce better characters to enter the army than heretofore have been willing to enlist. The

companies will be stronger in the rank and file. The aggregate of a company of infantry being now fifty-one non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, will, by incorporating the marines, become fifty-five non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. The present aggregate of the several regiments of infantry, as now authorized by law, amounts to, in the companies..... 3,570
Non-commissioned staff..... 28
Marines, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates..... 865

4,463

In the proposed establishment of eight regiments..... 4,400
Non-commissioned staff..... 24

4,424

Less than present establishment of infantry and marines..... 39

Second, to merge the marines into the artillery. I propose, in order to effect such an arrangement to have only four regiments of artillery, nearly as now organized, with the exception of having ten companies in each regiment instead of nine companies, as now established; and further, to provide out of the artillery a corps of ordnance, to consist of thirty-three officers, making it a separate establishment from the artillery, as it is, in effect, at this time, and as it ought to be for the good of the service. The following is the scheme:

Of the artillery, there are four regiments now in service, having 4 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels, 4 majors—16 field officers. Of the marines, there is now in service 1 lieutenant colonel commandant—1 field officer. Total field officers, 17; but if the colonelcy of the second be left vacant, there will be only 16, as now authorized in the artillery. Captains of artillery, 40; first lieutenants, 72; second lieutenants, 72. Captains of marines, 9; first lieutenants, 24; second lieutenants, 16.

Now, to form the corps of ordnance, and to merge the marines into the artillery, we have sixteen field officers of artillery and one of marines; but if we do not count the colonel of the second regiment of artillery, who is not appointed, we have only sixteen field officers to dispose of, and forty captains of artillery and nine of marines, making forty-nine captains, which, added to the sixteen field officers, make sixty-five. Now, out of these field officers and captains it is proposed to select three field officers and six captains for the ordnance corps, say nine officers, which will leave fifty-six to be arranged to the artillery, which will exactly furnish the sixteen field officers and forty captains required for the four regiments of artillery. Then there are seventy-two first lieutenants of artillery and twenty-four of marines, and seventy-two second lieutenants of artillery and sixteen of marines, making in all one hundred and eighty-four lieutenants. Of these, one hundred and sixty will be required for the artillery; the remaining twenty-four just complete the ordnance corps.

With regard to the sub-adjutants, chief musicians, sergeant majors, and quartermaster sergeants, the same remarks are applicable as those made on the organization of the infantry.

I am, however, of the opinion that the marines could be merged into the infantry with more propriety than into the artillery: first, because the nature of their service is connected with small arms, and not ordnance; and second, because the artillery is an arm that requires previous scientific instruction in those destined to serve in it, in the same manner as for the engineers. The introduction of so many officers entirely ignorant of the artillery duty would tend much to diminish the efficiency of that respectable corps; besides, it would interfere more with the rights and expectations of the artillery officers than it could with those of the infantry. I would not, however, propose to exempt the artillery from serving on ship-board or in the navy yards; on the contrary, they would be well adapted for bomb ketches and for the batteries intended for the defence of naval establishments. If the army be intended to supply the place of the marines, I would suggest that a detail be every two or three years made from the infantry and artillery to guard the navy yards and to go to sea as marines. This arrangement will give an opportunity to our young officers to visit foreign countries, which will improve them professionally, and at the same time make them more satisfied with their stations on shore. I have no doubt but that the marines, as well as the army, will be benefited by the amalgamation. The experiment can be made without expense, and I think it worthy the trying.

Respectfully submitted.

A. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

A.

AN ACT to merge the marine corps into the infantry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as the public service will permit, the marine corps shall be merged into the infantry of the United States, now in service, to form with the said infantry eight regiments; each regiment to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, to be taken from the lieunteants, one sub-adjutant, two chief musicans, each with the pay and emoluments of a cadet; ten companies, each company to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, except the two flank companies, to each of which there shall be two first lieutenants and one second lieutenant, one sergeant major, one quarter-master sergeant, two sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and forty-five privates. That the said officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, shall be respectively entitled to the same pay, forage, subsistence, and emoluments, as are now allowed to the infantry, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and such regulations as are now or hereafter may be established by the Department of War; and shall be entitled to the same provision for wounds and disabilities, the same provision for widows and children, and the same benefits and allowances, in every respect, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as are authorized by the act of the sixteenth of March, eighteen hundred and two, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States;" that they shall be recruited in the same manner, and with the same limitations; and that the bounty to the recruit, and the

compensation to the recruiting officer, shall be the same as allowed by the act of the twelfth of April, eighteen hundred and eight.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said regiments of infantry, when so organized, and the regiments of artillery now in the service of the United States, or any part or detachment of them, may, at the discretion of the President of the United States, be ordered to serve on board any of the public ships or vessels-of-war, or in the dock yards, or other naval establishments of the United States, in like manner as the troops heretofore composing the marine corps were liable to serve; and during such service they shall be subject to such rules and discipline as the President of the United States may adopt for their government, and shall be entitled to the same advantages and shares of salvage and prize money as the officers and marines serving on shipboard were heretofore entitled by law, regulation, or custom.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of marines thus merged into the infantry shall take rank according to the dates of their respective commissions in the line of the marines, preserving to those who may possess it their brevet rank, to be placed in that and every other respect on the same footing with the other officers of infantry.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the lieutenant colonel commandant of marines, shall take rank in the above arrangement as colonel of infantry, to date from the passage of this act.

B.

AN ACT to merge the marine corps into the artillery and to form a corps of ordnance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to merge the marine corps into the artillery and to constitute a corps of ordnance.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the artillery of the United States shall consist of four regiments. Each regiment shall be composed of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major, one adjutant, to be taken from the lieutenants, one sub-adjutant, and two chief musicians, each with the pay and emoluments of a cadet; and ten companies, each company to consist of one captain, two first lieutenants, and two second lieutenants, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, two sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, four artificers, and fifty-six privates; two of which companies shall be designated and equipped as light artillery.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there be organized a corps of ordnance, to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, six captains, twelve first and twelve second lieutenants, and the same number of enlisted men as are now authorized by law for the ordnance department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corps of artillery and ordnance, when so formed, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war as are now or hereafter may be established, and to the same pay, forage, subsistence, and emoluments as are now allowed to the officers of ordnance; that the commanders of companies and the adjutants be entitled to receive the allowance of extra pay and forage as now authorized by law; and that the non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, receive the same pay, rations, and clothing, as are now allowed by law to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates of artillery, and shall also be entitled to the same provision for wounds and disabilities, the same provision for widows and children, and the same benefits and allowances, in every respect, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as are authorized by the act of the 16th of March, 1802, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment;" that they shall be recruited in the same manner, and with the same limitations; and that the bounty to the recruit, and the compensation to the recruiting officer, shall be the same as allowed by the act of the 12th of April, 1808.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said regiments of artillery and corps of ordnance, when so organized, and the regiments of infantry now in the service of the United States, or any part or detachment of them, may be, at the discretion of the President of the United States, ordered to serve on board any of the public ships or vessels-of-war, or in the dock yards or other naval establishments of the United States, in like manner as the troops heretofore composing the marine corps were liable to serve; and during such service they shall be subject to such rules and discipline as the President of the United States may adopt for their government, and shall be entitled to the same advantages and shares of salvage and prize money as the officers and men of the marines serving on shipboard were heretofore entitled by law, regulation, or custom.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of marines, when thus merged into the artillery, shall take rank according to the dates of their respective commissions in the line of the marine corps, preserving to those who may possess it their brevet rank, and be placed in every respect on the same footing with regard to rank and command with the other officers of artillery.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the lieutenant colonel commandant of marines shall take rank in the above arrangement as colonel of artillery, to date from the passage of this act.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *December* 18, 1829.

SIR: In the annual report of the 30th ultimo I took occasion to advert briefly to a proposition heretofore submitted for a reorganization of this department. The measure has uniformly received the favorable consideration and support of your predecessors, and of the committees of Congress, to which it was referred; and bills for effecting the object have been reported, one of which passed the House of Representatives. The approval and sanction thus far given to it adds to the strength of the previous conviction that a measure of the kind proposed is very important to the interests of the public service. I therefore beg leave to renew the subject, and to submit the facts and considerations in relation to it which were exhibited in former reports.

The ordnance service, as now provided for by the act of March 3, 1821, is performed by officers temporarily detached from the regiments of artillery. The average number engaged in this service at any one time has been about thirty The whole number which have been engaged in it, for eight years past, has been 149; and of these but *four* only have been continued throughout that period.

The duties of the Ordnance department, as prescribed by law, are to provide, to inspect, to preserve, to distribute, and to account for every description of ordnance, artillery carriages, small arms, and ammunition required for the permanent defences of the country, or for its armies in the field. Its duties embrace, also, the arming and equipping of the whole body of the militia in the United States.

The appropriations made for effecting these objects have sometimes exceeded one million of dollars

per annum; and during the last sixteen years they have amounted to about fourteen millions—making the average about $863,000 per annum.

These large sums are expended not for articles for immediate use or consumption, but mostly for permanent objects—for articles of a durable character—which remain as a part of the great common stock and means of defence of the country. The value of this description of military property, now in the immediate charge of the Ordnance department, is at least eleven millions of dollars. The value of the small arms alone exceeds six millions. And this estimate includes only that part of such property as is deposited at or connected with the armories and arsenals which are under the immediate and exclusive direction of ordnance officers.

These duties are of a class which are wholly distinct from those of any other branch of the military service. They are of a different character, also, in several important features, among which the following may be named: The annual expenditures of the several departments for subsisting, clothing, paying, quartering, and transporting the army, and for providing its medical and miscellaneous supplies, are mostly for objects which are transient, which seldom extend much beyond the time present, and for articles which are soon consumed or expended, and disappear. The responsibilities of these several departments do not, therefore, extend much beyond the present application of the means confided to them for the current service. It is the Ordnance department alone which retains in its charge the accumulating product of its expenditures, for the preservation of which its officers are held responsible.

The ordnance service differs from other branches, also, in this: that its duties are less varied in a change from peace to war, or from war to peace, and that it embraces the arming and equipping of the whole body of the militia as well as of the regular army.

These duties are not less important in time of peace than they are in war. In the latter the distribution or the furnishing of supplies would be greater, but the former is the proper one for procuring them For it is in time of peace that the treasury can most conveniently furnish the requisite means, and it is then that the supplies can be obtained on the most favorable terms. Whether an army, large or small, is or is not maintained in time of peace affects very little the current service of the ordnance, for the main purpose of this is to make provision for the future; and this service would necessarily be continued if the army was entirely abolished.

It is, besides, the only branch of the United States military service which has any immediate or beneficial connexion with the militia. Of all the various attempts which have been made, from the first Congress down to the present time, to impart vigor and efficiency to the great body of the militia, none have proved effective except that which provides for *arming* them. The interests of the militia, of that which has not inaptly been called the great bulwark of the nation, are therefore connected with the measure proposed. It may, in short, be said of the ordnance service that it embraces the fabrication and the preservation of all the military weapons of the country, whether for the militia or for the regular army; and that all the essential military *materiel* of the nation, that which constitutes its armament in peace and its reliance in war, is confided to its supervision.

The business of disbursing nearly a million of dollars annually, and the preservation of eleven millions value of military stores, considered merely as a matter of ordinary business transactions, must, to be well performed, be conducted by persons experienced in such business. But the duty of devising and of deciding on the plans and models of all the various arms, artillery and other military equipments which are provided by the Ordnance department, is a matter of a much more important character, and requires much higher and more varied attainments in those who perform it. The qualifications requisite for a judicious performance of this branch of service, involving as they do a familiar acquaintance with the exact sciences and with mechanical philosophy, both theoretical and practical, are to be attained only by long experience and zealous application, joined with an aptitude to such pursuits Suitable qualifications are, therefore, not to be expected in those who are but temporarily engaged in such duties; for to them can be presented no adequate motives for the zeal and perseverance which are indispensable to the acquisition of such attainments, even if it were possible to acquire them in the short space of time to which their service in the ordnance is usually limited.

The utility of a separate organization for the Engineer, Quartermaster, Commissary, and other departments, has been abundantly demonstrated by experience, and it is presumed will not now be questioned. The expediency of extending the same principle to the ordnance service must be equally obvious. If we suppose, for example, that officers, without previous preparation or experience in the business, were required to prepare plans for permanent fortifications and to construct them, or to lay out routes for railroads and canals, the ruinous consequences of it would soon be manifested; yet no higher degree of skill or experience is requisite in the performance of these duties than is required in the correct discharge of those which are assigned to the ordnance.

The ordnance service differs not less from the line of the army than from that of the several administrative departments above mentioned. Yet, by the present law, it is required to be performed solely by officers temporarily detached from the line. And, as before stated, about 150 different officers have been so detached for the performance of ordnance duty, a large proportion of whom consisted of junior lieutenants. The embarrassments occasioned by these fluctuating changes may be exemplified by noting those which recently occurred at a single post. The proper commander left the arsenal soon after the beginning of a quarter, and transferred to his successor the balance of funds from the previous quarter, and the military stores in depot. To the second commander additional funds were transmitted, which did not reach him until he also had departed, and was four hundred miles distant. The third commander also left the post and placed the public property under the charge of the surgeon, who, in turn, was relieved by a fifth. Funds were again transmitted, the former having been repaid into the treasury; but before they reached the post the fifth commander to whom they were directed had been superseded by the sixth, and the quarter had expired, leaving the workmen employed at the post unpaid. These changes were all unknown to the department which is charged with the direction of the duties of the post, and is responsible for them, until after each had occurred.

The ordnance service differs so essentially from all other branches of the military service, and is of a character so peculiar to itself, that a separate and more permanent provision for it is believed to be indispensable to its correct performance, and to be demanded by the best interests of the public service. Any reasons which may be assigned for preferring a separate organization for any other branch of service must apply with equal force to the ordnance also.

No sufficient reason can be perceived why the ordnance service alone should remain in a state of

dependence upon temporary details from the line of the army, and be subject to all the fluctuations incident to, and inseparable from, such an unstable system.

The Ordnance department was first established in May, 1812, but was modified and extended by several successive acts during the war, until near its close, when it was entirely remodelled by the act of February 8, 1815. This act embodied all such provisions as the experience of the war had shown to be necessary, the duties of the department were much extended and more accurately defined, and were so adapted to the demands of the public service, as to guard against the inconvenience of the past, and to insure efficiency for the future.

This act, which gave the department its most approved form, continued in force until March, 1821, when, without its being repealed, the department was essentially changed and in effect nearly abolished by its being merged in the artillery regiments, although its duties and responsibilities remain unaltered.

The reasons which were assigned for blending the ordnance with the artillery service were, that the officers of the latter might thereby be enabled to acquire some practical knowledge of artillery constructions. The advantages anticipated in this respect, it is believed, have not been realized to any considerable extent. But, whatever may be the benefits resulting from this feature, they may be secured by limiting its operation to the junior grades. By making a separate and permanent provision of the senior officers of the ordnance service, for those upon whom its most responsible trusts would necessarily devolve, and by providing that the junior officers shall be detailed from the regiments, the measure would combine the advantages of both plans.

The act of February, 1815, made the department consist of four field officers, ten captains, and thirty lieutenants—in all forty-four. If this act be so amended as to attach permanently to the ordnance service the four field officers and ten captains, and to substitute for the thirty lieutenants an authority to detail from the artillery such number as may be necessary for ordnance service and instruction, all that is now proposed will be accomplished.

No inconvenience will be felt in the artillery service because of a portion of its lieutenants being detached, for an excess of officers in this grade was provided by the act of March 2, 1821, and for the express purpose, as was stated in the documents relating to that act, of furnishing assistants for ordnance service.

In order to exhibit in a more condensed form the general views above expressed, and the legislative provisions necessary for effecting them, I have taken the liberty of presenting them in the form of a bill, which is herewith respectfully submitted. To the bill is appended a few explanatory remarks and an estimate of the additional expenses which the passage of it would occasion.

It will be perceived that this bill proposes to attach permanently to the ordnance service four field officers and ten captains. But as it will discontinue the four supernumerary captains authorized by existing laws, its effect, if enacted, will be to add ten officers only to the number which now compose the military establishment.

A less number than fourteen officers, it is believed, would be insufficient for discharging the principal duties of the department. There are seventeen arsenals, eleven of which are important ones, and require each one ordnance officer at least. Beside these, the office at the seat of government, the inspection of ordnance, &c., at the founderies, and of small arms at the armories, and the supervision of the armaments constructing for the new fortifications, will require three at least.

The annexed memorandum of the arsenals and other stations, where officers are serving on ordnance duty, and the number and grade of officers who are now so employed, will serve to show the necessity for the number of officers proposed in the bill.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

A BILL to amend an act entitled "An act for the better regulation of the Ordnance department," approved February 8, 1815.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the Ordnance department shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, and ten captains, and as many enlisted men as the public service may require, not exceeding two hundred and fifty.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers and enlisted men authorized by this act shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and that the officers shall be appointed from the present military establishment, and vacate their places in their respective regiments, and shall receive the pay and emoluments now received by officers who perform ordnance duties.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the first section of the act hereby amended, and so much of the second section of the act entitled "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved March 2, 1821, as provides one supernumerary captain to each regiment of artillery to perform ordnance duty, and so much of the fourth section of the same act as merges the Ordnance department in the artillery and reduces the number of enlisted men, be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided,* Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent the said supernumerary captains from retaining their rank in the army, nor to divest the President of the United States of authority to select from the regiments of artillery such number of lieutenants as may be necessary to perform ordnance duties.

Remarks.

The purpose of the bill, as drawn, is to restore the act of February, 1815, so modified, however, as to exclude the thirty lieutenants and to limit the number of enlisted men. The first section is designed to effect this.

The second section makes those who may compose the department subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and directs the manner in which the appointments are to be made.

The third section is designed to repeal all such parts of previous acts as conflict with the provisions of the bill, continuing, however, the authority to select lieutenants for ordnance duty.

Pay and emoluments of artillery and ordnance officers, exclusive of double rations.

Artillery.	Colonel.	Lieut. colonel.	Major.	Captain.	1st lieutenant.	2d lieutenant.
Pay per month	$75 00	$60 00	$50 00	$40 00	$30 00	$25 00
Subsistence	36 50	30 41⅔	24 33⅓	24 33⅓	24 33⅓	24 33⅓
Forage	32 00	24 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....
Servants' pay	10 00	10 00	10 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Servants' subsistence	12 16⅔	12 16⅔	12 16⅔	6 08⅓	6 08⅓	6 08⅓
Servants' clothing	5 00	5 00	5 00	2 50	2 50	2 50
Total per month	170 66⅔	141 58⅓	125 50	77 91⅔	67 91⅔	62 91⅔
Total per annum	2,048 00	1,699 00	1,506 00	935 00	815 00	755 00
Additional for ordnance per annum	180 00	180 00	120 00	120 00	40 00	100 00
Total for ordnance per annum	2,228 00	1,879 00	1,626 00	1,055 00	855 00	855 00

Estimate of the additional expense which would be occasioned by the enactment of the bill herewith submitted.

Pay of one colonel, per annum		$2, 228 00
Pay of one lieutenant colonel, per annum		1, 879 00
Pay of two majors, each $1,626		3, 252 00
Pay of ten captains, each $1, 055		10, 550 00
Total amount for pay of fourteen officers		17, 909 00
From which deduct the pay of the four supernumerary captains, discontinued by the bill, each $1,055	$4, 220 00	
The appointment of fourteen officers would supersede the same number who are now serving by detail, the extra pay of whom is as follows, viz:		
One colonel, per annum	$180 00	
Three majors, each $120	360 00	
Six captains, each $120	720 00	
Two 1st lieutenants, each $40	80 00	
Two 2d lieutenants, each $100	200 00	
	1, 540 00	
To be deducted		5, 760 00
Total amount of additional expense		12, 149 00

As no addition will be made to the number of "double ration posts" by the passage of the bill, no allowance for double rations is included in the estimate. Neither is the pay of enlisted men included. These men would consist entirely of artificers and laborers, and would be employed as such, and whatever number may be enlisted, they would supersede a like number of hired artificers and laborers.

Memorandum of arsenals and other posts where officers are employed on ordnance service.

Ordnance Office, Washington.

Principal arsenals.

1. Watervliet, near Troy, New York.
2. Washington, District of Columbia.
3. Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Important arsenals.

4. Augusta, Maine.
5. Watertown, Massachusetts.
6. Frankford, Pennsylvania.
7. Richmond, Virginia.
8. Augusta, Georgia.
9. Mount Vernon, Alabama.
10. Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
11. St. Louis, Missouri.

Minor depots.

12. Vergennes, Vermont.
13. Rome, New York.
14. Detroit, Michigan.
15. New York harbor.
16. Pikesville, near Baltimore, Maryland.
17. Charleston, South Carolina.
    Fort Monroe, Virginia.
    Galena, Illinois.

Total number of posts, 20.

An officer is employed at Fort Monroe in constructing its armament. At Galena an officer is engaged in superintending the United States lead mines. Two officers are employed in inspecting ordnance at the founderies, which occupies a large portion of their time. They serve at arsenals also.

Number and grade of officers now serving on ordnance duty.

Colonels	1
Majors, (all of whom are brevet lieutenant colonels)	3
Captains, (five of whom are brevet majors)	6
Brevet captains	2
Lieutenants	24
Total	36

PORTLAND, *December* 22, 1829.

DEAR GENERAL: In reply to your inquiries as to my opinion in relation to a reorganization of the Ordnance department, you will recollect that the subject has been some time before Congress, and that a bill passed the House of Representatives, I believe, two years ago, which came up to the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, the main purpose of which was to separate the ordnance service from the line of the army by making it a separate corps. Under the present law the ordnance duties are performed by officers temporarily detailed from the regiments of artillery, who, after a short time of service, return to their regiments, and their places in the ordnance service are supplied by others.

As a member of the Military Committee, my attention was necessarily drawn to this subject. At first I was opposed to any change, as I thought it important that a knowledge of ordnance duties should be made familiar to as many of the officers of the line of the army as possible; besides, I did not like frequent changes in the law upon the subject. Subsequent reflection, some discussion, and a more careful examination of the subject, however, convinced me that it is very important that something should be done to place the ordnance service on a more stable footing. I consider the Ordnance department extremely important, as it relates to the defence and security of our country; large appropriations are annually made for this service, I believe to the amount of eight or nine hundred thousand dollars, (I speak from memory only.) The arms, artillery, and other military supplies provided by those appropriations are laid up in the arsenals for future service. I believe some of the documents represent the supplies already deposited to amount to something like eleven million of dollars. The proper preservation of this vast amount of property is of itself a highly responsible trust. The other branches of the military service have but little responsibility compared with this branch. The appropriations for paying, subsisting, clothing, quartering and transporting the army are, when expended, at an end; in these cases the responsibility ceases with the expenditure and a settlement of the accounts, the money is expended, and nothing visible remains. Not so with the ordnance service; the great object in this department is to create, prepare, deposit, and preserve cannon, mortars, gun-carriages, and arms of every description, and, indeed, every other article which can be prepared and preserved, necessary for the use of an army in a time of war, not only for the use of the regular army, but for the militia when called into actual service. The amount of property in charge of this branch of the military service must therefore be immense and increasing, and the responsibility of those who have it in charge must be great. I therefore think frequent changes in this department should be avoided, to do which a change seems to me now necessary that it may be placed on a footing more permanent. A bill similar, or nearly so, to the one which passed the House of Representatives would, I think, effect the object desired, and I doubt whether it would be more expensive than the present system. But it should furnish as many permanent officers of the department as the arsenals and the other service in the department would require. I am opposed to increasing the expense of the army in a time of peace, but I would adopt this and every other measure necessary to preserve the property of the government which has been or may be prepared and collected for a time of war; otherwise, your ordnance and military stores, &c., which have been collected at great expense, will be destroyed or rendered useless; the discovery of which may be made at the commencement of a war, at a moment when they may be wanted for the defence of the country. I therefore repeat that, in my opinion, such a change should be made as to secure the object for which the department was created.

I am, with much respect, your humble servant,

JOHN CHANDLER.

General JAMES W. RIPLEY.

21ST CONGRESS.] **No. 416.** [1ST SESSION.

ON PAY AND EMOLUMENTS OF BREVET OFFICERS, THE PAYMASTER GENERAL, SURGEON GENERAL, AND OFFICERS AT THE HEAD OF BUREAUS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 4, 1830.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the army, the Military Academy, and fortifications, reported:

The subjects embraced in the President's message, to which the attention of the committee has been specially directed, are the consideration of the laws and regulations respecting the pay, emoluments, and allowances of certain officers, suggested, in some instances, to be vaguely and ambiguously expressed, and in others to have received an incorrect construction. The officers whose interests may be affected by the ambiguity or the misconstruction of the laws alluded to are: 1. Brevet officers. 2. The Paymaster General and the Surgeon General. 3. Officers at the head of bureaus connected with the Department of War. These cases the committee will take up in the order in which they have been stated. 1. Brevet officers. By an act passed April 16, 1818, "officers of the army who have brevet commissions shall receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank when on duty and having a command according to their brevet rank, and at no other time." By the act of March 2, 1821, the army was reduced to about twelve regiments, under a specified number of regimental and staff officers and three general officers, viz: one major general and two brigadier generals. This organization shows it to have been the intention of Congress that a major general, under the President, should command the whole of the military establishment, and that each of the brigadiers under the major general should command one-half of it. Had there been no brevet officers this must have been the distribution of the generals; and the circumstance of the existence of such officers cannot affect the principle of a system which was so framed as to be carried

into execution without any functions having been assigned to officers by brevet. Upon comparing together the acts of 1818 and 1821, it appears to the committee that an officer is not entitled to additional pay and emoluments by virtue of a brevet commission, unless he exercises under it a greater command than is annexed to the rank which he holds in the line or the army. A brigadier, therefore, with the brevet of a major general, under the present peace establishment, can never be entitled to the pay and emoluments of his brevet unless a command should be devolved upon him exceeding that of a department, or one-half of the troops. In ordinary military language, a brigade means two regiments under a brigadier; a division, two brigades under a major general; a corps d'armée, two divisions under a lieutenant general, &c.; but by the act of 1821 different extents of command than those which are usual are given to a major general and to a brigadier general, (the two highest grades now known in our service,) and in construing their duties and rights we must be governed by the letter and spirit of our own legislation, and not by technical phraseology. The same act which has increased the commands of a major general and of a brigadier general, has left those of regimental officers as they have always existed in the United States. If then a colonel with the brevet of a brigadier, have under him a force exceeding a regiment, the pay and emoluments of a brigadier would be due to him according to the act of April 16, 1818, his command being limited to a regiment when it is more numerous, though not amounting to a brigade, as there is no rank between a brigadier's and a colonel's, if he be entitled to any compensation beyond a colonel's it can only be to that of a brigadier.

The committee have expressed what they conceive to be the meaning of the law relating to the rights of brevet officers; but they are of opinion that an officer, whether he possesses a brevet commission or not, ought in no instance to receive any other pay and emoluments than such as he is entitled to by his rank in the line or the army, unless when exercising a command specially assigned to him by the President, under the authority of the 62d of the Rules and Articles of War. They therefore report a bill to that effect.

2. The Paymaster General and the Surgeon General. That the Paymaster General and the Surgeon General are entitled to the allowance of quarters and fuel the committee apprehend will sufficiently appear by a reference to the laws. By the third section of the act of Congress of April 24, 1818, the Paymaster General is to receive a salary of $2,500 per annum. By the act of April 14, 1818, some change is made in the Medical department, and by its second section the annual salary of the Surgeon General is fixed at $2,500. The tenth section of the act of March 2, 1821, enacts that there shall be one Paymaster General with the present compensation; and its eleventh section declares that there shall be one Surgeon General, &c., saying nothing about his compensation, but by the following section: "officers, &c., retained by this act, excepting those specially provided for, shall have the same rank, pay, and emoluments as are provided in like cases by existing laws."

The ninth section of the act passed April 24, 1816, says: "that the regulations in force before the reduction of the army" (which was on March 3, 1815,) "shall be recognized as far as the same shall be found applicable to the service, subject, however, to such alterations as the Secretary of War may adopt, with the approbation of the President." Anterior to the passage of this act, quarters and fuel were allowed by the regulations to the Paymaster and Surgeon General; and subsequently to its date, (see the "General Regulations for the Army," p. 223,) the same quarters and fuel were continued to them by regulations founded upon the authority of the law which has just been cited. It may, perhaps, be proper to remark, that no act of Congress grants quarters or fuel to any officer. From the major general to the lowest subaltern the right to these allowances is derived exclusively from the regulations of the War Department, when approved of by the President, which, it has been shown, are sanctioned by law. Although the committee entertain no doubt as to the rights of the Paymaster and Surgeon General to quarters and fuel, yet, as doubts upon the subject have been elsewhere expressed, in order to obviate them they report a bill.

3. Officers at the head of bureaus, &c. It has been questioned whether the President be legally authorized to direct double rations to be issued to the officers at the head of bureaus connected with the Department of War. By the fifth section of the act of March 16, 1802, there are given to every officer in the army a certain number of rations daily; and "to the commanding officers of each separate post such additional number of rations as the President of the United States shall from time to time direct, having respect to the special circumstances of each post." It has been intimated that bureau officers do not come within the provisions of this act, as their bureaus are not posts. It seems to the committee that such officers are comprehended both within the letter and the spirit and the meaning of the law. An officer is at his post when he is at that place, whether it be in a city or in a camp, which is assigned to him by his superior; and when there, if he have under his separate orders a regiment or a bureau, he is equally the commanding officer of a separate post; that is, in the meaning of the law, he exercises a separate and distinct command.

The discretionary power of increasing rations was vested in the President, that he might exercise it when commanding officers were stationed where provisions were dear, or where, from their situation, they were frequently called upon to incur the expenses of hospitality. It must be obvious that these reasons are as applicable to an officer superintending a bureau in Washington as to one commanding a regiment or a fortress upon the sea-coast or in the interior of the country. The committee, to remove the doubts which have been suggested as to the legality of the allowance of double rations to officers at the head of bureaus, have reported a bill.

21st Congress.] No. 417. [1st Session.

ON A CLAIM OF A DEPUTY COMMISSARY OF PURCHASES TO ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR ACTING AS DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 4, 1830.

Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Buford, reported:

That the petitioner was appointed a deputy commissary of purchases in the United States army on the 29th of June, 1812, and served as such until the 3d of July, 1813; that during this period the Secretary of War, anticipating the failure of the contractor, required the petitioner to purchase and forward large quantities of subsistence for the troops destined for Detroit; that at various times, owing to failures of the contractor, similar orders were issued to the petitioner by the commanding officers of the United States troops; that in the execution of these orders his disbursements, labor, and personal expenses, were very greatly increased. As the petitioner then performed the duties of a deputy quartermaster general, in addition to those of his own, although he has never received any other compensation than that of a deputy commissary of purchases, he prays that such further compensation may be allowed to him as Congress shall consider him entitled to. The committee, under the foregoing circumstances, deeming the petitioner to be justly and equitably entitled to the pay of a deputy quartermaster general, have reported a bill accordingly.

21st Congress.] No. 418. [1st Session.

INCREASE OF THE NUMBER AND PAY OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 4, 1830.

War Department, *December* 24, 1828.

Sir: In compliance with the request of the Committee on Military Affairs, as communicated to me in your letter of the 21st instant, received yesterday, I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the Engineer department, furnishing the estimates required by the committee "of the sums necessary for the following objects at the Military Academy: 1st, for the purchase of apparatus in the department of natural philosophy; 2d, for the purchase of additional chemical apparatus;" and for the reasons stated in that letter no estimate is presented for the erection of a building to contain a lecture room and a laboratory for the professor of chemistry.

The communication from this department to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, dated the 10th of January, 1826, sets forth so fully and clearly the expediency of increasing the number and pay of the officers of the corps of engineers that it is deemed almost unnecessary to say anything further concerning those points; I therefore refer the committee to that communication, which will be found in document No. 36, of the first session of the nineteenth Congress. It may be proper here to remark that the increase in the number of objects, both of fortifications and works of internal improvement, which have been conducted under the direction of the Engineer department since the date of the communication alluded to, calls still more imperiously for an increase in the number of officers of the corps of engineers, in order that all public constructions of the above character may be placed under the superintendence of those who are competent to direct them, and personally responsible to the government for the proper conduct of their operations. And, in addition to the strong reasons set forth in the same communication for increasing the pay of the officers of that corps, it may not be improper to state to the committee that although the nature of their duties assimilates them to staff officers, in point of responsibility and expenses, they not only receive inferior pay to those officers, but are rendered, by the very nature of these duties, ineligible to staff appointments, which are held by officers of other arms of the service.

In the second section of the bill reported by the committee, and which acompanied the document above referred to, I would recommend an amendment, the justice of which will immediately occur to the committee; it is to place the captains on the same footing, with regard to rations, as the other captains of the army, under the act of the 2d of March, 1827. The bill, unless so amended, will in its operation entitle the lieutenants to receive a greater number of rations than the captains.

I also beg to renew the recommendation heretofore made by this department that the privilege of franking should be extended to the chief engineer; by which means delays in the despatch of business would be avoided, and the expenses of the Engineer department diminished, as many of its correspondents, through ignorance or inadvertence, address their communications and packets to the chief engineer directly, thereby frequently charging the contingent fund of that department with a heavy postage.

The accompanying bill, amended agreeable to these sugestions, fully meets the views of this department as to the proposed increase in "the number and pay of the corps of engineers."

With considerations of high respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

Colonel William Drayton, *Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representati ves.*

21ST CONGRESS.] No. 419. [1ST SESSION.

APPROPRIATION TO MOUNT TROOPS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FRONTIERS OF ARKANSAS RECOMMENDED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 6, 1830.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January* 5, 1830.

I beg leave to submit to you the enclosed report from the commanding general, A. Macomb, in reply to a resolution of the House of the 17th of December, relative to the protection of the frontiers of Arkansas.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, January* 4, 1830.

SIR: In pursuance of your directions, I have the honor to report as to the expediency of more effectually providing for the defence and protection of the Arkansas Territory, as required by the resolution of the House of Representives of the 17th of December, 1829.

The troops which are now stationed on the frontiers of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, are deemed sufficient for the defence and protection of the Arkansas frontier, provided an appropriation can be obtained from Congress to mount such portion of the troops (say not exceeding eight companies) as the President of the United States might direct. By this means a disposable force will be on those frontiers, which can act at all times with great promptness and effect, and which will be sufficient to protect, not only the frontiers of Arkansas, but those of Louisiana and Missouri, as well as the lucrative trade which is being carried on with Santa Fé; a measure I strongly recommend as being the only means by which the Indians can be properly punished, should they molest the inhabitants who are settled on the frontiers, or who may be engaged in the trade with Santa Fé.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

HON. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

21ST CONGRESS.] No. 420. [1ST SESSION.

ON THE CLAIM OF SOUTH CAROLINA FOR PAYMENT FOR THE SERVICES OF THE MILITIA OF THAT STATE IN THE WAR OF 1812-'15.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 11, 1830.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of the State of South Carolina, by Alexander Speer, comptroller general, reported:

That the object of the memorial, as therein set forth, is to obtain payment from the United States of the sums of money expended by the State of South Carolina upon her militia whilst in the service of the general government, together with interest thereon. As the claims of South Carolina depend upon the existence of the facts that her militia were in the service of the United States during the late war under such circumstances as constitutionally entitled her to reimbursement for the expenditures which she made upon them, and that these expenditures were appropriated for the purposes to which they were applied, the committee will state the substance of the evidence by which, in their judgment, these facts are fully and conclusively proved.

Before the commencement of the war with Great Britain, and for a long time afterwards, the State of South Carolina was almost destitute of any of the means of military protection, excepting such as could be furnished by her own resources. In the harbor of Charleston alone were there any forts, and these were in so feeble a condition that at a period when a British squadron was engaged in sounding the depth of water off the bar, and its commander apparently meditating an attack upon the forts, the quantity of gunpowder in the harbor belonging to the United States was not more than sufficient to have enabled the garrison to fire a single round. Although this state of things was earnestly and repeatedly represented to the Department of War, only two small and very inadequate supplies of the requisite articles were obtained. The national government being unable to supply either cannon or ammunition for the security of the maritime frontier of South Carolina, to put muskets into the hands of the militia called out for that purpose, or to furnish the pecuniary funds to pay and feed those who were actually engaged in its service, the legislature of the State, prompt in the discharge of the duties which she owed to her citizens and to the Union, *unanimously* resolved "cordially to support the general government in the vigorous prosecution of the war until a peace could be obtained on honorable terms, and cheerfully to submit to every privation

that might be required to accomplish that great object." Influenced by the spirit of this resolution, the State established manufactories of arms and of cannon balls, purchased every munition of war necessary for her troops, appropriated half a million of dollars for the defence of her maritime frontier, ordered a brigade of State troops to be enlisted, clothed, and equipped, and then to be offered to the general government; and at her own expense called out the militia, at various times, to protect the points which were menaced by the enemy. The State furnished with arms that portion of her militia which was mustered into the service of the United States, and, in some instances, supplied them with provisions and blankets; she had deposited in the arsenals, in Charleston, large quantities of cannon balls for the defence of the harbor; and for her quota of the direct tax, long before it was imposed, she advanced the sum of $———, which was paid to Major General Thomas Pinckney, and applied by him to the pressing wants of the regular soldiers in the service of the United States. In making disbursements under the direction of inexperienced State officers, it unavoidably occurred that many of the regulations prescribed by the Department of War were not observed. They were, in numerous instances, unknown; and had they been known, under the circumstances in which the State was placed, they could not have been strictly attended to. South Carolina steadily persevered in her patriotic exertions as long as the war continued. Before the restoration of peace she sent an agent to Washington to settle her accounts with the United States, whose officers rejected a very large proportion of them, amounting, with interest, to nearly $200,000. To obtain from Congress the payment of the items which were disallowed by the officers of the treasury is the object of the memorial now presented by the State of South Carolina. These items the committee will proceed to consider in their order.

1. The first claim is for *interest* on so much of the advances of the State during the war as have been or may be recognized and paid by the United States. On this point it appears that at the time these advances were made, the State being unable to meet the various demands on the treasury by taxes upon her citizens, drew the whole amount from a fund which she had previously invested in an incorporated bank, and on which she was then receiving an average interest of nearly 12 per cent. Interest has heretofore been allowed by special acts of Congress to several States on similar advances, where the money was borrowed from banks or where a previous promise to pay interest was made by an officer of the general government. The committee are clearly of opinion that the principle involved in the former class of cases applies to the advances by South Carolina, and they can conceive no substantial difference between the payment of interest and the loss of interest by a State on moneys applied to the service of the United States. In the case before us, the claim is rendered still stronger by the amount of the loss having greatly exceeded the usual interest of money, which alone, however, is now claimed by South Carolina. With respect to the claim of some of the States, arising from a previous promise to pay interest, the committee, while they of course admit the obligation arising from such a promise, can by no means admit that advances, under circumstances equally meritorious, are less entitled to favor because made without any previous stipulation whatever. In every view of the subject, therefore, the committee are of opinion that the State of South Carolina is entitled to the usual interest for these advances.

2. The next claim is for the *arms* furnished by the State to the militia in the service of the United States. This account has been adjusted at the Ordnance department, and the number and character of the arms due to the State is duly certified by the proper officer. The State, however, claims to be paid the value of the arms *in money*, while the War Department having no funds at its disposal applicable to that object, can only discharge the debt in *kind*. It appears that the State of South Carolina caused the arms in question to be manufactured or purchased at an expense of from 15 to 17 dollars per stand; that the present contract price is twelve dollars; and that the State, though at the time the arms were furnished she stood greatly in need of them, has now no use for them whatever. As the State is willing to receive payment for those arms at the present contract price, the committee can see no possible objection to their receiving the money in lieu of the arms, especially as this arrangement will cost the government nothing, it only being necessary to lessen to an equal amount the number hereafter to be manufactured.

3. The next claim is for *cannon balls* manufactured by the State, in consequence of no supplies being furnished by the United States, and when essential to the defence of Charleston. Those cannon balls were, it appears, rejected by the Ordnance department in consequence of their not being exactly conformable to a standard established by that department. The evidence before the committee being conclusive to show that at the time these balls were manufactured by the State, the United States had not furnished, and were unable to furnish them, and that the harbor of Charleston was almost defenceless; and it further appearing that the State used the best means within its power at the time to procure them of a suitable kind and proper quality, it is deemed just and reasonable that the State should be refunded the amount paid for said cannon balls.

4. The next item of the claim is for *transportation*. On this point it appears that in marching troops to the place of rendezvous it was often found necessary to employ a greater number of wagons than is allowed by the regulations of the army. In some instances ten or twelve wagons have been found necessary to enable a regiment to reach its place of destination; and it is stated that the number actually found necessary, and no more, were paid for by the State; while she has been allowed in the settlement of her accounts only eight to each regiment. The committee are of opinion that under the circumstances of the case the State of South Carolina ought to be remunerated for the expenses thus necessarily incurred for transportation.

5. The next item of the claim is for the amount of compensation actually paid by the State to the paymaster general, commissary general, and other staff officers of the militia employed by the State in making the expenditures which have been or may be recognized as chargeable to the United States. It appears that the State of South Carolina thrown in a great measure on her own resources, and compelled to call out her militia, and to provide transportation, arms, and munitions of war of every description, had no alternative but to use the officers of her own staff for these purposes. Compensation was allowed to these officers by the State as a matter of course; and under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it appears to the committee reasonable that the expenses thus incurred for the benefit of the United States should be refunded.

6. The next item taken into consideration by the committee was for *blankets*, which it appears were furnished by the State to a regiment of militia actually in the service of the United States. It appears that the officers of the regiment united in a memorial to the legislature of South Carolina, representing that many of the men under their command were entirely destitute of blankets, and were therefore exposed not only to great suffering, but to the loss of health, and even of life itself. The legislature humanely interposed and appropriated the sum of $7,500, which was applied to supply those men with blankets who

were destitute of that necessary article. The account for the blankets thus furnished has been rejected by the United States, on the ground that the troops in the case in question, having been called out only for *six months*, were not entitled to blankets by the regulations of the army.

Although the issue of these blankets was not authorized by the regulations of the Department of War, yet, as they were furnished under the exigencies of such pressing want, the committee feel no hesitation in deciding that this item ought to be allowed.

The last item submitted was for the payment of interest upon the sums advanced by South Carolina, for which she has not been reimbursed, and which were rejected by the officers of the treasury for the reasons already specified. As the claim for interest upon these advances is founded upon the same principle as upon the advances which have been already refunded, the committee are therefore of opinion that it ought to be admitted. South Carolina expended large sums on account of her militia in the service of the United States, the repayment of which she has never asked for. These expenditures were requisite for the uses to which they were dedicated, but it being supposed that they would not have been incurred by the United States, however flourishing her finances and resources might have been, no demand was made for remuneration. Other demands have not been preferred in consequence of the inability of the State to procure vouchers to establish them, which is to be attributed to the inexperience or negligence of officers, or to the hurry and confusion in which many purchases were made and distributed. From these causes, the loss which has been suffered by the State exceeds fifty-nine thousand dollars, exclusive of interest.

All the items for which payment is required by South Carolina from the general government, as well those which have been allowed as those which have been disallowed, have been examined by the committee. The evidence to substantiate the latter was acknowledged by the proper officers of the Treasury to be ample and satisfactory; they were rejected solely because they were inadmissible according to the regulations of the Department of War. Being inadmissible by these regulations, relief can only be afforded to the memorialists by the federal legislature. As the committee are of opinion that relief ought to be granted, they therefore report a bill.

PART I.

Statements and letters showing the circumstances under which the advances were made for which reimbursement is claimed by the State of South Carolina.

1st. Extracts from the message of Governor Alston to the legislature, with the accompanying papers marked A, B, C, D.

2d. Report of Committee of Foreign Relations.

3d. Statement of Colonel William Drayton, late a colonel in the army of the United States, then commanding the troops in the harbor of Charleston.

4th. Statement of General Tucker, now a member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

5th. Statement of Colonel Robert Y. Hayne, now a senator of the United States, quartermaster general of South Carolina during the late war.

PART II.

Statement of the drafts on the banks by the State of South Carolina out of which the advances were paid.

PART III.

Documents in support of the claim for arms and cannon balls, numbered from 1 to 6.

PART IV.

Documents in support of the claim for blankets.

PART V.

1st. The rejected items of the account presented by the State of South Carolina, with the reasons for such rejection—E.

2d. The account acknowledged and paid by the United States—F.

3d. Summary of the claims of the State—G.

PART I.

Extracts from a message, No. 1, of his excellency the governor of South Carolina, delivered to both branches of the legislature September 16, 1813.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: Sensible of the inconveniences to which many of you would be subjected by a meeting at this season, it was with unaffected concern that I found myself constrained to exercise the constitutional power of convening you. But while a just regard to the duties devolved upon me rendered the exercise of that power unavoidable, I had too much confidence in your patriotism not to feel assured that all private considerations would be lost in your devotion to the public service. The period in which we live is a period of sacrifices, and it becomes men worthy of the splendid destiny allotted to our beloved and favored country not only to make them but to make them with cheerfulness.

"From these ravages, so essentially disgraceful to those who have committed them, South Carolina has hitherto been happily exempt, nor is it probable, from the nature of her sea-coast, that she will at any time be much exposed to them Accessible at two or three points only, by the larger vessels of the enemy, the judicious application of a very moderate force would place us beyond the reach of any serious injury.

But while our coast is thus unfriendly to the operations of ships of the line, or even frigates, indented with numerous bays and inlets, it leaves us vulnerable at many points by the light cruisers of the enemy. Of this advantage has not failed to be taken. While the blockading squadrons generally stationed before our ports rendered all outward communications imminently hazardous, if not impracticable, privateers and armed barges, fitted out for the occasion, have at different intervals infested every sound and inlet from the Savannah to Winyaw. At one time all water communication with Charleston, whether from the northern or southern districts, was completely cut off: not the smallest craft could pass without risk of capture. The inconveniences to which our fellow-citizens generally, and the serious losses to which many of them were thus subjected, could not fail to excite a proper interest Sensible of the importance of preserving safe at least the inland coasting trade, and justly apprehensive that these inroads, if permitted with impunity, would be extended from our waters to our shores, I felt it incumbent upon me to lose no time in adopting measures for repressing them. To effect this a suitable number of cannon, adapted to the purpose, were directed to be mounted on travelling carriages, and detachments from the militia, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Youngblood, ordered to take post at the most exposed points. Considering the co-operation of a certain naval force indispensable to the full attainment of the object in view, application (of which A is a copy) was at the same time made to the Navy Department for such number of gun-boats and barges as were deemed adequate to the purpose. To this application no official answer has yet been returned; but informal assurance has been received that the naval force allotted to this State will be increased as soon as circumstances shall permit. Believing it incumbent upon the general government to provide for the defence of each member of the Union, representations (marked B) were also addressed to the War Department, in the hope of inducing such an addition to the regular troops here as might obviate alike the inconvenience and expense of calling out the militia, unless in the event of a serious descent. The answer of Mr. Secretary Armstrong (marked C) will sufficiently impress upon you the expediency of providing from our own resources such means as shall be deemed requisite to our better security.

"There is another subject intimately connected with the business of defence, which I avail myself of this occasion to bring to your view. It is the want of a manufactory of arms in this State. During a time of peace there was little difficulty in procuring arms, either from the other States or from Europe; at present the difficulty amounts almost to an impracticability. It is suggested to you how far it may be prudent either to establish such a manufactory, at the expense and under the direction of the State, or to extend to them such patronage as may induce a similar establishment by individuals.

"Aware of the general solicitude at this season for an early return to your families and friends, and as another opportunity of communicating with you will so soon present itself, I forbear to offer for your consideration any other subjects, by the short postponement of which the public service will sustain no injury.

"I beseech the merciful and Almighty Disposer of Events to have you under His protection, and to direct your deliberations to the honor, the happiness, and the true interests of our beloved country.

"JOSEPH ALSTON.

"COLUMBIA, *September* 16, 1813."

A.

Letter from Governor Alston to the Secretary of the Navy, dated May 30, 1813.

SIR: The frequent representations made by my predecessor to the department over which you preside cannot have left you unapprised of the very defenceless condition of the sea-coast of this State. The policy and necessity of extending to us the aid of the general government were so obvious that it was not unreasonably expected they would before this have obtained for us your consideration. As other matters, however, doubtless more urgent, if not more important, seem to have occasioned our situation to be overlooked, I beg leave very respectfully, but very earnestly, to invite your attention to it.

From the nature of our coast, it is only at one or two points that anything is to be apprehended, except the predatory attacks of light vessels. Aided by the local facilities of defence, the judicious distribution of a few gun-boats and barges would have rendered us secure. The utmost vigilance of the enemy's squadrons could only have intercepted our foreign and outward coasting trade. The inland navigation, from North Carolina to Georgia, would have been carried on without interruption. The advantages of preserving the inland navigation thus open and free from annoyance are too apparent to require comment; they are, nevertheless, under the present state of things, completely lost to us. Encouraged by the strange apathy exhibited on this interesting subject, and fully apprised *that not a single measure of defence has been adopted*, the enemy have gradually extended their depredations to almost every creek and inlet on the coast. The smallest barge can no longer pass from Georgetown to Charleston, or from Charleston to Beaufort or Savannah, without imminent danger of capture. In a little time, there is every reason to apprehend, these depredations will be extended still further. Georgetown, the *entrepot* of the finest and richest part of South Carolina, which receives for exportation all the productions of the Waccamaw, Little Peedee, Great Peedee, Black river, and Sampit, may at this moment be burnt or laid under contribution by a privateer of a single gun. Bull's bay, which completely commands the inland navigation to this city from the northern parts of the State of North Carolina, is at present entered by the most inconsiderable barges of the enemy with impunity; indeed, it is but a few days since that the squadron of light vessels blockading our harbor very leisurely watered and obtained supplies of fresh provisions on Bull's island. Apprised in time of their intention, a plan was immediately formed for intercepting them, which, there is every reason to believe, would have eventuated not only in making prisoners of the watering parties, but in the capture of two brigs. On consulting, however, with Commodore Dent, I had the mortification to find that, under late instructions from you, the loan to the State of even a single barge was peremptorily interdicted. I need not add that the contemplated enterprise was necessarily abandoned.

Stono inlet, which commands the rear of Charleston, through which the enemy, in four hours after entering it, might fire the city without the smallest risk to himself, is at present open to the most contemptible invader.

North Edisto inlet, a few miles only more remote from Charleston, is similarly situated. Surrounded with valuable and highly improved settlements, the smallest privateer might run up, and in the course of six or eight hours destroy property to the amount of $100,000.

St. Helena sound, which receives Pon Pon, Ashepoo, and Combahee rivers, has been, and without some more efficient exertions will doubtless continue to be, the scene of frequent and considerable depredations. One or two small schooners of the United States are occasionally on this station, but as it is well known to the enemy that they are frequently obliged to visit Beaufort and Charleston, their movements are watched, and the moment of departure is the signal for some new capture.

The constant danger to which Beaufort is exposed is scarcely less than that of Georgetown. At each of these places there is a thing *called a fort*, but at neither have the United States *a single cannon ball or a pound of powder*. Were these forts, however, even properly constructed, and properly provided with the munitions of war, they would still afford a very incompetent protection. The one at Georgetown, from its situation, could only bring its guns to bear upon the enemy for a moment; the one near Beaufort could only be engaged with an enemy who should encounter it from choice, for the navigation of Broad river is even better than that of Port Royal river, and an enemy, by ascending the former, might effect a landing at about a mile from the town without the slightest possible interruption from the fort.

This, sir, is a sketch of our situation. Under the expectation that it would before this have engaged the attention of the general government, I have hitherto forborne to avail myself of the resources of the State; but the late frequent depredations of the enemy, and the just apprehension that these depredations will become still more serious and extensive, render more decisive measures, in my opinion, indispensable. I have ordered out, therefore, to the most exposed points of our coast, detachments of State troops, which preparations are made to increase as occasion shall require. To give complete efficiency to this force, however, either as regards the defence of the coast or especially the protection of the inland navigation, it is essential to obtain for it the co-operation of a certain number of gun-boats and barges. From the local circumstances which distinguish most of the inlets I have mentioned, fixed batteries could not be rendered of much avail, without an expense so enormous that it would not be expedient to incur it. A comparatively trivial sum, on the other hand, appropriated to the species of defence suggested would afford an ample security. With ten or twelve gun-boats, (attended each by a barge or two,) and as many hundred men, judiciously distributed on our coast, Charleston would be the only point of any solicitude to us. Requiring so little, will it be too much, sir, for the State of South Carolina to expect that that little will not be withheld? Addressing myself to your department, I allude, of course, only to the gun-boats and barges. I beg leave merely to add that, should circumstances render it impracticable at present to allot more to this quarter, even two gun-boats stationed in Winyaw, two in Bull's bay, as many at the junction of Broad and Port Royal rivers, and the two schooners now in that neighborhood constantly stationed in St. Helena sound, would constitute an auxiliary force not a little to be desired.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect and consideration, your obedient, &c.

B.

CHARLESTON, *May* 31, 1813.

SIR: The copies I have the honor to enclose of my communications to Major General Pinckney and Colonel Drayton, commanding the United States troops at this station, will explain to you the measures I have deemed it expedient to adopt for the better defence of our coast. Relying upon the protection of the general government, I have hitherto considered it unnecessary to avail myself of the resources of the State; *existing circumstances, however, have rendered a resort to those resources indispensable.* A reference to my letter to General Pinckney will show the situation in which the important posts of Georgetown and Beaufort had been left. In the four forts defending the harbor of Charleston, which no military man would consider properly garrisoned with less than 2,500 men, there are not at this moment more than 400, of which number I am officially informed there are 180 fit for duty. With the enemy almost daily on our coast, and, as hourly occurrences demonstrate, perfectly informed of our situation, it is only matter of astonishment that the outward posts of Fort Moultrie and Fort Johnson, which are totally unprotected in their rear, have not before this been carried by assault, and the cannon spiked.

Except at this place and Port Royal, the nature of our coast affords sufficient protection against the larger vessels of the enemy; but it is so indented with bays and inlets that it is assailable at almost every point by light cruisers and privateers. This description of vessels have already commenced their depredations, and there is every reason to believe will extend them, if not repressed, still further. To afford protection to the most exposed parts of the coast, and to preserve the inland navigation as far as shall be practicable free from interruption, a detachment of State troops has been ordered out, who will form a chain of posts between Charleston and Beaufort. Another detachment will be stationed on Bull's island, which, completely commanding the inland coasting trade from the northern part of this State and North Carolina to Charleston, it is of the utmost consequence should be closed against the enemy. Aided by ten or twelve gun-boats, with a suitable number of barges, 1,000 or 1,200 men judiciously posted will leave us nothing to apprehend. Should the representations made to the Secretary of the Navy obtain for us the small naval force desired, Charleston will be the only point about which any solicitude will be felt. This solicitude, which is general and well founded, compels me earnestly to invite your attention to the very inefficient number of regular troops allotted to the defence of our capital; the propriety of protecting the coast generally by other troops than militia is also respectfully submitted to your consideration.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect and consideration, your obedient servant,

JOS. ALSTON.

Hon. J. ARMSTRONG, *Secretary of War.*

C.

The Secretary of War to the governor of South Carolina.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 21, 1813.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your excellency's letter of May 31, and to inform you that the subject of seaboard defence generally is now *before Congress*. When the means are granted by that body, I shall have the pleasure to communicate with your excellency relative to measures for the further protection of South Carolina.

I beg you to accept the assurances of the great respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

J. ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR *of South Carolina.*

D.

Letters from Governor Alston to Colonel Drayton and General Pinckney.

HEADQUARTERS, *Charleston, May* 31, 1813.

SIR: In consequence of the removal from this harbor of so many of the United States troops, I have deemed it expedient to order out a detachment of the militia, under the command of Major Howard, consisting of two companies of artillery, two companies of infantry, one rifle company, and one troop of cavalry. These troops, intended as a reinforcement to your command, are now ready to march, and will assume any position you shall point out. Major Howard has instructions to place himself under your command, and conform on all occasions to your orders.

Colonel DRAYTON, *of the United States Army.*

HEADQUARTERS, *Charleston, May* 29, 1813.

SIR: Having been informed by Colonel Drayton of the *very exposed situation of the forts in this harbor, in neither of which there are forty men fit for duty*, and as the cruisers of the enemy are daily on the coast, sometimes *sounding the bar*, I have deemed it expedient, and conformable to the spirit of the communication I had the honor of receiving from you just before your departure from this place, to issue the enclosed general order. Colonel Drayton, who, in the obvious facility with which either Fort Moultrie or Fort Johnson might be carried by a handful of the enemy, perceives how much both his reputation as an officer and the safety of the city are involved, and is therefore anxious to be reinforced, informs me, nevertheless, that he has no orders on the subject, and has neither been vested with authority to receive the detached militia into the service of the United States, nor even to provide them while on duty with rations. Presuming that Colonel Drayton's not having been apprised of your communication to me, so far at least as related to his co-operation, nor furnished with corresponding orders, was merely the result of the pressure of other business which must have occupied your attention; and believing it essential that the reinforcement detached should not be delayed, I have not hesitated to direct the commissary general of this State to provide for the detachment the same supplies as are provided for troops of the United States. Reimbursement for the advances thus ordered on account of the general government can be made on your return. It is desirable, however, that orders should be issued for supplying the detachment through the ordinary agents of the United States as early as shall be convenient. In detaching these troops from *Charleston* I have acted from what was conceived the urgency of the occasion. Should the aid of the militia be required for any length of time, it is intended to relieve them by ordering down such troops as you may judge necessary of that part of the quota of this State organized in the upper division. I pray you have the goodness to communicate to me your wishes on this subject. A memorial, which I understand has been transmitted to you by the intendant of Georgetown, will have apprised you of the danger of that post. The frequent approach of the enemy to that harbor, and the accurate and constant information which it is perfectly ascertained they regularly receive of our situation and movements, render it by no means improbable that the condition of what is *called* the *fort* might invite the visit of a marauding party. To repress, as far as practicable, attempts of that kind, Captain Brittain, who stated *that he had not a single cannon-ball or a pound of powder, was furnished before my departure with an order on the State arsenal in that vicinity for any article he may require on loan for the United States service.* He has accordingly mounted some 12 and 9-pounders, the only cannon there for which we had ball, which he will keep till a supply of ball and powder is received for the larger pieces belonging to the United States. In consequence of representations from Beaufort, stating that the United States troops in that quarter were still literally *destitute of every kind of ammunition*, and the alarm excited by the capture of certain vessels on the inland voyage to that place, within a very short distance of it, I have directed the keeper of the State arsenal there likewise *to loan to the United States officer commanding the fort any articles he might require. In supplying these deficiencies in the appointments of the United States troops, it is with the same spirit with which I shall always co-operate with them for the common defence;* but I think it right to observe that the military equipments of the State are too inconsiderable to be relied on. You will of course take such order as you shall deem proper for more certain and regular supplies from the general government. As your instructions were stated to relate merely to the defence of our *fortifications*, and no hope was entertained that the aid of the United States would be extended to other points, I have been induced, as you will perceive by the enclosed general order to General Cuthbert, to order out a detachment of State troops as well for the protection of our maritime frontier as to prevent the interruption lately suffered by our inland coasting trade. The troops for this purpose will be increased as occasion shall require; but

it is considered essential to the complete attainment of their object that they be aided by a naval force. Confident from your accurate knowledge of our local situation that your opinion will coincide with mine, it would be highly gratifying to me to have the weight of your representations to the Navy Department added to my own.

I have, &c.

Hon. Major General PINCKNEY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

DECEMBER 17, 1814.

Mr. HAYNE submitted the following report:

The Committee of Foreign Relations, to whom was referred so much of the governor's message No. 1 as relates to our foreign affairs, report:

That the history of the war in which the United States is now engaged must swell the bosom of every patriot with honest pride. Remote from the convulsions, and free from the vices which it is the nature of despotic governments to create, America, in the full enjoyment of rational liberty, cultivated the arts of peace. In the struggle for power which tore asunder the nations of the old world, America took no part; happy at home, she looked abroad only to extend the hand of friendship to all the nations of the earth. It was the monstrous injustice of Great Britain, her long-continued injuries, unprovoked aggressions, and unheard of insults, that overcame the patience of the American people, and roused them to determined and manly resistance. As in the origin, so in the progress of this war, the most earnest desire for peace has been manifested by the American government. Such, however, has not been the disposition displayed by the enemy. Deaf to the calls of justice, he has waged a most cruel and sanguinary war, in violation of all the maxims held sacred by civilized nations, of the voice of humanity, and the mandate of heaven. In devastating our fields, burning our cities, and devoting to the scalping knife the helpless and the innocent, Britain has "shut the gates of mercy on mankind," and taught the American people that they have nothing to expect but what they can acquire by the sword. To these *injuries* has now been added the *insult* of demanding, as the price of peace, terms the most degrading to the American people—terms "which would inflict the most vital injury on the United States, by dismembering their territory, leaving their frontier exposed to British invasion and Indian aggression—by the loss of their territory—a portion of their citizens, and the admission of a foreign interference in their domestic concerns"—terms which should only be offered to a conquered country, and (to use the language of the American commissioners) "will only be a fit subject for deliberation when it becomes necessary to decide upon the expediency of an absolute surrender of national independence." The spirit, however, which has met and subdued the enemy on the ocean, on the lakes, at Plattsburg and at Chippewa, still exists in our country, and that spirit assures us that America can have no peace on such conditions. Whatever political differences may exist among the people of these United States, no true American will desert his country in such a struggle. We have asked for peace, and have met with insult. What then remains for a free and magnanimous people but to call into action all the energies of the nation, and by one great effort to speak to the interests, if we cannot speak to the justice of the enemy. Every patriot is now required to rally around the standard of liberty, to support the Constitution of his country, and to aid the government in every measure for the vigorous prosecution of the war. Impressed with these sentiments, the legislature of South Carolina do adopt the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we consider the present war as founded in justice and forced upon the United States by the aggressions of Great Britain.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the terms offered by the British commissioners at Ghent as an insult to the American people, and we do highly approve of the "unanimous and decided negative" of the American commissioners.

3. *Resolved*, That we will cordially support the government in the vigorous prosecution of the war until a peace can be obtained on honorable terms, and we will cheerfully submit to every privation that may be required of us by our government for the accomplishment of this great object.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *December* 20, 1814.

Resolved, That this house do unanimously agree to the within report.
Ordered, That the same be sent to the senate for their concurrence.

By order of the house: R. GANNT, *Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

IN THE SENATE, *December* 21, 1814.

Resolved, That this house do concur with the house of representatives in the foregoing report.
Ordered, That the same be returned to the house of representatives.

By order of the senate: J. MURPHY, *Clerk of the Senate.*

Colonel Drayton's statement.

In May, 1812, being then lieutenant colonel of the 18th regiment of United States infantry, I was ordered to the command of Charleston harbor, within which were three forts, partly garrisoned by regular artillerists and partly by militia of the State. In the neighborhood of Charleston a detachment of militia infantry was posted, also subject to my orders. Shortly after entering upon my duties, and shortly before the declaration of war, I ascertained that there was an almost absolute destitution of ammunition and

military stores of every description. To the best of my memory there was not a sufficient quantity of powder and ball for one discharge of the artillery in the different forts, which I made the subject of a communication to the Secretary of War, who replied to me that the wants I had pointed out would be remedied as soon as practicable. Some small supplies of articles needed were furnished; within what space of time I do not recollect.

Upon the appearance of a British squadron within a few miles of the forts, I again addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, stating to him the appearance of the British squadron, our expectation of an attack being made by it upon the forts, and that we had not a sufficiency of powder and ball for our defence, even should it be necessary for us to keep up a fire but for a short time. I cannot say precisely what was the answer I received from the Secretary, but my impression is that it was similar to that which had before been given.

I continued in the command of the harbor of Charleston and of the troops in its vicinity from May, 1812, until May or June, 1814, when I left the State and proceeded to the north, where I remained until the peace. During the whole time that I was in this command there never was such a supply of powder, ammunition, and military stores belonging to the United States as was nearly adequate, during a war, for the troops in the forts in the harbor. Had a requisition been made by the State authorities upon the officers of the United States for arms or other military stores for the militia of the State in the service of the general government, for the reason which I have stated, such a requisition could not have been complied with.

WILLIAM DRAYTON.

WASHINGTON, *January* 18, 1828.

Statement of General Tucker.

Starling Tucker, a member of Congress from South Carolina, appeared before the committee and stated: That he commanded, during the late war, one of the regiments called into actual service, and whose service has been since recognized and paid for by the United States. My regiment, when called out, was ordered to march to the seaboard, a distance of about two hundred miles. Neither baggage nor provisions being provided by the United States, it became absolutely necessary for the commanding officer to provide wagons for the transportation of the necessary baggage and rations to the place of destination; and for this purpose, as well as I now recollect, I think about nineteen wagons were employed, and I well recollect that not one was employed beyond what was absolutely necessary. The rations were not only for the use of the regiment on the march, but for its subsistence after it arrived at the place of destination; at which place no rations were provided, except some damaged flour, not fit for use, and some spirits which had been furnished by the State.

STARLING TUCKER.

Statement of Colonel Robert Y. Hayne.

On the 16th of June, 1812, I accompanied (as a lieutenant) a detachment of militia, composed of volunteers and drafted men from Charleston, S. C., to Fort Moultrie, where we were mustered into the service of the United States. A few weeks after the war was declared the detachment joined the regiment to which it belonged, consisting of ten full companies, at Haddrell's Point, in the harbor of Charleston. While at that station, in consequence of the destitute condition of many of the men, the officers united in a memorial to the legislature, praying for a supply of blankets, which was furnished accordingly. I believe all the facts stated in that memorial to be strictly true. In the progress of the war, and throughout the most trying period of it, I was *quartermaster general* of the State, and at the same time a member of the legislature and chairman of the committee of military affairs. In these situations I became thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the State in relation to its pecuniary resources and means of defence. It became my duty, as *quartermaster general*, (according to the organization of the *quartermaster general's* department, under the laws of the State,) to inspect the arsenals, take an accurate account of the arms and munitions of war, of every description, and, to a certain extent, to superintend the execution of the measures adopted for the general defence. As chairman of the military committee, every question which related to the means of carrying on the war (so far as the State of South Carolina was concerned) fell necessarily under my examination. From these sources I became, of course, well acquainted with all the proceedings of the State touching military affairs. Without attempting, after so great a lapse of time, to speak accurately as to dates or the order of events, I think I cannot be mistaken in any of the material facts which have any bearing on the claim of the State now before the committee. It is very certain that the federal government *did not provide* (and I presume they were unable to provide) an adequate defence for the State, at any period during the war. I always understood that the United States troops within the limits of the State were altogether insufficient in number, and that cannon, small arms, and, indeed, all the munitions of war, were either wholly wanting or so insignificant in amount as to leave the sea-coast almost defenceless. I well remember that on making a rigid examination of the military resources of the State, for the express purpose of ascertaining *how far she could aid the federal government in the defence of the country*, I discovered, and so reported, that our means of defence were in no one respect adequate to the emergency; and yet at that time much had been already done by the State to put her citizens in a condition to repel any sudden incursion. I know that when it was discovered that the federal government was *unable* to protect the State of South Carolina, (for in the most trying period of the war it was never believed that they were *unwilling* to do so,) the resolution was firmly and unanimously taken by the legislature and people of the State to defend themselves to the whole extent of their resources. This resolution was steadily adhered to up to the termination of the contest; and from the spirit then manifested I have no doubt that, had the war continued, the State would have borne the whole expense of its own defence, at least so long as she possessed either funds or credit. I well remember two facts strongly illustrative of the spirit which then animated the whole of South Carolina. The officers of the bank in which the State had invested all its funds (and from which during the whole war it was drawing an

interest) were required to state how long and to what extent the bank could continue to furnish money as the public exigencies might require, before its capital, as well as its credit, should be utterly exhausted; and I also remember that, on a communication being received from General Pinckney, informing the governor of the want of funds, on the part of the federal government, even to sustain the troops then in their service, the legislature immediately directed a large sum (I think upwards of two hundred thousand dollars) to be advanced to the officers of the United States, to be refunded or accounted for at some future period. About this time a brigade of regular troops was ordered to be raised, and $500,000 appropriated for the defence of the maritime frontier. It was under such circumstances that the State of South Carolina made nearly the whole of the expenditures for which reimbursement has been claimed of the United States. Muskets, rifles, pistols, swords, cannon balls, and indeed all the munitions of war, were manufactured or purchased, because the United States had not supplied them, and, as we understood and believed, were unable to supply them. The militia were called out, from time to time, and furnished with provisions and transportation by the State, as the exigencies of the country required, and the arsenals of the State, as well as its treasury, were freely thrown open to the officers of the federal government. The State did not stop to consider what portion of these expenditures might be justly chargeable to the United States—much less in what form the accounts were to be kept, or the requisitions to be made, in order to entitle herself hereafter to remuneration. She went on to do what was deemed necessary to sustain the war and defend the country, without inquiring when or how her claims were to be adjusted. When, after the peace, this question came to be considered, commissioners were appointed to determine what portion of the expenditures of the State during the war ought to be charged against the United States. A very large proportion of these expenditures (probably more than half) were considered as a fair contribution by the State towards her own defence, and the balance only has, it appears, been claimed of the United States, of which upwards of one hundred thousand dollars have been *disallowed*, for the reasons stated on the account itself. On looking over these *rejected items* I can only say, from the general knowledge I possess in relation to them, that it is very certain that the amounts claimed by the State were necessarily expended, in consequence of the failure of the United States to furnish articles essential to her defence, and that those articles were obtained on the best terms, and in the only mode in which it was then possible to procure them; and that the officers employed by the State were the only agents then under her control through whom it was possible to carry on her military operations.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE.

WASHINGTON, *January* 18, 1828.

PART II.

Sums drawn from banks, out of which the advances were made by the State of South Carolina for the United States.

STATE BANK, *Charleston, S. C, January* 15, 1827.

I hereby certify that the first twelve items on the first page of this sheet were paid to checks from the treasury office of this State on this bank, for the sums there stated, on the days on which they were severally charged; excepting the first item, which was paid on the 13th June, 1812; and the 5th item, which was paid on the 14th January, 1814.

SAMUEL WRAGG, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, *Charleston, January* 15, 1827.

I hereby certify that the items charged in this account, from August 14, 1813, to January 6, 1818, inclusive, were paid to checks from the treasury office of this State on this bank for the sums charged; and the credits from November 14, 1814, to December 23, 1816, were passed to the credit of the treasury at the dates expressed.

S. ELLIOTT, *President.*
A. HENRY, *Cashier.*

STATE TREASURY OFFICE, *Charleston, January* 15, 1827.

I hereby certify that it appears from the books of this office that, of the payments mentioned in the annexed account, the first twelve were made by checks upon the "State Bank," and the remainder by checks upon the "Bank of the State of South Carolina."

CHARLES M. FURMAN, *Treasurer.*

TREASURY OFFICE, *Charleston.*

I further certify that the payments made by the State Bank in the year 1814, specified in the annexed statement, were from a fund which the legislature had directed to be deposited in the Bank of the State of South Carolina, to be held by the said bank for the benefit of the State, in the same manner, and on the same terms, with which they held the funds from which they paid the remaining items in the above account.

CHARLES M. FURMAN, *State Treasurer.*

I do certify that the sums drawn out of the Bank of the State, as within mentioned, were advanced by the said bank to the said State, whereby the State was deprived of the interest which would otherwise have been received on said sums. The bank during that period has paid interest to the State on other sums in the possession of the said bank at the following rates, viz:

For the year ending on the 1st October, 1814, 1.85 per cent.; 1815, 16.08 per cent.; 1816, 13.16 per cent.; 1817, 11.92 per cent.; 1818, 8.38 per cent.; 1819, 7 23 per cent.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT, *President Bank of the State of South Carolina.*

Payments made from the treasury office in Charleston, in consequence of sundry appropriations made by the legislature, since the declaration of war against Great Britain in June, 1812.

No. of vouchers.	Date		To whom paid	Amount.
	1812.			
15	June	12	Paid Governor Middleton appropriation in 1811, to defray expense of the quota of militia of this State	$7,000 00
12	September	14	Paid James Carson, commissary general, on account of munitions of war granted in August, 1812	10,000 00
12	October	16	Paid James Carson ..... do ..... do ..... do ..... do	8,155 00
17	November	14	Paid James Carson ..... do ..... do ..... do ..... do	10,000 00
	1813.			
28	January	13	Paid Governor Middleton appropriation in August session, 1812, for mounting cannon	2,000 00
5	March	5	Paid on account of barracks erected at Haddrill's Point to Major Phelon, per appropriation of the legislature in 1812	700 00
6	June	2	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to C. J. Steedman, W. M., general appropriation, 1812	2,000 00
7	June	8	Paid ..... do ..... do ..... do ..... do ..... do	1,000 00
8	June	8	Paid to Simon Magwood on account of militia called into actual service	2,000 00
9	June	9	Paid on account of barracks at Haddrill's Point, per appropriation in 1812	500 00
21	July	20	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Thomas Lehre, commissary of issues, per Governor Alston's order	1,500 00
2	August	2	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel James Carson, commissary of purchases	10,000 00
12	August	14	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Cochran, paymaster general	2,000 00
21	August	23	Paid on account of militia called into actual service, per governor's order	3,500 00
25	August	26	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Thomas Lehre, per governor's order	2,000 00
7	September	8	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel James Carson, commissary of purchases	10,000 00
8	September	8	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel J. Carson	10,000 00
2	November	2	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Magwood	500 00
3	November	6	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Lehre	150 00
9	November	10	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel James Carson, commissary general of purchases	10,000 00
11	November	12	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel William Boone Mitchell	2,000 00
18	November	17	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Cochran	1,000 00
	1814.			
17	January	7	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Magwood	2,000 00
19	January	7	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Steedman	2,000 00
34	January	18	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel J. Carson	10,000 00
37	January	14	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Thomas Lehre	10,000 00
53	January	24	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to C. B. Cochran	10,000 00
15	February	8	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to J. B. White, deputy quarter master general	3,000 00
19	February	12	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Lehre	12,000 00
20	February	14	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel James Carson	10,000 00
6	March	3	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to J. B. White, deputy quarter-master general	2,000 00
21	March	12	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to J B White	2,000 00
36	March	21	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel C. B. Cochran	18,000 00
16	April	20	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel J. Carson	10,000 00
31	June	27	Paid on account of militia called into service to Colonel Cochran	800 00
15	July	15	Paid on account of militia called into service, per Governor Alston's draft	6,000 00
3	July	1	Paid on account of militia called into service to Colonel Carson	4,000 00
17	July	16	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Carson	10,000 00
14	September	24	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Carson	4,345 00
	1815.			
54	January	13	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Carson	3,000 00
67	January	20	Paid on account of detachment of troops under Colonel Tucker to R. Y. Hayne	1,985 25
78	January	23	Paid on account of rifles, appropriated in 1814, to Colonel Carson	2,500 00
1	February	1	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Carson	10,000 00
2	February	1	Paid for brigade of State troops to be raised under act of 1814, per governor's order to Major McKibben	2,000 00
3	February	1	Paid for brigade of State troops to Major Hassell	2,000 00
5	February	4	Paid for defence of the maritime frontier and coasting trade to Mr. Wilson, per governor's order	2,000 00
11	February	6	Paid on account of munitions of war, per governor's orders, to Colonel Hayne	1,000 00
15	April	10	Paid on account of brigade of State troops, under the act of 1814, to Alexander Henry, cashier of the State Bank of South Carolina, refunded borrowed money and interest	10,130 00
24	April	19	Paid on account of appropriation for detachment of troops under Colonel Tucker to C. B. Cochran, paymaster general	13,014 75
36	April	28	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Hayne	2,000 00
8	June	5	Paid on account of rifles, appropriated in 1814, to Colonel Carson	2,500 00
3	July	3	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Carson	2,472 00
17	July	17	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Carson	1,075 00
19	July	20	Paid on account of munitions of war to J. W. Davis	288 00
21	July	20	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Carson	1,100 00
26	October	28	Paid on account of rifles, appropriation of 1814, to Colonel Carson	2,500 00
16	November	15	Paid on account of rifles, appropriation of 1814, to Colonel Carson	2,500 00
	1816.			
3	June	4	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Carson	5,014 32
9	July	13	Paid on account of munitions for cannon ball to Colonel Carson	214 00
24	October	23	Paid on account of munitions to A. Sloane	3,500 00
27	October	26	Paid on account of munitions to Colonel F. Dickinson	3,300 00

Payments made from the treasury office in Charleston, &c.—Continued.

No. of vouchers.	Date.	To whom paid.		Amount.
	1817.			
39	April 28	Paid on account of munitions to Thomas Flemming		$586 56
	1818.			
3	January 6	Paid on account of munitions to Francis Dickinson		314 00
		Total amount of payments		287,143 88
		Balances unexpended, viz:		
	1814.			
	November 4	Refunded by Colonel Steedman	$400 00	
	1815.			
	February 27	Do.....Major Hassell, State troops	1,885 00	
	March 14	Do.....Major Cantry	2,000 00	
	April 25	Do.....John Wilson, defence of frontier	1,311 68	
	November 23	Do.....Colonel Lehre, commissary of issues, &c	1,691 32	
	1816.			
	March 25	Do.....Colonel Tucker, State troops	145 46	
	September 24	Do.....J. B. White, deputy quartermaster	30 28	
	September 24	Do.....Colonel Mægwood, forage master	115 37	
	October 24	Do.....Colonel Cochran, balance	642 10	
	November 13	Do.....administratrix of Colonel Carson	2,046 91	
	November 15	Do.....Benjamin A. Markley	409 38	
	December 23	Do.....Colonel Steedman	176 51	
				10,854 01
		Balance		276,289 87

NOTE.—The whole of the expenditures of the State of South Carolina for which remuneration has been claimed of the United States were taken from the sums drawn out of the bank as above stated.

ALEXANDER SPEER, *Comptroller General.*

PART III.

No. 1.

Colonel Bomford to C. J. Steedman, Esq.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *October* 15, 1821.

It has been directed on the part of the honorable the Secretary of War, that such of the cannon shot remaining from the purchases made by the State of South Carolina during the late war, for the troops called into the service of the United States, as may conform to the calibre adopted for the ordnance of the United States, and shall pass the regular inspection to be made by an officer appointed by the Ordnance department, will be received and accounted for by the United States at the present contract prices.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Lt. Col., on Ordnance duty.*

C. J. STEEDMAN, Esq., *Agent for State of South Carolina, &c., &c.*

No. 2.

Lieutenant Williams to Colonel Bomford.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 6, 1822.

SIR: Upon my arrival at Charleston, South Carolina, I commenced the inspection of the shot at the State arsenal, agreeable to my instructions. After inspecting 2,000 of the eighteen-pounders, and finding but 112 of the proper dimensions, which were much deficient in weight, I concluded that, if the shot of the other calibres were as defective as the eighteen-pounders, it would be unnecessary to inspect the whole quantity. I therefore examined 500 of each calibre, which gave the following results, viz:

Of 500 24-pounders, 43 were of the proper dimensions, the average weight of which was 21 lbs. 5oz.

Of 500 18-pounders, 28 were of the proper dimensions, the average weight of which was 16 lbs. 10½ oz.

Of 500 12-pounders, 184 were of the proper dimensions, the average weight of which was 11 lbs. 3½ oz.

Of 500 6-pounders, 48 were of the proper dimensions, the average weight of which was 5 lbs. 8 oz.

The diameter of the 24 and 6-pounders generally fell short, and the 18 and 12-pounders exceeded the established dimensions, and all were quite rough; the 12 and 6-pounders, in particular, were defective in this respect.

Finding the shot so generally defective, both in dimensions and weight, I considered it unnecessary to proceed further in the inspection, unless it should be desired by the agent of the State. The agent was at this time absent from Charleston. Upon his return, I addressed him a letter, communicating the result of the inspection as above stated, and requesting him to inform me if it was his wish that I should proceed. To which I received the following answer:

CHARLESTON, *March* 12, 1822.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., communicating the result of your inspection of a part of the shot purchased by the State of South Carolina during the late war, and that you had discontinued (owing to but few of the balls being of proper dimensions or weight) until you could learn my "wish and desire." I beg leave to request that you will continue until the whole are inspected, to enable me to make a proper representation or report on this subject, either to the War Department or the executive of the State, as circumstances may hereafter determine.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

CHARLES J. STEEDMAN, *Agent State South Carolina.*

Lieutenant W. E. WILLIAMS.

I therefore resumed the inspection, and in addition to those formerly examined I inspected 2,322 24-pounders, and 1,608 6-pounders, of which 94 of the former and 17 of the latter were of the proper dimensions. When I had proceeded thus far, I received the following communication from Colonel Steedman, upon which I discontinued the inspection altogether:

CHARLESTON, *April* 25.

SIR: Since I last had the honor of addressing you I have submitted your letter of the 9th of March to his excellency the governor, who has instructed me to inform you it is considered unnecessary for you to proceed any further in the inspection of the cannon balls in the arsenal at Charleston, as he does not consider the claim of the State to rest upon the quantity that may pass inspection, but that the United States is bound for the whole.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

CHARLES J. STEEDMAN, *Agent State South Carolina.*

Lieutenant W. E. WILLIAMS.

I examined the canister shot mentioned in my instructions. The 6-pounder canisters were much too small; they were filled with musket bullets. The 18-pounder canisters were too large, and defective in quality; they were filled with cast iron balls of various sizes, from ½ to 1½ inch, and of irregular shape, and very rough casting.

I have therefore to report that I did not approve nor receive any of the shot submitted to my inspection.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. WILLIAMS,
Lieutenant United States Artillery, on Ordnance duty.

Lieutenant Colonel G. BOMFORD, *on Ordnance duty.*

NOTE.—The diameters of the 6 and 24-pounder shot are from 1-20th to 1-10th of an inch less than the smallest established limit.

Comparison with English shot.

	24-pounder.	6-pounder.
English	5.547	3.498
At Charleston	5.477	3.417
	.70	.81

No. 3.

From Captain Wade to Colonel Steedman.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *May* 23, 1822.

SIR: All arms, &c., which have been delivered by the State to United States troops, or to militia called into service by the United States, and which shall not have been returned by the general government, shall be credited to the State.

Where arms have been delivered by the State to militia called into service by State authority, and subsequently recognized by the United States, the government to be responsible only for such arms as were captured by the enemy, or otherwise lost or destroyed, while said militia were in the service of the United States. Satisfactory vouchers for the delivery, return, capture, or loss of arms, to be produced by the party claiming credit therefor.

With regard to the charges for the repairs of arms, those only can be allowed where it is clearly established that the arms were delivered to a particular body of militia, in good order, and those same arms subsequently returned in bad order, and the degree of damage ascertained at the time of their return.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. WADE, *Captain, on Ordnance duty.*

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Bomford.

No. 4.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January* 17, 1827.

SIR: I have received your notes of the 16th and 17th instants, and in compliance with your request I communicate herewith an account, in which the balance due from the State of South Carolina to the United States, as stated on the books of the Third Auditor, has been carried to the account of arms due to the State, on the settlement made by this department in May, 1822.

By this arrangement, which has been approved by the Secretary of War, the number of muskets due to the State has been reduced from three thousand two hundred and sixty-seven, to two thousand four hundred and eighty-nine. The balance, together with that of other arms and accoutrements now due to the State, will be paid by this department in arms of the same or of different kinds, whenever desired.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

ALEXANDER SPEER, Esq., *Comptroller General of South Carolina.*

P. S. The Secretary of War wishes to be understood that his approval of the arrangement above-mentioned must be considered as subject to the established usages of the Treasury; and the measure cannot therefore be considered as final until it receives the sanction of the Treasury Department.

G. B.

No. 5.

DR. *The State of South Carolina, in account for arms with the United States.* CR.

1826.			1822.		
Dec. 6 ..	To balance due U. States, on settlement made at the Treasury Department, (Third Auditor's office) on the war account of this date	$9, 333 71	May 22.	By 3,267 muskets, balance due the State on the war account, as per settlement made this day, between Colonel Steedman, its agent, and the Ordnance department, at $12 each.....	$39, 204 00
	Balance due the State, carried down, being equivalent to 2,489 muskets....	29, 870 29			
		39, 204 00			$39, 204 00
			1826.		
			Dec. 6..	By balance due the State, brought down, equal to 2,489 muskets.....	29, 870 29

E. E.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January* 17, 1827.

No. 6.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, February* 6, 1827.

SIR: I have now to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to this department, of the 16th ultimo, and to state in answer, that in the settlement of May, 1822, of the accounts between the State of South Carolina and the United States, for arms and accoutrements, the following articles having been charged and sufficiently vouched for on the part of the State, were admitted to its credit, viz: 3,267 muskets; 40 pistols; 3,244 cartouch boxes and belts; 3,014 bayonet scabbards and belts; 1,582 brushes and wires; 210 screw drivers; 140 ball screws; 115 gun-worms.

An additional claim was made at the same time for the following arms and accoutrements, stated to have been delivered by the State of South Carolina to Sergeant John McCord, and Quartermaster Tandy Moss, of the militia, under General Moore, but the vouchers for which, not being satisfactory, were withdrawn, and consequently the State received no credit on account of them, viz: 750 muskets; 750 cartouch boxes and belts; 175 brushes and wires; 12 gun-worms.

It is also understood that the State has a further claim for a number of cannon balls, which has not been settled. The difficulty in regard to this item appears to be that they were of inferior quality, and remained on hand unexpended at the close of the war, and that the State required that the United States should receive them, such as they were, and to allow for them in the general account of supplies charged against the United States the current contract price. To this it was agreed on the part of the United States, so far as to receive and account as above, for any and all of the balls which should be found on inspection to be suitable for the public service; and an officer of this department was accordingly instructed on the 5th of February, 1822, to proceed to make the inspection preparatory to a settlement upon that basis. The officer, however, had not proceeded far in his inspections before, upon the request of the governor of the State, he discontinued his inspections; and so the matter has remained ever since.

It may be proper to add, in conclusion, that the same vouchers which sustain that portion of the account first above-mentioned embrace other articles also, which not being considered ordnance stores, or as appertaining to this department, were not included in any settlement made by it. The articles referred to are as follows, viz: 1,432 canteens; 740 camp kettles; 605 common tents; 60 officers' tents; 17,956 flints; 16 mess pans; 164 knapsacks.

Thus you have all the articles which have been claimed by the State of South Carolina, as well those which have as those which have not been allowed or decided on by this department.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

ALEXANDER STEER, Esq.,
Comptroller General of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

PART IV.

To the governor of the State of South Carolina.

The officers of the third regiment of State troops, in the service of the United States, stationed in the harbor of Charleston, beg leave to submit to the consideration of your excellency the following representation :

The troops under our command were called into service under very peculiar circumstances. Those who inhabited the interior parts of the State, "who earned their daily bread by the sweat of their brows," were (at the shortest notice, many of them at a moment's warning) taken from their homes, without being able to make any provision for their own wants, or those of their families. Destitute of every convenience, without blankets, almost without clothes, many of these men laid down their ploughs when their corn most needed them, and marched to this post, without any prospect of supplying these necessary articles. Deprived of the fruits of their industry, they are prevented from making that provision for their wants which they are accustomed to do at home. In addition to the shortness of the notice, there was another reason why these men came into service in an unprovided condition. They were, in almost every instance, led to believe that when they arrived here they would be supplied by the United States with every article necessary for their health and comfort; so strongly was this idea impressed on their minds, that many arrived here without a single change of clothes. The United States do not, under existing laws, allow clothing to troops engaged in their service for a shorter period than twelve months; and as the pay of a soldier is not sufficient to be of any consequence in the purchase of such articles, the men under our command have no prospect of being relieved from their present lamentable situation. The present season of the year does not make a blanket an indispensable article, but as our term of service embraces nearly two months of the winter, it is difficult for us to conceive how men can exist without blankets when almost destitute of clothing.

We represent, also, to your excellency, that our soldiers have no shelter from the heavy rains that fall at this season, being compelled to live in tents, which are by no means water-proof. Their sufferings from this cause have already been great, and they must daily increase. We trust that this plain representation of facts must be sufficient to bring to your view the destitute condition of many of the men under our command. Yet, under all these circumstances, under every privation, no murmur has escaped their lips, though the abundant supplies by the United States to the regular troops in this harbor was calculated, by contrast, to excite discontent. That the national government will hereafter make such provision for the militia in their service as to remove these evils we cannot doubt; but, in the meantime, they press heavily upon those who compose the first quota.

In bringing these things to the view of your excellency we have no consideration for ourselves. We feel ourselves, however, bound by every principle of humanity and duty to make this representation to you in behalf of those men, whose lives and whose happiness are, in a great measure, entrusted to our care. To see those brave men who, by coming forward at this time in the service of their country, have sacrificed their private interest, and manifested at least an inclination to do their utmost in the defence of her rights, and the promotion of her honor, without shoes, without hats, and almost destitute of blankets and of clothes, must be painful to our feelings as officers and men, more particularly as they generally manifest a disposition to do their duty with alacrity and zeal.

With regard to the inconveniences arising from living in tents, we have understood that they are about to be remedied by the erection of temporary barracks by the patriotic citizens of Charleston. You will be better enabled to judge than we can be how far this plan will afford the desired relief in this respect. With respect to the other subjects of complaint, we bring them before you in the most perfect confidence that whatever is proper to be done in this respect will be done by you. Whatever may be done by this State on this subject may perhaps be sanctioned by the United States so far as to make it a proper subject of charge against them ; and it is more than probable that such provision will be made for the future as will render unnecessary any other application to the State authorities.

JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Lieut. Col. 3d Regt. State troops.*
THOMAS PINCKNEY, Jun., *Major.*
JOSHUA W. GOONIER, *Quartermaster.*
GEORGE HODGES, *Captain.*
JOHN M'NEIL, *Captain.*
JOSEPH KOGER, Jun.
JOHN LEE, *Captain.*
JACOB STROBEL, *Captain.*
THOMAS CAMPBELL MOORHEAD.
BRIGHT WILLIAMSON, *Captain.*
W. S MYDDLETON, *Captain.*
JOSEPH RATCLIFF, *Captain.*
JOHN MIDDLETON, *Lieutenant.*
CHARLES DRAYTON, *Surgeon.*
SAMUEL CORDES, *Surgeon's Mate.*
STATES GIST, *Lieutenant.*
FRANCIS GALLESPIE, *Lieutenant.*
JOHN M'CREA, *Lieutenant.*
MICHAEL KENNEYMOR, *Lieutenant.*
HENRY L. BUTLER, *Lieutenant.*
ROBERT Y. HAYNE, *Lieutenant.*
MORGAN SABB, *Lieutenant.*
THOMAS B. SMITH, *Ensign.*
JAMES GILCHRIST, *Ensign.*
ELIJAH FLOYD, *Ensign*
ABRAHAM GEIGER, *Ensign.*
RICHMOND BARGE, *Ensign.*
JOHN SANDIFER, *Ensign.*
E. DUNNAN, *Ensign.*

Report of the Committee of the Whole on the representation of the officers of the third regiment of the quota of militia of this State.

The Committee of the Whole, to whom was referred the memorial of the colonel and officers of the third regiment of State troops, report: That the committee have had the same under their consideration, and recommend that the following resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That $7,500 be appropriated for the purpose of purchasing blankets for the quota of militia now in service. *Adopted.*

PART V.

Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina on the settlement thereof, with the reasons for making them. Settlement dated September 21, 1826.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
		COLONEL J. CARSON'S ACCOUNTS.	
A	11	Jacob Lazarus, for blankets	$1,800 00
B	20	Blair, Napier & Co., for blankets	2,890 00
	23	Lewis Ogier, for blankets	557 00
	24	Simon Mairs, for blankets Disallowed; the foregoing are not proper charges against the United States.	408 00
No. 1	26	John Howard, for repairing magazine, (the voucher withdrawn)	760 00
	48	J. S. Barker, for scales, &c. $33 75 Amount receipted for 30 00	
		Overcharge disallowed	3 75
	66	Wilson Nisbett, for grape shot and cannon-balls, (referred to Ordnance department)	1,852 50
	67	T. Sullivan, for grape-shot, (referred to the Ordnance department)	8 80
No. 2	78	James Brown, for sundries used by the regiment of artillery, disallowed; (the nature of the articles is not stated; the regiment does not appear to have been in service.—See Colonel Stevens's letter)	29 50
	80	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	901 68
	81	William Smith, for carting cannon-balls	6 91
	82	Negro, for putting cannon-balls in the arsenal	2 50
	87	Wilson Nisbett, on account, for rifles, (referred to the Ordnance department)	2,000 00
No. 3	94	Charles Kiddall, for grindstones and saws. $69 79 Receipt for 68 79	
			1 00
No. 4	116,117,121	William Smith and others, for carting balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	55 95
	126	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	4,000 00
No. 5	127	ditto ditto	3,500 00
	128	John Howard, for building barracks, (suspended for further explanation)	640 00
	129,131,132	William Smith and black cartman, for carting cannon-balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	32 39
	138	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon-balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	3,118 39
	139	Hire of stables for horses belonging to the State, disallowed; (not properly chargeable to the United States)	84 00
	147	E. M. Phelson, for sundries furnished James Brown, disallowed; (see remarks on voucher 78, account No. 2	16 94
	148	J. B. White, advance, disallowed; (a charge is subsequently made for all his disbursements.—See letter D)	508 00
	150	C. J. Steadman, advance, (withdrawn by the agent)	500 00
No. 6	151	J. Thomas, for stowing and piling cannon-shot, (referred to Ordnance department)	7 50
No. 7	----------	John Vaughn, for arms, &c., (referred to the Ordnance department)	14,312 41
No. 8	----------	ditto ditto	3,900 08
No. 9	1	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon-balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	3,000 00
	2	Adam Caruth, for rifles, (referred to the Ordnance department)	2,500 00
		Richardson & Bennett, for drawing contracts for rifles, (referred to the Ordnance department)	10 00
	8,10,11,12	Negroes, for carting cannon-balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	28 62½
	13	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon-balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	1,115 37½
	14	John Thomas, sorting and piling cannon-balls, (referred to Ordnance department)	8 00
	15	Adam Caruth, for rifles, (referred to the Ordnance department)	2,500 00
	16	Negro, for carting balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	7 72
	17	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon-balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	1,357 81
	18	Thomas Martin & Co., for landing shot, (referred to the Ordnance department)	4 96
	19 and 20	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon-balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	2,174 25
	21	John Thomas, sorting and piling cannon-shot, (referred to Ordnance department)	8 50
	22 and 23	Negro, for carting balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	13 00
	24	John Thomas, piling shot, (referred to the Ordnance department)	3 50
	25	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon-balls, (referred to the Ordnance department	557 31
	26 and 27	Adam Caruth, for rifles, (referred to the Ordnance department)	5,000 00
	29	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon-balls and grape-shot, (referred to Ordnance department)	5,425 44
	28	Archibald Bryson, for gunpowder, disallowed; (the powder is stated in his receipts to have been sold *February* 27, 1816, and its cost, therefore, not properly chargeable to the United States	543 20
			66,154 99
		Colonel Carson's commissions, at 2½ per cent. on the foregoing sum of $66,154 99, is disallowed	1,653 88
		Total amount deducted from Colonel Carson's account	67,808 86
		Total amount of Colonel Carson's accounts, as charged by South Carolina	114,965 07
		Amount of Col. Carson's disbursements admitted to the credit of South Carolina.	47,156 21
		ACCOUNTS OF GOVERNOR MIDDLETON.	
	1, 6 and 7	J. B Earle, advances, suspended, (voucher for his disbursements wanting)	208 00
	5	Colonel Richard Moore, advance, disallowed; (charge No. 27 of Governor Middleton's account is for the entire amount of Colonel Moore's disbursements)	50 00
	19	William House, brigade quartermaster, for rations for militia commanded by Captains Hodge, Williamson, and McNeill, on the march to Haddrell's Point, in June and July, 1812, (including officers,) Captain Hodge appearing to have received from Paymaster Bay payment for all his subsistence, a deduction is requisite of	6 00
	20	Quartermaster Wm. House, for forage for Major Evans's horse, disallowed; (Major Evans received payment for forage from the time his pay commenced)	3 66

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Amount.
No. 9	21	W. Youngblood, lieutenant colonel, for disbursements suspended as to an advance to Captain Walker, (vouchers for the disbursement of the money by him wanting).		$25 00
		General Alston, advance	$200	350 00
		Colonel Walker, advance	100	
		Colonel Rowe, advance	50	
		Suspended: their vouchers for the expenditure of the sums charged must be produced.		
		Total amount deducted from Governor Middleton's account		642 66
		Total amount of Governor Middleton's account, as charged by the State of South Carolina		2,705 15
		Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina on Governor Middleton's account.		2,062 49
		ACCOUNTS OF COLONEL THOMAS LEHRE.		
No. 1	3	James Roddy, for rations for Captain Prioleau's company, disallowed; (the company was part of Major Howard's detachment, and a larger number of rations are charged for, in voucher No. 2 of Colonel Lehre's account for that detachment, than it was entitled to for the full period of its service)		11 15
	14	James Roddy, for rations for Major Howard's detachment, (see note No. 3)		30 00
	18	Wm. Clements, treasurer, amount refunded to the State treasury by Colonel Lehre, erroneously charged to the United States		314 52
No. 2	4 and 5	Sundry persons, for provisions purchased for the regiment commanded by Colonels Carter and Youngblood, in service from December, 1813, to March, 1814, $18,681 96.		
		On examination of the rolls of the regiment it has been found that the number of complete rations all the officers and men were entitled to for the full period of service, and for travelling allowance (after deducting the rations paid for by the paymaster) is $79,860; which, at 20 cents per ration, amounts to	$15,972 00	
		It appearing by the receipt of the quartermaster of Colonel Tucker's regiment that there were turned over to him by Tandy Moss, the quartermaster of Colonel Youngblood's regiment, 37 barrels of flour, 1 barrel of pork, 4 barrels of vinegar, and 272 bushels of salt, and allowance is made for the same of	420 50	
			16,392 50	
		Difference between $18,681 96 and $16,392 50, disallowed		2,289 46
No. 4	49	Richard G. Warring, for rations, for guarding specie, suspended for further explanation		44 80
No. 2	2 and 3	G. R. White and Richard Wall, for wood and candles for magazine guard, near the jail, in November, 1813, disallowed		25 25
		Total amount deducted from Colonel Lehre's accounts		2,715 18
		Total amount of Colonel Lehre's account, as charged by South Carolina		23,964 68
		Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina on Colonel Lehre's account		21,249 50
		ACCOUNT OF COLONEL COCHRAN, PAYMASTER GENERAL.		
		The charges made by the State are—		
		For this sum paid by him, as per his account current, dated April 2, 1814	$34,174 14	
		For this sum paid per his account current, dated January, 1816, and book of accounts, pages 35—42	13,413 93	
		Amounting to	47,588 07	
		The foregoing charges are presumed to be founded principally on vouchers for Colonel Cochran's advances to enable them to pay off the militia and magazine guards.		
		The fact as to the first of them cannot be ascertained for want of the account current; that the second charge was of this description appears by the pages referred to. It is not on receipts for advances that any allowance can be made by the United States, but on the vouchers of the several paymasters for their payments to the militia, &c.		
		If from Colonel Cochran's account be deducted for pay, &c., of militia and magazine guards, which are separately charged for by the State, (see letters F, I, K, L) there will remain to be charged, in respect of his accounts, only the following sums, viz:		
		For pay, &c, of the regiment commanded by Lieut Colonels Carter and Youngblood, (see Colonel Cochran's book, pages 28, 30, 32, and 40)	$26,678 66	
		For pay of Major Howard's detachment, (see page 33 of same book)	1,438 86	
		For pay of magazine guards, of which James Scott was paymaster	283 84	
		For pay, &c., of Lieut. Colonel Youngblood, as engineer	119 40	
		For pay, &c, of Patrick Noble, while paying off Col. Youngblood's regiment	238 00	
		For pay of Colonel Cochran, as paymaster general	945 00	
		For stationery and blank forms	24 00	
			29,727 76	
		Total amount of Col. Cochran's account brought forward	47,588 07	
		Leaving an overcharge of		17,860 31

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Amount.
		To which add for sundry overpayments, &c., as follows, viz:		
		Lieut. Col. Youngblood's regiment.		
No. 2	5	Captain P. B. Rodgers, pay overcharged	$0 08	
		Six rations twice charged	1 20	
				$1 28
	7	Captain Wm. Ware, his pay and subsistence while marching from home to the place of rendezvous, sixty miles, are charged for four instead of three days, and his pay is otherwise overcharged sixteen cents		2 05
	10	Captain Samuel Scott, pay and subsistence charged from December 6, 1813, to January, 1814; he is stated on the muster-roll to have left home on the 8th of December—two days therefore overcharged		3 78
	12	Adjutant George McMurphy, subsistence charged at three rations per day instead of two	$6 20	
		Forage undercharged	2 00	
				4 20
	22	Lieutenant J. T. Coleman, account overcharged		8
	24	Lieutenant J. C. Watson, account overcharged		7
	27	Lieutenant John Gray:		
		Pay and subsistence charged from December 6, 1813, and he is stated on the muster-roll to have left home on the 8th		2 73
	36	Ensign Lindsay Harper, pay and subsistence charged from December 6, 1813; and he is stated on the muster-roll to have left home on the 8th		2 09
	38	Ensign John Stevenson:		
		One day's pay and subsistence overcharged while marching from home to place of rendezvous		1 04
	39	Captain Samuel Scott's company:		
		For pay from December 6, 1813. Each individual is stated on the muster-roll to have left home on the 8th December.		
		Deductions requisite:		
		4 sergeants, at 76 cents	$3 04	
		4 corporals, at 69 cents	2 76	
		2 musicians, at 62 cents	1 24	
		47 privates, at 55¼ cents	25 97	
			33 01	
		Amount of roll $541 50		
		Amount charged 536 35		
			5 15	
				27 86
	40	Henry Wood, private of Captain Cheatham's company:		
		His pay is not receipted for, and Paymaster Noble has credited the sum as not paid by him		1 86
	41	Captain P. Halloway's company:		
		Overpayments as follows, arising from errors in calculation, viz:		
		Sergeant Hazell	$0 04	
		Corporal McMahon	9	
		Private Burnett	19	
		Private Malone	37	
		Residue of the company (except Wm. Little) one cent each	74	
			1 43	
		William Little underpaid	10	
			1 33	
		Amount of roll as charged $670 35		
		Its amount is only 665 09		
			5 26	
				6 59
	42	Captain John Miller's company:		
		Overpayments arising from errors in calculating the pay at thirty days to a month, instead of thirty-one, for services in December and January.		
		3 sergeants	$0 06⅔	
		3 corporals	5⅓	
		25 privates, at 1⅔	41⅔	
		27 privates, at 2⅓	62	
		1 private	15⅓	
			1 32	
		Amount of roll $624 40		
		Amount charged 623 86		
			54	
				78
	43	Captain Samuel Perrin's company:		
		Similar overpayments.		
		4 sergeants, at 3 cents	12	
		63 corporals, privates, and musicians, at 2 cents	1 26	
		1 private	12	
			1 50	
		Amount of the roll $597 63		
		Amount charged 596 96		
			67	
				83
		Captain B. Hatter's company:		
		Similar overpayments.		
		4 sergeants, at 3⅓	13⅓	
		4 corporals, at 2⅔	10⅔	

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Amount.
No. 2		Captain B. Hatter's company—Continued.			
		1 musician		$0 02	
		63 privates, at 2½		1 47	
				1 73	
		Amount charged	$646 40		
		Amount of the roll	636 80		
				9 60	
					$11 33
	45	Captain Frazier's company:			
		Pay of Jesse Bettis, who served 19 days as sergeant and 13 days as ensign, is over-calculated		$2 61	
		His pay as ensign is before charged, (see voucher 28)		8 39	
		Amount charged in respect of roll	$554 88		
		Its amount is only	553 93		
				95	
					11 94
	48	Captain John Key's company:			
		Overpayments occasioned by calculating the pay at thirty instead of thirty-one days to a month, for services in December and January.			
		4 sergeants, at 1⅔ cent		$0 06⅔	
		4 corporals, at 1⅓ cent		5⅓	
		66 privates, at 1⅔ cent		1 10	
					1 22
	49	Lieut. Col. William Youngblood:			
		Transportation of baggage charged for at 15 instead of 12 cents per mile, over-payment			2 35
	57	Major John Hodges:			
		Pay and forage overcharged		$5 70	
		Subsistence undercharged		20	
					5 50
	53	Adjutant George McMurphy:			
		He has charged for pay, subsistence, forage, and servant, for 9 days, while returning home after discharge, 135 miles; the distance entitled him to an allowance of only 7 days' pay and subsistence, and there is no law authorizing any allowance for forage or for pay and subsistence of a servant after discharge. The pay is, besides, overcalculated. Deduct, therefore, for—			
		His pay		$3 18	
		Servant's pay		2 44	
		Subsistence of both		2 60	
				8 22	
		Forage charged for, at $6 per month, $8 allowed by law—2 months and five days	$17 29		
		Sum charged	14 80		
			2 49		
		Account undercharged in paymaster's book	10		
				2 59	
					5 63
No. 2	55	Tandy Moss, quartermaster:			
		Overpayment			94
	56	Paymaster Pat. Noble:			
		He has been paid for 3 days' pay and subsistence, whilst returning home, more than he was entitled to, and for pay of a servant, and for forage for 12 days after discharge, (not allowed by law,) and his charges are otherwise wrong calculated.			
		Requisite deductions from his pay		$4 60	
		servant's pay		3 24	
		subsistence of both		3 48	
				11 32	
		Forage charged at $6 instead of $8 per month, allow the difference for 2 months and 5 days		1 83	
					9 49
	57	Captain Samuel Perrin:			
		Pay and subsistence charged for 3 days more than he was entitled to while returning home, and otherwise wrong calculated. Deduct for pay, $3 26; subsistence, 60 cents			3 86
	58	Captain John Cheatham:			
		Pay erroneously calculated, and travelling pay and subsistence overcharged.			
		Requisite deduction			2 45
	59	Captain Peter B. Rogers:			
		Overpayment for pay, (like cause)		$4 52	
		Subsistence undercharged		40	
					4 12
	60	Captain Samuel Scott:			
		Pay wrong calculated, and charged for three days more than he was entitled to while travelling home		4 64	
		Subsistence undercharged		60	
					4 04

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Amount.
No. 2	61	Captain John Miller:		
		Travelling pay and subsistence overcharged two days; his and his servant's pay prior to discharge short-charged one day.		
		Deduct for his pay	$1 85	
		Deduct for his subsistence	1 20	
		Pay of servant after discharge $2 38½		
		Allow for one day prior thereto, short-charged 25		
			2 13½	
				$5 18½
	62	Captain Benjamin Hatter:		
		Travelling allowance charged at 15 instead of 20 miles per day, and pay and subsistence over-calculated.		
		Deductions requisite for pay	$3 26	
		Deductions requisite for subsistence	1 80	
		Deductions requisite for forage, (to any allowance for which infantry officers are not entitled)	35 32	
				40 38
	64	Captain John Key:		
		Travelling allowance charged at 15 instead of 20 miles per day, and his charges wrong calculated.		
		Deduct for his pay	$1 94	
		Deduct for his subsistence	1 20	
			3 14	
		Allow for underchage in servant's pay prior to discharge	21	
			2 93	
		Servant's pay after discharge inadmissible	2 67	
				5 60
	65	Captain William Ware:		
		Pay wrong calculated, and travelling expenses overcharged.		
		Overpayments—pay	3 35	
		subsistence	1 60	
				4 95
	66	Captain B. Frazier:		
		Overpayments, (like cause.)		
		Pay	56	
		Subsistence	60	
			1 16	
		Servant's pay after discharge inadmissible	1 92½	
				3 08½
	67	Lieutenant John Gray:		
		Pay overcharged, (like cause)	2 52	
		Subsistence undercharged	1 40	
				1 12
	69	Lieutenant John Lyon:		
		Overpaid for travelling allowance, and in consequence of error in calculation		82
	70	Lieutenant John Swilling:		
		Overpaid for travelling allowance, and in consequence of error in calculation		3 66
	71	Lieutenant J. C. Watson:		
		Overpaid for pay	2 46	
		Subsistence undercharged	1 00	
				1 46
	72	Lieutenant J. T. Coleman:		
		Pay overcalculated, (like cause)	1 46	
		Subsistence undercharged	1 20	
				26
	73	Lieutenant Samuel Burgess:		
		He is returned on the muster-roll at the time of discharge of the company as absent with leave; the charges for his pay and subsistence for nine days, as travelling allowance after the company was discharged, are therefore inadmissible	12 60	
		The other charge for pay is for two days less than he was entitled to	1 80	
				10 80
	74	Lieutenant Eleazer Ferguson:		
		Pay wrong calculated	1 46	
		Subsistence undercharged	1 20	
				26
	76	Lieutenant John Loveless:		
		Pay overcalculated	92	
		Subsistence overcalculated	40	
				1 32
	77	Ensign Josiah Todd:		
		Pay overcharged	1 46	
		Subsistence overcharged	80	
				2 26
	78	Ensign John Stevenson:		
		Pay overcharged	1 67	
		Subsistence undercharged	1 40	
				27
	79	Ensign Samuel Clarke:		
		Pay overcharged	28	
		Subsistence overcharged	80	
				1 08

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Amount.
No. 2	81	Ensign Jesse Bettis:		
		Pay overcalculated	$0 28	
		Subsistence overcalculated	40	
				$0 68
	82	Ensign Lindsay Harper:		
		Pay overcharged	1 67	
		Subsistence undercharged	1 40	
				27
	85	Ensign John Hearst:		
		Pay overcharged	1 52	
		Subsistence overcharged	1 20	
				2 72
	86	Ensign Philip Boyd:		
		Pay overcharged	28	
		Subsistence overcharged	40	
				68
	87	Ensign William Reynolds:		
		Pay overcharged	1 63	
		Subsistence overcharged	1 20	
				2 83
	92	James R. Jenkins, drum-major:		
		Pay charged at $1 a month more than he was entitled to, and otherwise wrong calculated		66
	95	Captain John Miller's company:		
		The amount charged includes the pay of John Aldridge, a private, who is stated to have died February 6, 1814, which is not receipted for, and Paymaster Noble has credited it as unpaid by him		6 93
	96	Captain John Key's company:		
		Amount charged	$1,499 05	
		Amount of the roll only	1,494 85	
				4 20
	97	Captain B. Hatter's company:		
		Amount charged	1,504 96	
		Amount of the roll	1,504 49	
				47
	98	Captain John Cheatham's company, (Jan. 10 to March 23, 1814:)		
		Pay charged for Henry McAry, who died February 8	14 93	
		Pay charged for Richard McAry, who died February 4	13 86	
			28 79	
		Henry's pay amounted to only $8 15		
		Richard's pay amounted to only 7 00		
			15 15	
				13 64
	99	Captain P. Halloway's company, (January 10 to March 25:)		
		Overpayment to Jacob Husky, a private, who is stated on the muster-roll to have been discharged on January 21, and whose pay is charged to the time of discharge of the company, exclusive of travelling allowance		14 32
	100	Captain William Ware's company:		
		Amount charged	$1,573 28	
		Amount of the roll	1,572 28	
				1 00
	101	Captain Samuel Scott's company:		
		Amount charged	1,183 01	
		Amount of the roll	1,179 02	
				3 99
	102	Captain Samuel Perrin's company:		
		Amount charged	1,350 58	
		The amount of the roll, exclusive of the pay of S. Foster, jr., (separately charged,) is	1,349 24	
				1 34
		Charge (see paymaster general's book, page 40) for pay of Samuel Foster, private of Captain Perrin's company, January to March, 1814	20 59	
		He is stated on the muster-roll to have been discharged February 23, 1814, and was therefore entitled (including 11 days' travelling pay) to only	15 22	
			5 37	
		Add for pay of Arthur Rhodes, drummer in same company, receipted for on the roll but presumed not to have been paid, Paymaster Noble having charged himself therewith in his account with the State, (see page 39 of the paymaster general's book)	9 60	
				14 97
		MAJOR HOWARD'S DETACHMENT.		
	1	Captain Richard F. Howard's company:		
		Amount charged in paymaster general's book	222 68	
		Amount charged in Paymaster Markley's account	202 66	
			20 02	
		The charge in Paymaster Markley's account exceeds the amount receipted for on the roll	2 94	
				22 96

PART V.—*Deductions from the account of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Amount.
No. 2	2	Captain R. A. Darby's company:		
		Amount charged in paymaster general's book	$205 88	
		Amount charged in Paymaster Markley's account, and receipted for on the roll	168 11	
				$37 77
	3	Captain Richard Cunningham's company:		
		Amount charged in paymaster general's book	214 62	
		Amount charged in Paymaster Markley's account	143 34	
			71 28	
		Roll overadded	40	
				71 68
	4	Captain P. Kennedy's company:		
		Amount charged in paymaster general's book	221 55	
		Amount receipted for on the roll, and charged in Paymaster Markley's account	158 83	
				62 72
	5	Captain Appleby's company:		
		Amount charged in paymaster general's book	117 66	
		Amount charged in Paymaster Markley's account, and receipted for on the roll	28 86	
				88 80
		It appearing by a receipt in favor of Martin Strobel that he paid $21 54 for pay of a sergeant and eleven privates of Captain Appleby's company (not receipted for on the roll,) this sum will be allowed on proof of its having been paid to him by the State.		
	6	Captain Prioleau's company:		
		Amount charged in paymaster general's book	$157 96	
		Amount receipted for on the roll, and charged in Paymaster Markley's accounts	119 00	
				38 96
	7	Captain William Cattell's company:		
		Amount charged in paymaster general's book	175 59	
		Amount charged in Paymaster Markley's account	141 43	
			34 16	
		Paymaster Markley's charge exceeds the amount receipted for on the roll.	14 00	
				48 16
	8	Captain William Daingerfield's company:		
		Amount charged in paymaster general's book	122 92	
		Amount in Paymaster Markley's account, and receipted for on the roll	42 14	
				80 78
		Charges for pay of the paymaster general, disallowed by the Secretary of War		945 00
		Total amount deducted from Colonel Cochran's accounts		19,526 46
		Total amount of Colonel Cochran's disbursements charged by South Carolina		47,588 07
		Amount admitted to the credit of the State of South Carolina on Colonel Cochran's accounts		28,061 61
		ACCOUNT OF W. B. MITCHELL, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.		
	6	Elam Shark, for cleaning and oiling guns, &c., disallowed, (not a proper charge against the United States)		50 00
	12	General William Butler, advance, disallowed; (this sum appears to have been paid over by General Butler to Colonel Mayo, and by him to Tandy Moss, the quartermaster of Colonel Youngblood's regiment, for the purchase of provisions, for which an allowance is made in Colonel Lehre's account)		500 00
	20	J. Murden, for boards and scantling, overcharged		50
	24	J. B. Earle, advance, disallowed, (no vouchers for his disbursements)		2,000 00
	25	J. B. White, for services as deputy quartermaster general, from October 1, 1813, to January 31, 1814, (suspended for further explanation)		396 00
		Advances to wagoners, to bear their expenses to camp Alston, at twenty cents each per day; (no voucher; suspended for explanation; hire is charged for every team employed in the transportation of baggage of Lieutenant Colonel Youngblood's regiment to camp Alston, at five dollars for every fifteen miles' travel, and the charges state the drivers to be included)		8 40
	28	J. B. White, for services as deputy quartermaster general from the 1st to the 28th of February, 1814, (suspended for further explanation)		96 00
	31	Gabriel Long, team hire, disallowed		170 00
	33	Samuel Scott, team hire, disallowed		40 00
	35	Agrippa Cooper, team hire, disallowed		170 00
	36	Jeremiah Mobley, team hire, disallowed		165 00
	52	Jeremiah Mobley, team hire, disallowed		170 00
		The foregoing five charges for team hire are disallowed under a decison of the Secretary of War, allowing only eight teams for the transportation of the baggage, &c., of Lieutenant Colonels Carter's and Youngblood's regiments.		
	53	J. B. White, for services as deputy quartermaster general from the 1st to the 31st March, 1814, (suspended for further explanation)		98 00
	58	Francis Baker, for keeping horses of the State, (suspended for further explanation)		24 00
	59	William Joyner, carting and storing corn for the State horses, &c., (suspended for further explanation)		25 00
	60	Samuel Hall, for superintending and delivering wagons and horses belonging to the State, (suspended for further explanation)		17 00
	61	Isaiah Wright, corn for the horses belonging to the State, (suspended for further explanation)		40 00
	63 & 65	John Thomas, services in the arsenal, (suspended for further explanation)		38 50

PART V.—*Deductions from the account of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Amount.
No. 2	66	John Spring, for a frame building in the arsenal yard, (suspended for further explanation)		$188 41
	70	John Schriver, for stocking muskets, &c., disallowed, (the charge not being a proper one against the United States)		508 00
	72 & 76	John Thomas, for service in the arsenal, (suspended for further explanation)		10 00
	74, 75, 80	William D. Brown, for work at the magazine guard-house; A. Beckman, for sashes for the magazine guard-house; John Stent, for posts for the magazine guard-house, (suspended for further explanation)		180 00
	82	Jeremiah Bulfinch, for transportation of ammunition from Charleston to Coosawatchie, January 31, 1815, (suspended for explanation; charges for transportation of stores from one arsenal or place of deposit to another are not proper charges against the United States, unless the articles were for militia actually in service, or the transportation ordered by a United States officer)		40 00
	84	M. Kelley, for knives, inadmissible		6 00
		Quartermaster general's account overadded		10
		Charge for munitions of war, loaned by the State to the United States, disallowed; the articles having been already paid for to the State by the United States, as appears by the receipt of Colonel James Carson, commissary general of the State, being voucher No. 8 of the account of Major Champlain, for the 3d quarter of 1814		3,516 70
		Total amount deducted from W. B. Mitchell's account		8,457 61
		Total amount of his disbursements, as charged by South Carolina		13,856 04
		Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina on said Mitchell's accounts		5,398 43
		ACCOUNT OF SIMON MAGWOOD.		
	1 to 5	Charges for forage for Major Howard's detachmment, $888 48. Major Howard's requisitions are for thirteen days' forage for one hundred horses; the hay charged for exceeds by 1,367 pounds the quantity allowed by regulations for one hundred horses for thirteen days, and by two bundles the quantity receipted for by Major Howard's quartermaster, and his receipts are also for five bushels of corn less than charged for; therefore,		
		Deduct for 1,367 pounds of hay, at 2½ cents per pound	$30 75½	
		Deduct for 5 bushels of corn, at 87½ cents per bushel	4 37½	
				35 13
	6 to 41	Charges for forage for horses belonging to the State, June to November, 1813, (suspended for explanation)		1,436 86
	42	John Gell, for stabling and feed for the horses of Captain Daingerfield's company of cavalry, at 75 cents per day for each horse, disallowed; (the company was part of Major Howard's detachment, and there is no proof that forage for these horses was not included in his requisitions.—(See note No. 1)		120 00
		Simon Magwood, for services as foragemaster general, May 31 to November 15, 1813, (suspended for explanation; no provision by any law of the United States for an officer of this description)		412 50
		Simon Magwood, for services in same capacity, from November, 1813, to April, 1814		375 00
	1 to 34	Forage for horses belonging to the State, November, 1813, to April, 1814		864 33
No. 4		Forage for horses belonging to the State, April, May, and June, 1814, (suspended for explanation)		40 18
		R. G. Waring, for forage for horses of a detachment guarding ammunition from Charleston to Camden, October, 1814, (see note No. 82, Quartermaster General's account)		55 66
		Total amount deducted from S. Magwood's account		3,339 66
		Total amount of his disbursements, as charged by South Carolina		4,384 63
		Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina on said Magwood's accounts		1,044 97
		ACCOUNTS OF COLONEL TUCKER.		
No. 3	1	Lieutenant Colonel Starling Tucker: There are no muster-rolls; by the pay-rolls of the respective companies it appears that the regiment commenced its services March 1 and was discharged March 31, 1814.		
		Colonel Tucker's pay, exclusive of travelling allowances, being charged so as to include the 1st of April, a deduction is requisite of	$2 00	
		His pay while travelling from home to the place of rendezvous, and from the place of discharge home, together 250 miles, amounts to only $26 28, and $33 33 being charged, a further deduction is necessary of	7 05	
		Forage overcharged	20	
				9 25
	2	Major Samuel Cannon:		
		Charge for pay while travelling 172 miles	20 00	
		Amount to which he was entitled	15 11	
			4 89	
		Subsistence while travelling, twice charged	9 60	
		Forage while travelling, inadmissible	4 00	
				18 49
	3	Major Robert Woods:		
		Charge for travelling pay, 230 miles	25 54	
		He was entitled to only	20 23	
			5 31	

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Amount.
No. 3	3	Charge for servant's pay	$12 00		
		Entitled thereto only from the time of arrival at the place of rendezvous to the day of discharge, one month	8 00		
				$9 00	
		Forage overcharged		16	
					$8 47
	4	Joshua Miller, wagon-master:			
		He has charged for 100 rations of forage, at 20 cents		20 00	
		Allowed for forage for the same period as pay is charged for, (from the 1st of March to the 19th of April, longer by several days that other officers charged for,) at $8 per month		13 06	
					6 94
	5	J. B. O'Neal, judge advocate:			
		Travelling pay and subsistence, charged at fifteen instead of twenty miles per day, making a difference of three days' forage, charged for two horses, at $6 per month each, for forty-three days, (after deducting for ten days' forage drawn,) which period includes the time he was travelling, he can be allowed only for forage prior to discharge, at $8 per month, for each horse.			
		Deduct for pay		$5 00	
		Deduct for subsistence		2 40	
		Deduct for forage		1 97	
					9 37
	6	Daniel Long, surgeon:			
		He has charged for 1 month and 24 days		18 00	
		Deduct for 3 days drawn		60	
				17 40	
		He states that he was detained eight days after the discharge of the regiment to take care of the sick. The regiment appears by the rolls to have entered on service March 1, and to have been discharged March 31, 1814, for which period, and for the eight days he was detained, (after deducting for three days' forage drawn,) an allowance is made at $8 per month		9 33	
					8 07
	8	John Fowle, forage-master:			
		Pay calculated at $40 instead of $30 per month, and for eleven instead of eight days, while travelling home after discharge, 160 miles, overpayment			11 79
	9	Quartermaster Sergeant A. Durhee:			
		Pay overcharged			35
	14	Paymaster William Cowan:			
		Charge for forage		$13 60	
		Entitled to an allowance for forage for 1 month		8 00	
				5 60	
		Charge for expense of himself and horse while travelling home	$11 81		
		Entitled to an allowance for 11 days' subsistence	6 60		
				5 21	
				10 81	
		Allow for 2 days' pay while travelling to place of rendezvous		2 85	
					7 96
	16	James Barnes, drum-major:			
		Pay calculated at $12 instead of $11 per month			1 41
	17	Moses Cole, fife-major:			
		Pay calculated at $12 instead of $11 per month			1 41
		COMPANY OFFICERS.			
	1	Captain Samuel Parsons:			
		Travelling pay, charged at 15 instead of 20 miles per day, overpayment			5 10
	2	Lieutenant Aaron Jones:			
		Travelling pay twice charged, and calculated at 15 instead of 20 miles per day, overpayment			15 86
	3	Ensign John Moseley:			
		Pay for 17 instead of 13 days, charged for travelling 250 miles, overpayment			2 58
	4	Captain Lewis Hogg:			
		Pay for travelling 195 miles, charged for 13 instead of 10 days, overpayment		$3 91	
		Rations overcharged		40	
					4 31
	6	Benjamin Duckett, ensign 19 days, and afterwards lieutenant:			
		Pay while travelling 203 miles, charged for 13 instead of 10 days, and otherwise wrong calculated, overpayment			4 09
	8	Captain Benjamin Lewis:			
		Pay over-calculated			4 21
	9	Lieutenant Nicholas Harding:			
		Travelling pay twice charged and erroneously calculated, overpayment		$14 18	
		Subsistence short charged		1 60	
					12 58
	10	Elisha Adair:			
		For services in Captain Lewis's company, 15 days as lieutenant and 16 days as ensign. Lieutenant Harding having been paid as lieutenant from the 8th of March, E. Adair can be allowed as such only up to that day. His pay besides erroneously calculated and charged for 13 instead of 10 days, while travelling 200 miles—overpayment		4 64	
		Subsistence overcharged		6	
					4 70

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Amount.
No. 3.....	12	Lieutenant Joseph Lever:			
		His travelling pay is included in his first charge, (27th of February to 12th of April,) and afterwards separately charged, and for 12 instead of 9 days, the distance being 180 miles, overpayment			$14 86
	13	Ensign Daniel Dewalt:			
		Similar overpayment			9 21
	14	Captain Geo. M'Creless:			
		Pay charged for 13 instead of 10 days, while travelling 195 miles, overpayment	$4 00		
		Subsistence overcharged	60		
					4 60
	15	Lieutenant George Schoppert:			
		Pay for 12 and subsistence for 11 days instead of for 9 days, charged for travelling allowance, 180 miles, overpayment			3 80
	16	Lieutenant Robert Nance, similar overpayment			3 30
	21	Captain Charles Gillam:			
		Pay for 12 instead of 9 days, charged for travelling 180 miles, overpayment	$4 00		
		Allow for a days' pay while marching from home to place of rendezvous	1 42		
					2 58
	22	Lieutenant Abraham Dyson:			
		His travelling pay is charged twice, and for 3 days more than he was entitled to, overpayment			14 93
	23	Ensign William Johnson, like overpayment			8 49
	24	Captain James Vaughan:			
		Travelling pay charged for 14 days. The pay-roll of his company states the distance to the place of rendezvous to be 30 miles, and from the place of discharge home, 180 miles; pay for 11 days is all that can be allowed, overpayment			3 81
	25	Lieutenant Wiet Chandler:			
		Like overpayment, (except that the charge is for 15 days)			3 86
	26	Ensign Lewis Ball:			
		Pay charged for a longer period, while travelling, than allowed by law, and also wrong calculated, overpayment			1 58
	27	Captain John Smyly:			
		Pay for travelling 180 miles, charged for 12 instead of 9 days, overpayment			4 00
	28	Lieutenant Thomas Ridlesperger:			
		Like overpayment			3 00
	29	Ensign Wm. Cannon:			
		His travelling pay is twice charged, and the first charge is for two days more than he is entitled to, overpayment			8 78
	30	Captain Reuben Powell:			
		Travelling allowance, 255 miles, charged for 17 instead of 13 days, overpayment			7 50
		Ensign William Osborn, travelling pay overcharged			2 09
		Lieutenant Joseph Davenport and six others, for services as paymaster's guard from Camp Alston to Charleston, and thence home, out nineteen days from March 31, 1814, suspended for explanation The persons composing the guard (except two, one of whom was the forage-master) were part of Captain Caldwell's company of cavalry; and the period here charged for is included in that for which they were paid on the rolls for travelling allowance			70 00
		Captain Smyly's company:			
		Overpayments to five privates discharged 17th March, 22 cents each			1 10
		Wagoner's accounts:			
	5	March Duncan, over addition	$10 00		
		One item short charged	5 00		
					5 00
	6	William Gillam, $65 instead of $60, charged for hire, whilst going to Camp Alston, 180 miles, at $5 for every 15 miles			5 00
		Account of Col. Tucker, for provisions, &c, purchased:			
		Isaac Cohen & Co., charge for 25 bushels corn, furnished March 17, 1814, disallowed, (Messrs. Cohen having been paid for the same by Simon Magwood, forage-master general, per order of the wagon-master of Colonel Tucker's regiment, and the amount charged in S. Magwood's account, No. 2)			25 00
		Charge for interest on the balance due from the State to Col. Tucker, (not admissible against the United States)			34 61
		Total amount deducted from Col. Tucker's accounts			375 04
		Total amount of Col. Tucker's accounts, as charged by the State of South Carolina.			13,779 12
		Amount admitted to credit of the State of South Carolina, on Col. Tucker's accounts.			13,404 08
		ACCOUNTS OF WILLIAM SINGLETON.			
		Amount charged by the State.—(See general account and paymaster general's book, page 22)			$5,779 55
		Amount of Lieutenant Bailey's roll, allowed	$629 45		
		Deduct for Snyder, not receipted	$34 93		
		Overcharged	25		
			35 18		
				$594 27	
		Amount of Ensign Snyder's roll		132 44	
		Amount of Captain Bedon's roll, after deducting a sum twice charged		481 00	
		Amount of Lieutenant Lawton's receipt		95 80	
		Amount of Captain Singleton's roll	521 92		
		Deduct for Lieutenant Patrick and his servant, not receipted for	88 20		
		Servant twice charged	13 00		
			101 20		
				420 72	
		Carried forward		1,724 23	5,779 55

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Amount.
		Brought forward	$1,724 23	$5,779 55
No. 3	6	Amount of Captain Stroman's roll	$213 05⅓	
		Deduct for error in calculation	1 48⅓	
			212 03	
		Amount of Captain Meggett's roll	663 38	
		Amount of Captain Barnwell's roll	826 52	
		Deduct for Lieutenant Lawson, separately charged	60 00	
			766 52	
		Amount of field and staff receipt roll, and pay and emoluments of Lieut. Col. Youngblood, Doctor Rhodes, and Paymaster Singleton	1,278 91	
				4,645 07
		Total amount deducted from William Singleton's accounts		1,134 48
		Total amount of William Singleton's accounts, as charged by South Carolina		5,779 55
		Amount admitted to credit of South Carolina on W. Singleton's account		4,645 07
		ACCOUNTS OF MAJOR JOHN WILSON.		
		The charges for pay, &c., of Major Wilson, and Thaddeus Sobieski, his assistant, disallowed; Major Wilson having been paid by the commissioners on fortifications for the defence of Charleston as chief engineer at $93 per month, from October 5, 1814, to March 11, 1815, inclusive, and Thaddeus Sobieski having been paid by the same commissioners for services as assistant engineer at $58 per month, from October 1, 1814, to December 31, 1815; which payments have been allowed by the United States on settlement of the account of the commissioners		$456 00
		Total amount deducted from Major Wilson's account		$456 00
		Total amount of Major Wilson's account as charged by South Carolina		688 32
		Amount admitted to credit of South Carolina on his accounts		232 32
		ACCOUNTS OF R. Y. HAYNE, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.		
	1	William Sims, for cutting, welding, and putting on the tire to the wheels of tumbrils in December, 1814. Suspended for explanation; no evidence that the work was rendered necessary by use of the tumbrils in the public service		$46 77
	8	Aaron Richardson, for four days' hire of a team transporting baggage of a detachment to the Sisters' Ferry in January, 1815; suspended for further explanation. It cannot be found that either Quartermaster Gillison or General Cuthbert, by whom the account is certified, was in service. The militia in service at this time were called out by United States authority; they were paid and subsisted by the United States, and payments to a very large amount for the transportation of their baggage was made by Major Champlain; whether or not he provided transportation in this case cannot be ascertained, the name of the officer who commanded the detachment not being stated		20 00
	9	William Givens, for quartering Sergeant Cole and eleven dragoons who were ordered to Beaufort to escort and guard arms to Coosawatchie October 14, 1814, disallowed. It appears by the draught of J. B. White's letter to General Cuthbert, (by whom W. Givens's account is certified,) dated September 22, 1814, that an order was issued "for arming such companies of General Cuthbert's brigade as were within supporting distance of the seacoast," and that they were to be supplied from the arsenal at Beaufort; there is no evidence that any of these companies had then been called into service, and the expense is not therefore properly chargeable to the United States		34 50
	11	John Rogers, for hire of his team from camp Alston to his house, 165 miles. This is presumed to be embraced in voucher 19 of Colonel Hayne's account; but if it is not it is then disallowable under the Secretary of War's decision, allowing only eight teams for Colonel Youngblood's regiment		55 00
	13	Auppe Cooper, for team hire		220 00
	14	Gab. Long, for team hire		220 00
		(The two foregoing charges disallowed under the Secretary of War's decision allowing only eight teams for Colonels Carter and Youngblood's regiments)		
	18	Artemas B. Darby, quartermaster 22d regiment militia, for hire of a team for the transportation of Captain Utsey's company to the Two Sisters' ferry in February, 1815; suspended for explanation, no such company can be found to have been in service; see note on voucher No. 8		75 00
	20	George I. Strother, for hire of his team from camp Alston home in March, 1814, disallowed. Before charged; see his account in voucher 52 of J. W. White's account		50 00
	21	Samuel McConahay, for services of his team transporting baggage of Major Meadows' detachment to Georgetown in November, 1814. Major Meadows was an officer of Lieutenant Colonel Alston's regiment, which appears to have been called out and marched to Georgetown, in November, 1814, to relieve Major Gasque's detachment; the regiment was in the United States service, and consisted of only five companies. Major Meadows states in a certificate that the other wagons could not have the above baggage The United States officer in the Quartermaster's department at Georgetown, B. S. Hart, paid for the hire of five teams, and Major Champlain for the hire of a sixth team; on Major Meadows' certificate $910 appears to have been paid for the hire of these six teams. This account also, it is evident, was presented to Major Champlain, and it is presumed he considered it an improper one and refused to discharge it		140 00
	23	Captain Zachariah Meriwether, for a payment to Isaac Logan for the transportation of the baggage, &c., of Captain Meriwether's company in February, 1815, disallowed; Major Champlain paid for the hire of nine teams on account of Colonel Austin's regiment, of which this company was a part		25 00
		Total amount deducted from R. Y. Hayne's accounts		886 25
		Total amount of R. Y. Hayne's accounts, as charged by South Carolina		2,888 39
		Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina on Colonel Hayne's accounts		2,002 14

Accounts allowed by the legislature of the State of South Carolina.

Murdoch Murchison, for nine day's services as quartermaster in conveying 27th regiment of drafted militia from Marion Court-House to Georgetown, in November, 1814; nine day's services of his wagon and team, and for 254 rations stated to have been furnished to the militia during the march on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th November, 1814. The regiment, which then marched to Georgetown, was that commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Alston, and F. M. Baxter was mustered and paid as the quartermaster thereof. With respect to the charge for team hire, see the remark on Samuel McConahay's account, voucher 21, of Quartermaster General R. Y. Hayne's account. Colonel Alston's first requisition on the contract includes subsistence for the days charged in the above account for 430 men, and which have been paid for by the United States. Major Champlain paid for marching subsistence of a detachment of 209 men of the regiment, at one ration per day each, including the same days. The regiment, as appears by Colonel Alston's ration returns, had not more than 540 men after they were assembled. Quartermaster Murchison's account is not supported by any other testimony than his own, and the proof of the payment of it by the State is wanting	$86 22
Dr. James H. Davidson: his charges for services are over-calculated	2 83
Reuben Roberts, for 1080 pounds of bacon furnished to a detachment under command of Lieutenant Colonel Alston, in February, 1815. He states in his petition that Mr. Roddy (who was at that time United States contractor) admitted the justice of his claim, but objected to the form of the certificate he had taken, and which has since been lost. It appears by Major Champlain's accounts that in January, 1815, he entered into a contract with John Ling (who, as Colonel Steedman states, was a clerk of Roddy) for the supply of rations to a regiment of South Carolina militia, on its march to the Two Sisters' ferry on the Savannah river, and on returns certified by Lieutenant Colonel Austin, whose regiment entered the service on the 1st and 4th of February, 1815, payments were made to Mr. Ling, for complete rations for the regiment from the 2d to the 18th of February, 1815, by Major Champlain. From the 18th of February, the regiment was subsisted by Mr. Roddy, as appears by Lieutenant Colonel Austin's returns, with Roddy's accounts. It is Mr. Roddy, therefore, and not the United States, who is properly chargeable for the bacon; and the proof of the State having paid for it is wanting	202 50
Dr. Charles Drayton, for cattle, &c., impressed for the use of men under command of Captains Singleton and Jenkins, 27th and 29th of May, 1813. There is no proof that these officers were then in service, nor of the value of the cattle, &c., impressed. The legislature appropriated only $30, and of the payment of that sum the proof is wanting	30 00
Captain Samuel Bingham, seven months interest charged on his disbursements. Not admissible	14 21
Artemas B. Darby, for rations furnished Captain John Utsey's company of South Carolina militia, on its march to the Two Sisters' ferry, in February, 1815. No evidence can be found of the service of this company.—(See remark on voucher 18 of Quartermaster General Hayne's account	93 80
Total amount deducted from accounts allowed by legislature	429 56
Total amount of said accounts as charged by South Carolina	1, 571 60
Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina on said accounts	1, 142 04

RECAPITULATIONS OF DEDUCTIONS.

Total amount suspended for further proof, &c	$6, 027 01
Total amount wholly disallowed	42, 331 15
Total amount referred to Ordnance department	57, 413 60
Total amount deducted from South Carolina accounts	105, 771 76

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, January* 13, 1827.

SIR: Agreeably to the request made of me by you, I have had prepared and now enclose a copy of all the deductions made from the accounts of the State of South Carolina for military expenditures during the late war, together with a copy of the official statement thereof, as adjusted at this office during the past year. After stating the reasons for each respective deduction, you will find at the end of the list, that—

The whole amount suspended for further proof is	$6,027 01
The whole amount wholly deducted is	42,331 15
The whole amount referred to the Ordnance department	57,413 60
Making an aggregate amount of deductions	105,771 76

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

ALEXANDER SPEER, Esq., *Comptroller General of the State of South Carolina.*

F.

The State of South Carolina in account with the United States. *Dr.*

Date.	To general account of moneys advanced.	Balance due to certain States.
1821. Oct. 24....	For warrant No. 8552, on account.....	$114,000 00
Oct. 30....	For warrant No. 8580, on account.....	15,000 00
1822. June 15....	For warrant No. 9458, on account.....	26,090 00
	For this sum, being the value of 7,000 flints, 25 spades, 9 axes, and 5 slings, 4 officers' tents, 58 common tents, 132 knapsacks, 279 cartouch boxes and belts, and 279 bayonet scabbards and belts, 680 brushes and prickers, 1 drum and 2 drumsticks, 4 fifes, and 59 sets of tent poles, presumed to have been charged and allowed (as greater quantities of the same kind of articles were charged and allowed) in the accounts of Col. James Carson, commissary general of purchases of the State of South Carolina, and which sum, being the value of the aforesaid articles, was paid to Colonel Carson, on the 31st July, 1814, by Major Samuel Champlain, United States deputy quartermaster general.—(See voucher 8 of said Champlain's accounts, quarter ending 30th September, 1814.....	3,081 70
	For this sum credited in the account current of Robert Y. Hayne, State quartermaster general, as the proceeds of perishable articles sold by order of the governor of South Carolina, the cost of which articles are supposed to be charged and allowed in the State accounts.....	552 68
		158,634 38
	Balance due the United States.....	9,333 71

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Comptroller's Office, December* 5, 1826.

Examined by J. SEAVER, *Clerk.*

The State of South Carolina in account with the United States. *Cr.*

By general account of moneys advanced.	Balances due to certain States.
For disbursements made by Colonel James Carson, commissary general of purchases, on account of the late war, per his accounts current, lettered A and B, and numbered from 1 to 9, and vouchers filed therewith; also, see his book of accounts, labelled "Colonel James Carson, commissary general of purchases," and books of receipts in favor of Colonel Carson.....	$47, 156 21
For disbursements made by Governor Middleton, per his account current and vouchers filed therewith.....	2, 062 49
For disbursements made by Colonel Thomas Lehre, commissary general of issues, per his accounts current, numbered from 1 to 5, and vouchers filed therewith.....	21, 249 50
For disbursements made by Colonel Charles B. Cochran, paymaster general, and his deputies, per book of "Accounts of the different paymasters, officers, &c., &c.," and vouchers filed therewith, numbered from 1 to 102, being principally for payments to Colonels Carter and Youngblood's regiments, and vouchers from 1 to 8 being payments to Major Howard's detachment.....	28, 061 61
For disbursements made by William B. Mitchell, quartermaster general, and his assistant J. B. White, per accounts current and vouchers filed therewith.....	5, 398 43
For disbursements made by Colonel Simon Magwood, foragemaster general, per his accounts current, numbered 1, 2, and 3, and vouchers filed therewith.....	1, 044 97
For disbursements made by Colonel Starling Tucker on account of his regiment, per receipt rolls, and other vouchers filed therewith.....	13, 404 08
For this sum, deducted by Colonel Tucker from one of his abstracts of payments as so much received of General Elmore, to whom the same was advanced by the State, through J. B. Earle.—See Colonel Tucker's accounts, and also voucher 24 of Quartermaster General W. B. Mitchell's account. (Had this sum not been deducted the State would of course have been entitled to a credit for a like sum on account of Colonel Tucker's disbursements).....	940 62
Carried forward.....	119,317 91

The State of South Carolina in account with the United States—Continued.

By general account of moneys advanced.			Balances due to certain States.
Brought forward			$119,317 91
For the subsistence of Colonel Tucker's regiment according to the decision of the Secretary of War. The regiment, after deducting the rations paid for on the rolls, was entitled to 18,424 rations, which, at 18 cents each, is equal to		$3,316 32	
From the foregoing deduct the amount paid by Colonel Tucker for subsistence of his regiment and allowed in his accounts,	$871 31		
Deduct also the value of the provisions turned over to the quartermaster of Colonel Tucker's regiment by Tandy Moss, quartermaster of Colonel Youngblood's regiment, which was allowed in Colonel Lehre's accounts	420 50		
Deduct also the sum of three dollars credited by Colonel Tucker in his accounts as received by him for a steer's hide	3 00		
		1,294 81	
			2,021 51
For the pay of the guard of the magazine at Charleston Neck, as per pay roll			533 15
For disbursements made by William Singleton, paymaster of the 1st regiment of South Carolina militia, as per index to the accounts of the State and his vouchers filed			4,645 07
For disbursements made by Major John Jenkins for Fort de Kalb, on the island of St. Helena, and the Beaufort artillery, as per index to the accounts of the State and Major Jenkins' vouchers filed			555 35
For disbursements made by Major John Wilson, State engineer, as per index to the accounts of the State and Major Wilson's vouchers			232 32
For disbursements made by Colonel Robert Y. Hayne, as quartermaster general, per his account current and vouchers filed therewith			2,002 14
For sundry accounts allowed by the legislature of the State of South Carolina for losses sustained and services rendered by individuals and also for articles supplied the troops, per statement and vouchers filed therewith			1,142 04
For this sum, allowed by the Secretary of War for wipers, bullet drawers, bullet moulds, and screw drivers, purchased by John Vaughn, per statement and vouchers filed therewith			635 24
For this sum, allowed by the President of the United States for buildings destroyed and damages done to the land across which the fortifications on Charleston neck passed, per decision and documents filed therewith			18,215 94
By balance due the United States			9,333 71
			158,634 38

Stated by

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, September* 21, 1826.

ROBERT READ, *Clerk.*

G.

Summary of the claims of the State of South Carolina.

1. Interest on advances to the United States during the war, the sums so advanced having been drawn out of the Bank of the State of South Carolina from a fund then drawing an average interest of about twelve per cent., which interest was lost by the State, though only six per cent. is now claimed.

2. Arms purchased by the State at about $17, and furnished to the United States, who have disposed of them as their own. This account has been adjusted at the proper department, and the question is, if the State shall be paid in arms or in money. The State is willing to receive payment at $12 a stand, and this can be made without costing the government a dollar, by merely keeping the arms in lieu of having the same number manufactured.

3. Cannon balls manufactured by the State, in consequence of no supplies being furnished by the United States, and when essential to aid them in defence of Charleston; rejected by the United States after the peace in consequence of their not being *exactly* conformable to the standard *prescribed after they were made.*

4. Blankets furnished to a small portion of the militia in the actual service of the United States, in consequence of their entire destitution, as proved by the memorial of the officers. Those men only were furnished who were totally destitute.

5. Transportation—no more wagons were ever used than the situation of the troops rendered absolutely necessary; but in the settlement of our claims only eight have been allowed to any regiment of 1,000 men. The claim is for the number actually paid for by the State, and without which the troops could not have been marched to the place of *rendezvous.*

6. Commissions and other compensations necessarily paid by the State to the commissary general, paymaster general, and *other heads of departments,* under whom these expenditures were made, all of which are rejected because these officers were not considered in the service of the United States.

7. There are various other items included in the claim which, either from their nature or the smallness of their amounts, are not now brought before the committee, some of which, it is believed, can be adjusted with officers of the proper department.

Remarks.

1. Only a portion (it is believed less than half) of the amount actually expended by the State for military defence during the war has been claimed of the United States, and this claim has been confined to troops actually received into the service of the United States or recognized by them, and for arms, &c., furnished *to supply what the United States did not and could not furnish.*

2. Of the sum claimed a large sum has been rejected for irregularity, and $——— in addition, for the reasons before stated.

3. The State made these advances to the federal government in consequence of being given to understand that the means of the federal government were inadequate, and under a resolution unanimously passed by the legislature, to aid the government to the whole extent of the resources of the State, and to look to a period of peace for the settlement of her claims.

21st Congress.] No 421. [1st Session.

ALLOWANCE OF MONEY IN LIEU OF THE PRESENT RATION OF SPIRITS IN THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 14, 1830.

War Department, *January* 12, 1830.

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th of December, 1829, relative to an alteration in the ration of the army and navy to non-commissioned officers, &c., I have the honor to forward the enclosed communications from the commanding general and from the commissary general of subsistence, explanatory of their views upon the subject.

It is not the allowance made by the government to the soldier which produces his intemperance; the quantity is too small. It is occasioned by supplies of ardent spirits obtained from citizens, and which no vigilance heretofore practiced at posts has been sufficient to prevent. The remedy suggested by the commissary general is, perhaps, as wholesome a one as could be offered.

Everything of beneficial reform upon this subject must be considered merely as matter of experiment. One heretofore made with a detachment of the army, and which proved highly salutary, was to remove restraint, and permit a free and unrestrained use of ardent spirits. This privilege was conceded to the soldiers by the officer in command; and, in return for it, they consented to subject themselves to their own laws, and accordingly annexed particular penalties to be imposed by themselves for any improper abuse of the privilege. During three or four weeks that this plan was kept up little of intemperance or misconduct took place. It is another of many proofs that could be adduced to show that mankind, when under too rigid restraint, are more disposed to restiveness and a violation of rule than when liberally placed under the guidance of their own sense of propriety.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

Andrew Stevenson, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Headquarters of the Army, *Washington, January* 11, 1830.

Sir: In conformity with your instructions I have duly considered the subject presented by the resolution moved in the House of Representatives on the 28th of December, 1829, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of inducing the soldiers of the army and the seamen and marines of the navy to voluntarily discontinue the use of whiskey, substituting for it an equivalent to be paid in money at the expiration of the period of enlistment; also as a further inducement to sobriety and orderly deportment in the army and navy, as well as with a view to preserve the lives and health of the soldiers and seamen, that said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of allowing an additional bounty in money or clothing, or both, to be paid to every soldier and seamen at the expiration of his term who shall produce from his commanding officer a certificate of *total* abstinence from ardent spirits, and of orderly behavior during his enlistment.

It is certain that nothing has tended so much to degrade the rank and file of the army as the excessive use of ardent spirits; nor has it been less destructive of their health and discipline. Any plan, therefore, that can be devised that will be likely to eradicate the evil is worthy of the trial. In accordance with the tenor of the resolution, I would suggest that the ration of liquor now furnished to the troops be discontinued, and, in lieu thereof, a portion of rice and molasses be issued; and, further, that a bounty of one dollar a month to each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, and private soldier, be paid at the expiration of his term of service, on his producing a certificate from his commanding officer of *total* abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, declaring, at the same time, that he has conducted himself in an orderly manner during the term of his enlistment.

Respectfully,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

Hon. John H. Eaton, *Secretary of War.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, January* 6, 1830.

SIR: In relation to the resolutions of the Hon. Mr. Condict in the House of Representatives of the 28th of December, 1829, a copy of which has been referred to this office, respecting "the expediency of inducing the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates in the army, and the seamen and marines in the navy of the United States, voluntarily to discontinue the use of whiskey, substituting for it a full equivalent, to be paid in money at the expiration of the period of enlistment," and offering further inducements, I have the honor to report, as far as regards the army, that a circular letter was addressed on the 10th of August, 1820, to the assistant commissaries of subsistence at all the military posts, stating that it was the wish of the then Secretary of War, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, as well as my own, to dispense with the whiskey part of the ration, and to offer to the troops, through the commanding officers of the posts, the contract price of the whiskey ration, in money, as an equivalent for the voluntary relinquishment of said ration, the payment of which equivalent to be made either monthly or quarterly, at the option of the commanding officers, who were to appoint an officer at the post to receive and distribute the same to the troops.

This proposition was acceded to at some few posts, and at others totally rejected. At those posts where it was accepted the practice was continued for some time, and only relinquished when it was found to be entirely of non-effect.

The accompanying copy of a letter addressed to General P. B. Porter, late Secretary of War, upon the same subject, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th of January, 1829, I request may be considered as part of this report.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, January* 20, 1829.

SIR: Upon consideration of the resolution offered in the House of Representatives on the 14th instant, requesting information as to "what beneficial effects, if any, have arisen, or are likely to arise, from the daily use of spirituous liquors by the army, and whether the consequences of that practice have not been, and will not be, injurious, and particularly upon the health, morals, and discipline of the soldiers," I have the honor to state that I do not know of any beneficial effects from such issues, nor do I believe any are likely to arise; neither am I aware that any great evil can ensue from the daily issue of *one* gill to the troops generally, or of *one and a half gill* to men on fatigue duty. The most unhappy and pernicious effects of spirituous liquors to the army result from its being clandestinely supplied by citizens; nor can this be totally prevented, but might be in a very great measure arrested by inducing the States to enact laws prohibiting persons selling ardent spirits to soldiers under the penalty of levying fines, recoverable before a justice of the peace, one-half of said fines to be applied to the use of the State, and the other half to the person giving the information, and making the informant in all cases a competent witness. Could this be efficiently done, there is no doubt that the deleterious effects of the use of spirituous liquors by the army would cease as regards the health, morals, and discipline of the soldiers.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Hon. PETER B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

21ST CONGRESS] **No. 422.** [1ST SESSION.

ON THE APPOINTMENT OF A COLONEL OF THE SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 18, 1830.

Mr. VANCE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred that part of the President's message asking an explanatory act to designate the class of officers from which the colonelcy of the 2d regiment of artillery should be filled, reported:

The act of the 2d of March, 1821, to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, authorized that, out of the then military establishment, there should be organized four regiments of artillery and seven regiments of infantry, and that the corps of engineers (bombardiers excepted) and the topographical engineers, and their assistants, should be retained in service as then organized; and that the ordnance should be merged in the artillery.

This organization was, by the before recited act, to be arranged and completed by the 1st of June of that year. The 12th section enacted, "That the President of the United States cause to be arranged the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of the several corps, now in the service of the United States, in such manner as to form and complete out of the same the force authorized by this act; and cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, to be discharged from the service of the United States." Under this act the President made the following arrangements of the colonelcies of the four regiments of artillery: Colonel Porter, of the light artillery, was arranged to the 1st regiment; Colonel Towson, paymaster general, and late a captain of light artillery, was arranged to the command of the 2d regiment; Colonel Armistead, of the engineers, was arranged to the 3d regiment; and Lieutenant Colonel Fenwick, of the artillery, to the 4th regiment.

This arrangement of commandants to the four regiments of artillery was published in general orders

from the War Department on the 17th of May, 1821, and was subsequently carried into effect, both by the appointing and confirming powers of the government, with the single exception of N. Towson, who was arranged to the 2d regiment of artillery, nominated to the Senate, and by them rejected. The question now presents itself, which of the officers discharged as supernumeraries on the 1st of June, 1821, ought, in accordance with military usage, to have been arranged to this command; as the joint action of the Executive and Senate, in completing the organization of the artillery, with this single exception, precludes the necessity of all further inquiry on this subject.

Your committee, to arrive at certainty on this point, have examined the army register of the 1st of January, 1821, by which they find the discharged officers held the following rank in the army: Wadsworth was a colonel on the 2d of July, 1812; Bissell was a colonel on the 15th of August of the same year; King on the 21st of February, 1814; and Smith the 10th of February, 1818. This being the rank of those officers, and but one vacancy to fill, it would follow as matter of right, they all belonging to the same corps of the army, that Wadsworth, and not Bissell, as heretofore contended by the Senate, was the individual that ought to have been arranged to this place in the army; but, in addition to this view of the case, Wadsworth was a colonel of ordnance, which corps was merged in the artillery by the very law that authorized the reduction of the army, and which made him as much a colonel of artillery as if it had been named in terms in the body of his commission. Not so with Bissell, he was a colonel of infantry; and to take command in the artillery, must have been transferred by orders from the War Department, under the rules and regulations to govern the army, which rules and regulations are in the following words:

ARTICLE 75. "The transfer of officers will only be made by the War Department, in orders on the mutual application of the parties, (except in extraordinary cases.")

SEC. 63, Articles of War. "Nor shall an officer be transferred into a regiment to the prejudice of the rank of any officer thereof."

This being the law of transfers, as legalized and adopted by the act of the 2d of March, 1821, to reduce and fix the military peace establishment, all must agree that the President had the power of withholding this place from Bissell, and that, too, in strict accordance with law and military usage; but it was different in the case of Wadsworth. There was no transfer necessary in his case. An arrangement to the command, he belonging to the proper corps and holding the proper rank, would have satisfied all the requisitions of the law, without the responsibility of transfer. The power of transfer is a highly responsible and important one, and has been properly vested in the hands of the President. It is for him to know that the qualifications of the officer transferred from a lower to a higher grade of service are sufficient to justify him with the army and the nation.

It is well known to all military men that there are three grades of service in our army: 1st, the engineers; 2d, the artillery; and, 3d, the infantry. The President has full power to transfer engineer officers to any corps of the army, under no other restrictions than a due regard to rank. This right was, no doubt, vested in him without limit, because of the superior scientific attainments of the officers of that corps. The same reasoning will apply to the officers of artillery, when compared to the infantry. An officer may be very competent to command a regiment of infantry, whom it would be dangerous to put at the head of a regiment of artillery. Hence the necessity of throwing the responsibility of transfer from one corps to another on the War Department, where it was at the time of the reduction of the army, and still continues.

In making this statement your committee would not wish to be understood as drawing an invidious distinction between the officers of the different corps of the army; far from it. They are well aware that many of its first officers belong to the infantry, and would do credit to the command of any grade of service; and from a general diffusion of military science through every branch of the army, by the Military Academy at West Point, the time will soon come when the officers of our army may be transferred from one corps to another without prejudice, limit, or restriction.

But it is said that the death of Wadsworth prior to the rejection of Colonel Towson by the Senate, which caused the vacancy in the 2d regiment of artillery, leaves the place open for Bissell. Your committee do not concur in this opinion. The command of this regiment, all will agree, ought, from military principle and usage, at the time of arranging the officers as published in orders from the War Department on the 17th of May, 1821, to have been assigned to Wadsworth. For him to have entered on command needed no new appointment, no transfer, no reduction or elevation of rank; he held the proper grade, and by law belonged to the proper corps of the army.

Let us examine this matter and see how it stood under the arrangement as published by orders from the War Department. Colonel Porter was arranged to the 1st regiment of artillery; Colonel Towson, late a captain of light artillery and Paymaster General, was arranged to the 2d regiment of artillery; Colonel Armistead, of the engineers, was arranged to the 3d regiment of artillery; and Lieutenant Colonel Fenwick was arranged to the 4th regiment of artillery. Neither Porter nor Armistead needed new commissions to assume and continue in the command of their regiments, and Wadsworth would, under a similar arrangement, have occupied the same ground. But it was different with Fenwick and Towson. They had to go before the Senate for confirmation, and the result was that Fenwick was confirmed and Towson rejected. This confirmation of Fenwick was on the 8th of May, 1822, and Lieutenant Colonel House, on the death of Colonel Porter, was promoted to the colonelcy of the 1st regiment of artillery, and confirmed on the same day. By this statement it will be seen that House succeeded to the command, after the death of Porter, in the regular line of promotion, and it is equally clear that if Colonel Wadsworth had been arranged to the 2d regiment of artillery, as in right he ought to have been, that the next oldest lieutenant colonel would have succeeded to the command in the same line of succession. Porter and Wadsworth held the same rank and belonged to the same corps. Both died within a few months of each other, and neither could have been appointed to the colonelcy until by law the officers should have been arranged and the army organized. Bissell belonged to a different corps, and could take no command in the artillery but by transfer from the War Department. Will it be contended that the injury done to Wadsworth by the arrangement, as published in general orders from the War Department, should benefit Bissell and prejudice the corps of artillery by withholding the regular promotion therefrom—a right known to be held as most sacred by every officer of the army? That Colonel Bissell was discharged from the army in accordance with military usage your committee are not prepared to say, nor is it necessary. It may be that the reduction of the rank of Atkinson, in the corps to which Bissell belonged, from that of a brigadier general to a colonel of infantry, was prejudicial to his rights; but as that act has been ratified by the constituted authorities of the country, he is left without remedy, unless the President

should exercise his constitutional right of appointment, or assume the responsibility of transfer; neither of which your committee are prepared to question, but which, in this case, they have no doubt would be subversive of military principle and highly prejudicial to the interest of the junior officers of the army.

Who can question, after the confirmation of Lieutenant Colonel Fenwick by the Senate to the command of the 4th regiment of artillery, that they would have withheld their sanction in like manner to the next oldest lieutenant colonel as commandant of the 2d regiment, if he had been nominated thereto? The difficulty between the appointing and confirming power was not whether it was proper to arrange a lieutenant colonel to this place, for this was sanctioned by the action of both in the case of Fenwick; but it was whether a staff officer that had never held a higher lineal rank than captain should be placed in this command, to the prejudice of his seniors in this corps of the army. In every view your committee are able to take of this question they are convinced that the command of the 2d regiment of artillery belongs to the army by promotion, and to that end they report a bill.

21st Congress.] **No. 423.** [1st Session.

NUMBER OF SURVIVING OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 19, 1830.

War Department, *January* 19, 1830.

The resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th of January instant, relative to the number of surviving revolutionary officers, &c., cannot be fully and satisfactorily answered by any information on file in this department. The enclosed communication from the principal clerk of the Pension Bureau is a reply to the extent that the records of the War Department will permit.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

Hon. Andrew Stevenson, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

War Department, *Pension Office, January* 15, 1830.

Sir: In relation to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant, respecting the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, I have to inform you that the archives of this department furnish no data upon which an estimate could be made as to the probable number of those who belonged to the State regiments, volunteers, and militia during the revolutionary war. Of such troops we have no rolls except the three State regiments of Virginia. Of the number of Virginia State troops now living I can form nothing like an accurate calculation; possibly a hundred of them may still survive, and perhaps three-fourths of them might ask for assistance, if a law should pass embracing their cases. If all who served on the continental establishment are comprehended in the resolution, it would embrace men who served for six and eight months. What portion of these are now alive and in needy circumstances I am unable to determine, but four hundred would, I think, be a large estimate.

I have no means of ascertaining what number of persons were disabled during the last war, who are incapable of maintaining themselves by manual labor, and who are not provided for by law.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS.

Hon. J. H. Eaton, *Secretary of War.*

21st Congress.] **No. 424.** [1st Session.

APPLICATION OF MAINE THAT THE FORTIFICATIONS ON THE PENOBSCOT BAY AND RIVER BE REPAIRED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 25, 1830.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE relating to fortifications on the Penobscot river and bay.

Resolved, That the senators in Congress from this State be instructed and the representatives requested to use their influence to obtain an appropriation for the purpose of erecting and repairing, as soon as may be, fortifications on the Penobscot bay and river, sufficient for the protection thereof, and that the governor be requested to communicate this resolve to the senators and representatives in such manner as he may think proper.

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1829. Read and passed.

GEORGE EVANS, *Speaker.*

In the Senate, February 27, 1829. Read and passed.

NATHAN CUTLER, *President.*

February 27, 1829. Approved.

ENOCH LINCOLN.

21st Congress.] No. 425. [1st Session.

ARMY REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1830.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 25, 1830.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 21, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith fifty copies of the Army Register for 1830, for the use of each member of the Senate of the United States, conformably to a resolution of December 13, 1815.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. EATON.

The PRESIDENT *of the Senate of the United States.*

Army Register for 1830.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

No.	Names, rank, and date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.	Remarks.
	MAJOR GENERAL.			
1	Alex. Macomb, May 24, 1828			
	BRIGADIER GENERALS.			
1	Edmund P. Gaines, March 9, 1814		Maj. gen. bvt., August 15, 1814	
2	Winfield Scott, March 9, 1814		Maj. gen. bvt., July 25, 1814	
3	Thomas S. Jesup, May 8, 1818	Q. M. G.	Maj. gen. bvt., May 8, 1828	

RELATIVE RANK

	COLONELS.			
1	Hugh Brady, July 6, 1812	2d infantry	Brig. gen. bvt, July 6, 1822	
2	Henry Atkinson, April 15, 1814	6th infantry	Brig. gen. bvt., May 13, 1820	
3	John E. Wool, April 29, 1816	Inspec. gen.	Brig. gen. bvt., April 29, 1826	
4	George Gibson, April 18, 1816	C. G. S.	do.	
5	W. K. Armistead, November 12, 1818	3d artillery	Brig. gen. bvt., November 12, 1828	
6	Duncan L. Clinch, April 20, 1819	4th infantry		
7	Matthew Arbuckle, March 16, 1820	7th infantry		
8	John R. Fenwick, May 8, 1822	4th artillery	Brig. gen. bvt., March 18, 1823	
9	James House, May 8, 1822	1st artillery		
10	Roger Jones, March 7, 1825	Adj. general	Brevet, September 17, 1824	
11	Henry Leavenworth, December 16, 1825	3d infantry	Brig. gen. bvt., July 25, 1824	
12	George Croghan, December 21, 1825	Inspec. gen.		
13	John McNeal, jr., April 28, 1826	1st infantry	do	
14	Charles Gratiot, May 24, 1828	Engineers	Brig. gen. bvt., May 24, 1828	
15	William Lawrence, August 20, 1828	5th infantry	Brevet, May 8, 1828	
16		2d artillery		
	LIEUTENANT COLONELS.			
1	William Lindsay, March 12, 1813	3d artillery	Col. bvt., March 12, 1823	
2	William MacRea, April 19, 1814	2d artillery	Col. bvt, April 19, 1824	
3	George Bomford, February 9, 1815	1st artillery	Col. bvt., February 9, 1825	
4	Willoughby Morgan, November 10, 1818	3d infantry	Col. bvt., November 10, 1828	
5	George M. Brooke, March 1, 1819	4th infantry	Brig. gen. bvt., September 17, 1824	
6	Zach. Taylor, April 20, 1819	1st infantry		
7	James B. Many, June 1, 1821	7th infantry		
8	Abraham Eustis, May 8, 1822	4th artillery	Col. bvt., September 10, 1823	
9	Enos Cutler, April 28, 1826	5th infantry		
10	Joseph G. Totten, May 24, 1828	Engineers	Col. bvt., September 11, 1824	
11	Alexander Cummings, August 20, 1828	2d infantry		
12	Daniel Baker, May 1, 1829	6th infantry	Brevet, August 9, 1822	
	MAJORS.			
1	John Anderson, April 12, 1813	Top. engineer	Lieut. col. bvt., April 12, 1823	
2	W. Linnard, May 12, 1813	Quartermaster	Lieut. col. bvt, June 15, 1825	
3	James Bankhead, August 15, 1813	3d artillery	Lieut. col. bvt., August 15, 1823	
4	John J. Abert, November 22, 1814	Top. engineer	Lieut. col. bvt., Nov. 22, 1824	
5	James Kearney, April 29, 1816	Top. engineer	Lieut. col. bvt., April 29, 1826	
6	Stephen H. Long, April 29, 1860	Top. engineer	do	
7	P. H. Perrault, February 17, 1817	Top. engineer	Lieut. col. bvt., Feb. 17, 1827	
8	John B. Walbach, April 25, 1818	1st artillery	Col. bvt., April 25, 1828	
9	Samuel Babcock, Mar. 31, 1819	Engineers		
10	Henry Stanton, May 13, 1820	Quartermaster		
11	Josiah H. Vose, December 31, 1820	5th infantry	Brevet, August 4, 1814	
12	David E. Twiggs, May 14, 1825	1st infantry	Brevet, September 21, 1814	

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.	Remarks.
	MAJORS—Continued.			
13	J. B. Crane, September 15, 1825	4th artillery	Lieut. col. bvt., Nov. 13, 1823	
14	William Davenport, December 16, 1825	6th infantry	Brevet, September 28, 1822	
15	William Whistler, April 28, 1826	2d infantry	Brevet, December 31, 1822	
16	George Bender, May 22, 1826	Quartermaster	Brevet, May 13, 1823	
17	Trueman Cross, May 22, 1826	Quartermaster		
18	W. S. Foster, July 7, 1826	4th infantry	Lieut. col. bvt, Aug. 15, 1824	
19	Roger Jones, February 17, 1827	2d artillery	Col. bvt., September 17, 1824	
20	Syl. Thayer, May 24, 1828	Engineers	Lieut. col. bvt., March 3, 1823	
21	Sullivan Burbank, August 20, 1828	7th infantry	Lieut. col. bvt., July 25, 1824	
22	W. Tell Poussin, January 15, 1829	Top. engineer	Brevet, March 6, 1827	
23	James H. Hook, March 10, 1829	Commissary	Brevet, March 20, 1823	
24	Stephen W. Kearney, May 1, 1829	3d infantry	Brevet, April 1, 1823	
	CAPTAINS.			
1	Alexander S. Brooks, July 6, 1812	1st artillery	Lieut. col. bvt., Sept. 11, 1824	
2	William Gates, March 3, 1813	2d artillery	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1823	
3	A. C. W. Fanning, March 13, 1813	2d artillery	Lieut. col. bvt., August 15, 1824	
4	J. F. Heileman, May 5, 1813	2d artillery	Maj. bvt., May 5, 1823	
5	George Bender, May 13, 1813	5th infantry	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823	
6	John Bliss, May 13, 1813	3d infantry	do	
7	James H. Hook, May 20, 1813	4th infantry	Maj. bvt., May 20, 1823	
8	George Talcott, August 5, 1813	2d artillery	Maj. bvt., August 5, 1823	
9	Sylvester Churchill, August 15, 1813	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., August 15, 1823	
10	Benjamin K. Pierce, October 1, 1813	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., October 1, 1823	
11	Henry K. Craig, December 23, 1813	3d artillery	Maj. bvt., December 23, 1823	
12	M. M. Payne, March 2, 1814	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., March 2, 1824	
13	Alex. R. Thompson, May 1, 1814	2d infantry	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1824	
14	J. Fowle, June 10, 1814	5th infantry	Maj. bvt., June 10, 1824	
15	W. J. Worth, August 19, 1814	1st artillery	Lieut. col. bvt, July 25, 1824	
16	John Green, September 25, 1814	3d infantry	Maj. bvt., September 25, 1824	
17	Newman S. Clarke, October 1, 1814	2d infantry	Maj. bvt., October 1, 1824	
18	M. P. Lomax, November, 17, 1814	3d artillery	Maj. bvt., November 17, 1824	
19	R. E. De Russey, February 9, 1815	Engineers	Maj. bvt., February 9, 1825	
20	W. Wade, February 9, 1815	4th artillery	do	
21	Milo Mason, May 17, 1816	1st artillery	Maj. bvt, May 17, 1826	
22	George Birch, August 31, 1816	7th infantry	Maj. bvt., August 31, 1826	
23	Henry Whiting, March 3, 1817	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1827	
24	J. S. McIntosh, March 8, 1817	4th infantry	Maj. bvt., March 8, 1827	
25	Elijah Boardman, March 31, 1817	2d infantry	Maj. bvt., March 31, 1827	
26	John Garland, May, 7, 1817	3d infantry	Maj. bvt., May 7, 1827	
27	Rufus L. Baker, May 21, 1817	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., May 21, 1827	
28	Francis S. Belton, July 31, 1817	2d artillery		
29	James H. Gale, July 31, 1817	1st infantry		
30	James M. Glassell, February 10, 1818	4th infantry	Maj. bvt., February 10, 1828	
31	Francis L. Dade, February 24, 1818	4th infantry	Maj. bvt., February 24, 1828	
32	John Le Conte, April 18, 1818	Ass't top. eng	Maj. bvt., April 18, 1828	
33	J. Erving, April 25, 1818	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., April 25, 1828	
34	Philip Wager, May 8, 1818	4th infantry	Maj. bvt., May 8, 1828	
35	Hartman Bache, July 24, 1818	Ass't top. eng	Maj. bvt., July 24, 1828	
36	Bennet Riley, August 6, 1818	6th infantry	Maj. bvt., August 6, 1828	
37	Thomas J. Beall, September 26, 1818	1st infantry	Maj. bvt., September 26, 1828	
38	R. B. Hyde, October 31, 1818	7th infantry	Maj. bvt., October 31, 1828	
39	T. W. Maurice, November 12, 1818	Engineers	Maj. bvt, November 12, 1828	
40	R. A. Zantzinger, December 12, 1818	2d artillery	Maj. bvt., December 12, 1828	
41	Nathaniel Young, January 1, 1819	7th infantry	Maj. bvt, January 1, 1829	
42	W. V. Cobbs, March 31, 1819	2d infantry		
43	Gustavus Loomis, April 7, 1819	1st infantry		
44	Henry Wilson, April 20, 1819	4th infantry		
45	Thomas F. Smith, April 25, 1819	1st infantry		
46	Richard M Sands, April 30, 1819	4th infantry		
47	William Hoffman, May 1, 1819	2d infantry		
48	R B. Mason, July 31, 1819	1st infantry		
49	John Mountfort, August 11, 1819	2d artillery	Maj. bvt., September 24, 1824	
50	J. S. Nelson, August 13, 1819	3d infantry	Brevet, April 30, 1813	
51	F. Whiting, September 10, 1819	1st artillery		
52	Trueman Cross, September 27, 1819	7th infantry		
53	Greenleaf Dearborn, September 30, 1819	2d infantry		
54	Felix Ansart, November 28, 1819	3d artillery		
55	Thomas Staniford, March 1, 1820	2d infantry		
56	Thomas C. Legate, May 13, 1820	2d artillery		
57	Thomas F. Hunt, May 20, 1820	5th infantry		
58	Daniel E. Burch, June 30, 1820	7th infantry		
59	Stephen H. Webb, July 9, 1820	3d infantry		
60	J. L. Smith, August 29, 1820	Engineers		
61	F. W. Brady, December 31, 1820	4th infantry		
62	J. Plympton, June 1, 1821	5th infantry		
63	W. G. Belknap, February 1, 1822	3d infantry		
64	D. Wilcox, April 1, 1822	5th infantry		
65	Levi Whiting, May 21, 1822	4th artillery		
66	G. C. Spencer, June 1, 1822	1st infantry		
67	J. Clark, jr., August 27, 1822	6th infantry		
68	Henry Berryman, October 6, 1822	7th infantry		
69	Æneas Mackay, December 31, 1822	3d artillery		
70	Benjamin A. Boynton, January 8, 1823	2d infantry		

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of appointment.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.	Remarks.
	CAPTAINS—Continued.			
71	Owen Ranson, January 25, 1823	2d infantry		
72	W. G. McNeill, January 27, 1823	Ass't top. eng		
73	W. L. McClintock, August 11, 1823	3d artillery		
74	J. L. Gardner, November 1, 1823	4th artillery		
75	Henry Saunders, November 4, 1823	1st artillery		
76	N. Baden, April 1, 1824	2d artillery	Brevet, August 6, 1823	
77	Robert A. McCabe, May 1, 1824	5th infantry		
78	W. Lear, May 1, 1824	4th infantry		
79	Nath. Clark, June 29, 1824	5th infantry		
80	George Blaney, July 1, 1824	Engineers		
81	N. G. Wilkinson, July 31, 1824	7th infantry		
82	R. M Kirby, August 5, 1824	1st artillery	Maj. bvt , Sept. 17, 1824	
83	Thomas Hunt, September 27, 1824	5th infantry		
84	Ethan A. Hitchcock, December 31, 1824	1st infantry		
85	W. H. Chase, January 1, 1824	Engineers		
86	John Munroe, March 2, 1825	4th artillery		
87	Jacob Brown, April 7, 1825	6th infantry		
88	J. Schmuck, April 11, 1825	4th artillery		
89	W. S. Harney, May 14, 1825	1st infantry		
90	Joseph P. Taylor, July 6, 1825	2d artillery		
91	James W. Ripley, August 1, 1825	4th artillery		
92	Nath. G. Dana, September 15, 1825	1st artillery		
93	B. L. E. Bonneville, October 4, 1825	7th infantry		
94	Z. C. Palmer, February 15, 1826	6th infantry		
95	W. N. Wickliffe, February 15, 1826	6th infantry		
96	John B. Clark, March 18, 1826	3d infantry		
97	Henry Smith, July 7, 1826	6th infantry		
98	Thomas Childs, October 1, 1826	3d artillery		
99	Charles M. Thruston, February 17, 1827	3d artillery		
100	Elijah Lyon, February 20, 1827	3d artillery	Brevet, January 1, 1827	
101	Thomas Noel, May 1, 1827	6th infantry		
102	Andrew Lewis, June 6, 1827	3d infantry		
103	Thomas J. Harrison, September 23, 1827	3d infantry		
104	James Dean, October 4, 1827	3d infantry		
105	Joseph Pentland, October 31, 1827	6th infantry		
106	James Young, December 31, 1827	2d infantry	Brevet, June 30, 1824	
107	U. S. Fraser, May 1, 1828	3d artillery		
108	Rich. Delafield, May 24, 1828	Engineers		
109	John Stuart, June 30, 1828	7th infantry		
110	Martin Scott, August 16, 1828	5th infantry		
111	Gideon Lowe, August 20, 1828	5th infantry		
112	Jason Rogers, August 30, 1828	6th infantry		
113	Thomas W. Lendrum, December 31, 1828	3d artillery		
114	James D. Graham, January 15, 1829	Ass't top. eng		
115	George W. Allen, January 25, 1829	4th infantry		
116	William R. Jouett, May 1, 1829	1st infantry		
117	George C. Hutter, May 12, 1829	6th infantry		
118	Patrick H. Galt, May 15, 1829	4th artillery		
119	Thomas Barker, May 31, 1829	1st infantry		
120	Edgar S. Hawkins, November 10, 1829	7th infantry		

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointments.
	COLONEL.		
1	Charles Gratiot	May 24, 1828	Brig. gen. bvt., May 24, 1828, Chief Engineer.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	J. G. Totten	May 24, 1828	Col. brevet, September 11, 1814.
	MAJORS.		
1	Samuel Babcock	March 31, 1819	
2	Sylvanus Thayer	May 24, 1828	Lieut. col. bvt., March 3, 1823, Supt. Mil. Academy.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	R. E. De Russey	February 9, 1815	Major brevet, February 9, 1825.
2	T. W. Maurice	November 12, 1818	Major brevet, November 12, 1828.
3	John L. Smith	August 29, 1820	
4	George Blaney	July 1, 1824	
5	William H. Chase	January 1, 1825	
6	Richard Delafield	May 24, 1828	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Thomas I. Leslie	March 31, 1819	Paymaster, Nov. 27, 1815, reappointed Nov. 27, 1829, Military Academy.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS—Continued.		
2	Andrew Talcott	October 1, 1820	
3	Wm. A. Eliason	August 29, 1820	
4	Corn. A. Ogden	July 1, 1824	
5	Henry Brewerton	January 1, 1825	
6	Stephen Tuttle	May 24, 1828	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	George Dutton	July 1, 1822	
2	Joseph Mansfield	do	
3	Alfred Mordecai	July 1, 1823	
4	Dennis H. Mahan	July 1, 1824	
5	Alexander H. Bowman	July 1, 1825	
6	Thompson S. Brown	do	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS		
1	William H. C. Bartlett	July 1, 1826	Military Academy.
2	Charles Mason	July 1, 1829	
3	Robert E. Lee	do	
	ASSISTANT ENGINEER.		
1	Gen. Simon Bernard	November 16, 1818	

TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

	MAJORS, BREVET.		
1	John Anderson	April 12, 1813	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 12, 1823.
2	John J. Abert	November 22, 1814	Lieutenant colonel brevet, November 22, 1824.
3	James Kearney	April 29, 1816	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1826.
4	Stephen H. Long	do	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1826.
5	P. H. Perrault	February 17, 1817	Lieutenant colonel brevet, February 17, 1827.
6	William Tell Poussin	January 15, 1829	Brevet, March 6, 1827.
	Assistant Topographical Engineers.		
	CAPTAINS, BREVET.		
1	John Le Conte	April 18, 1818	Major brevet, April 18, 1828.
2	Hartman Bache	July 24, 1818	Major brevet, July 24, 1828.
3	W. G. McNeill	January 27, 1823	
4	James D. Graham	January 15, 1829	

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
	COLONEL.		
1	James House	May 8, 1822	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	G. Bomford	Feb. 9, 1815	Col. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825. Ord.
	MAJOR.		
1	J. B. Walbach	April 25, 1818	Col. bvt, April 25, 1828.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	A. S. Brooks	July 6, 1812	Lieut. col. bvt, Sept. 11, 1824.
2	S. Churchill	Aug. 15, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 15, 1823.
3	W. J. Worth	Aug. 19, 1814	Lieut. col. bvt., July 25, 1824.
4	Milo Mason	May 17, 1816	Maj. bvt., May 17, 1826.
5	Hy. Whiting	March 3, 1817	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1827. A.Q.M.
6	F. Whiting	Sept. 10, 1819	
7	R. L. Baker	May 21, 1817	Maj. bvt., May 21, 1827. Ord.
8	H. Saunders	Nov. 4, 1823	
9	R. M. Kirby	Aug. 5, 1824	Maj bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.
10	N. G. Dana	Sept. 15, 1825	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Timothy Green	April 20, 1818	Capt. bvt., Ap'l 20, 1828. A.C.S.
2	H W. Griswold	Dec. 12, 1818	Capt. bvt., Dec. 12, 1828. Adj.
3	W. Smith	June 5, 1819	Ordnance.
4	J. Simonson	Oct. 10, 1819	
5	J. Symington	May 17, 1820	Ordnance.
6	M. A. Patrick	Aug. 11, 1820	
7	Giles Porter	Feb. 1, 1823	
8	Geo. Webb	May 15, 1823	A. C. S.
9	J. Howard	Nov. 1, 1823	
10	D. Van Ness	Nov. 4, 1823	Ordnance.
11	Justin Dimick	May 1, 1824	A. C. S.
12	Daniel Tyler	May 6, 1824	
13	W. H. Swift	Aug. 5, 1824	Top. duty.
14	Lemuel Gates	Feb. 11, 1825	
15	D. D. Tompkins	Mar. 1, 1825	
16	G. D. Ramsay	Mar. 1, 1826	Top. duty.
17	Jonathan Prescott	Mar. 31, 1827	Top. duty.
18	Chas. Dimmock	Feb. 20, 1828	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	W. Wheelright	July 1, 1821	Ordnance.
2	J. H. Cooke	July 1, 1822	Ordnance.
3	Isaac Trimble	do	Top. duty.
4	L. B. Webster	July 1, 1823	Mil. Academy.
5	Geo. Nauman	do	

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY--Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	SECOND LIEUTS.—Con'd.		
6	And. Kinnard	July 1, 1823	
7	John Farley	do	Engineer dept.
8	J. N. Dillahunty	July 1, 1824	Top. duty.
9	S V. R. Ryan	July 1, 1825	
10	Francis Taylor	do	
11	A. D. Mackay	do	Top. duty.
12	James R. Irwin	do	Top. duty.
13	John McClellan	July 1, 1826	Top. duty.
14	John Williamson	do	A. C. S.
15	John H. Winder	April 2, 1827	
16	Ebenezer S. Sibley	July 1, 1827	Engineer duty.
17	William Maynadier	do	
18	Lucian J. Bibb	do	Mil. Academy.
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Rich'd C. Tilghman	July 1, 1828	
2	Edmund French	do	Top. duty.
3	William Palmer	do	
4	Miner Knowlton	July 1, 1829	
5	John F. Kennedy	do	

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1			
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Wm. MacRea	April 19, 1814	Col. bvt., April 19, 1824.
	MAJOR.		
1	Roger Jones	Feb. 17, 1827	Col. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814. Adj. General.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	Wm. Gates	Mar. 3, 1813	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1823.
2	A. C. W. Fanning	Mar. 13, 1813	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1824
3	J. F. Heileman	May 5, 1813	Maj. bvt., May 5, 1823.
4	George Talcott	Aug. 5, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 5, 1823. Ord.
5	Frs. S. Belton	July 31, 1817	
6	R. A. Zantzinger	Dec. 12, 1818	Maj. bvt., Dec. 12, 1828.
7	J. Mountfort	Aug. 11, 1819	Maj. bvt., Sept. 11, 1824.
8	Thos. C. Legate	May 13, 1820	Ordnance.
9	N. Baden	April 1, 1824	Brevet, Aug. 6, 1823.
10	Jo. P. Taylor	July 6, 1825	Commissary.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Richard Bache	June 15, 1817	Brevet, April 17, 1813. Aide-de-camp to Bvt. Major General Scott.
2	G. S. Drane	Nov. 15, 1817	Capt. bvt., Nov. 15, 1827. A.C.S.
3	G. W. Gardiner	April 20, 1818	Capt. bvt., April 20, 1828. A.C.S.
4	C. S. Merchant	do	Capt. bvt., April 20, 1828. A.C.S.
5	Charles Mellon	do	Capt. bvt., April 20, 1828. Ord.
6	Allen Lowd	do	Capt. bvt., April 20, 1828. A.C.S.
7	H. W. Fitzhugh	do	Capt. bvt., April 20, '28. A.Q.M.
8	James S Abeel	do	Capt. bvt, April 20, 1828. Ord.
9	R. L. Armstrong	July 2, 1818	Capt. bvt., July 2, 1828.
10	H. S. Mallory	May 31, 1819	
11	W. Wells	Aug. 28, 1819	
12	F. L. Griffith	Nov. 28, 1819	Mil. Academy.
13	S. McKenzie	Feb. 20, 1825	
14	Ed. Harding	May 10, 1826	Ordnance.
15	James Green	May 31, 1826	Adjutant.
16	Abm. C. Fowler	Feb. 20, 1827	
17	Martin Thomas	Oct. 27, 1828	Ordnance.
18	G. W. Whistler	Aug. 16, 1829	Top. duty.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	J. A. Dumest	do	Top. duty.
2	T. P. Ridgeley	Aug 13, 1819	
3	W. C. DeHart	July 1, 1820	
4	J. A. Chambers	do	
5	Joshua Barney	do	Top. duty.
6	Thomas Burke	Oct. 27, 1820	
7	J. A. d'Lagnel	July 1, 1821	Ord. office.
8	J. M. W. Picton	July 1, 1824	
9	C. F. Smith	July 1, 1825	Mil. Academy.
10	F. L. Dancy	July 1, 1826	Top. duty.
11	M. M. Clarke	do	
12	John B. Grayson	do	Top. duty.
13	William E. Aisquith	July 1, 1827	
14	Hugh W. Mercer	July 1, 1828	
15	Joseph L. Locke	do	Mil. Academy.
16	Thomas B. Adams	do	
17	John Mackay	July 1, 1829	
18	John C. Casey	do	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT.		
1	O. M'K. Mitchell	July 1, 1829	Mil. Academy.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	W. K. Armistead	Nov 12, 1818	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Wm. Lindsay	Mar. 12, 1813	Col. bvt, March 12, 1823.
	MAJOR.		
1	James Bankhead	Aug. 15, 1813	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1823, Ord.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	Henry K. Craig	Dec. 23, 1813	Maj. bvt., Dec. 23, 1823. Ord.
2	M. P. Lomax	Nov. 17, 1814	Maj. bvt., Nov. 17, 1824.
3	Felix Ansart	Nov. 28, 1819	
4	Æneas Mackay	Dec. 31, 1822	A. Q. M.
5	W. L. McClintock	Aug. 11, 1823	
6	Thomas Childs	Oct. 1, 1826	
7	C. M. Thruston	Feb. 17, 1827	
8	Elijah Lyon	Feb. 20, 1827	Bvt., Jan. 1, 1827.
9	U. S. Frazer	May 1, 1828	
10	T. W. Lendrum	Dec. 31, 1828	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	James D. Graham	Sept. 8, 1819	Asst. Top. Eng.
2	J. R. Vinton	Sept. 30, 1819	
3	R. B. Lee	Oct. 31, 1819	Ordnance.
4	Samuel Ringgold	May 8, 1822	Ordnance.
5	G. W. Corprew	Aug. 6, 1822	
6	W. S. Newton	Dec. 31, 1822	
7	W. B. Davidson	Jan. 1, 1825	Adj. Gen. office.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	FIRST LIEUTS.—Cont'd.		
8	D. H. Vinton	April 7, 1825	A. C. S.
9	Z. I. D. Kinsley	Aug. 30, 1825	M. Academy
10	John L'Engle	Dec. 11, 1825	A. Q. M.
11	A. Brockenbrough	Oct. 1, 1826	A. C. S.
12	H. Garner	Feb. 26, 1827	Adjutant.
13	F. N. Barbarin	Feb. 28, 1827	A. C. S.
14	M. Burke	May 1, 1828	
15	R D. A. Wade	Sept. 10, 1828	Engineer duty.
16	C. Graham	Sept. 11, 1828	Top. duty.
17	W. S Maitland	Dec. 31, 1828	Ordnance.
18	G. S. Green	May 31, 1829	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	R. P. Parrott	July 1, 1824	
2	N. B. Bennett	do	
3	Benjamin Huger	July 1, 1825	
4	J. W. Harris	do	
5	Robert Anderson	do	Ordnance.
6	William Bryant	July 1, 1826	
7	Bent. H. Henderson	July 1, 1827	
8	Edw. B. White	do	
9	Dan. S. Herring	do	
10	Theop. B. Brown	do	M. Academy.
11	Aug. J. Pleasonton	do	Top. duty.
12	John Childs	July 1, 1827	Ordnance.
13	Jas. A. J. Bradford	do	
14	N. B. Buford	do	
15	George Fetterman	do	
16	Albert E. Church	July 1, 1828	M. Academy.
17	Robert E Temple	do	M. Academy.
18	George E. Chase	do	Top. duty.
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Joseph A. Smith	July 1, 1829	M. Academy.
2	C. P. Buckingham	do	Top duty.
3	Charles W. Hackley	do	M. Academy.
4	William R. McKee	do	
5	Gustavus Brown	do	

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL		
1	J. R. Fenwick	May 8, 1822	Brig. gen. bvt., Mar. 18, 1823.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL		
1	Abram Eustis	do	Col. bvt., Sept. 10, 1823.
	MAJOR.		
1	Ich. B. Crane	Sept. 15, 1825	Lt. col. bvt., Nov. 13, 1823.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	B. K. Peirce	Oct. 1, 1813	Maj. bvt., Oct. 1, 1823.
2	M. M. Payne	March 2, 1814	Maj. bvt., Mar. 2, 1824.
3	William Wade	Feb. 9, 1815	Maj. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825. Ord.
4	John Erving	April 25, 1818	Maj. bvt., April 25, 1828.
5	L. Whiting	May 21, 1822	
6	I. L. Gardner	Nov. 1, 1823	A. Q. M.
7	John Munroe	March 2, 1825	
8	Jac. Schmuck	April 11, 1825	
9	J. W. Ripley	Aug. 1, 1825	
10	Patrick H. Galt	May 15, 1829	Bvt., Sept 26, '28.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	James Monroe	Dec. 31, 1818	Capt. bvt., Dec. 31, '28. A.C.S.
2	C. Despenville	Sept 10, 1819	
3	I. M. Washington	May 23, 1820	Ordnance.
4	Harvey Brown	Aug. 23, 1821	
5	Samuel Cooper	July 6, 1821	Aid to Maj. Gen Macomb.
6	Charles Ward	July 20, 1822	
7	H A. Thompson	Dec. 31, 1822	Adjutant.
8	Wm. Turnbull	Jan. 15, 1823	Top. duty.
9	W. W. Morris	Aug. 11, 1823	
10	Wm. H. Bell	Nov. 1, 1823	
11	E. G. W. Butler	Nov. 6, 1823	Aid to Maj. Gen. Gaines.
12	S. B. Dusenbury	March 1, 1825	A. C. S.
13	Wm. W. Wells	April 11, 1825	
14	Edw. C. Ross	Nov. 27, 1826	M. Academy.
15	John B. Scott	July 31, 1827	A. C. S.
16	Horace Bliss	Dec. 31, 1827	
17	Wm. Cook	May 15, 1829	Top. duty.
18	Walter Gwynn	Oct. 19, 1829	Top. duty.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS		
1	Aug. Canfield	July 1, 1822	
2	John Pickell	do	Top. duty.
3	A. Beckley	July 1, 1823	Ordnance.
4	F. Searle	do	
5	F. L. Jones	July 1, 1824	
6	G. W. Long	do	Engineer duty.
7	J. M. Fessenden	do	
8	W. P. Bainbridge	do	A. C. S.
9	H. A. Wilson	do	
10	R. C. Smead	July 1, 1825	Ordnance.
11	W. F. Hopkins	do	M. Academy.
12	W A. Thornton	do	Ordnance.
13	Fred. Norcom	do	
14	Thomas J. Cram	July 1, 1826	M Academy.
15	M. C. Ewing	do	Top. duty.
16	D. H. Tufts	do	
17	Charles O. Collins	July 1, 1828	
18	John F. Lane	do	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	James Barnes	July 1, 1829	M. Academy.
2	Joseph B. Smith	do	M. Academy.
3	J. E. Johnston	do	
4	Charles Pettigru	do	
5	Franklin E. Hunt	do	

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	J. McNeal, jr	April 28, 1826	Brig. gen. bvt, July 25, 1824.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Z. Taylor	April 20, 1819	Brevet, Sept. 21, 1814.
	MAJOR.		
1	D. E. Twiggs	May 14, 1825	
	CAPTAINS.		
1	James H Gale	July 31, 1817	
2	T. J. Beall	Sept 26, 1818	Maj. bvt., Sept. 28, 1826.
3	G. Loomis	April 7, 1819	
4	T. F Smith	April 25, 1819	
5	R. B. Mason	July 31, 1819	
6	G. C. Spencer	June 1, 1822	
7	E. A. Hitchcock	Dec. 31, 1824	M. Academy.
8	Wm. S. Harney	May 14, 1825	
9	W. R. Jouett	May 1, 1829	
10	Thos. Barker	May 31, 1829	

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	S. Shannon	Dec. 1, 1820	A. Q. M.
2	R. Lowndes	Aug. 7, 1823	Aid to General Gaines.
3	Sam. McRee	Sept. 30, 1823	
4	Wm. Day	Dec. 25, 1823	
5	Thos. P. Gwynne	Dec. 31, 1824	A. C. S.
6	Jefferson Vail	May 14, 1825	Top. duty.
7	W. M. Boyce	June 30, 1825	Top. duty.
8	J. J. Abercrombie	Sept. 26, 1828	Adjutant.
9	Wm. Reynolds	May 1, 1829	
10	A. S. Miller	May 31, 1829	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	J. W. Kingsbury	Aug. 19, 1823	A. C. S.
2	W. L. Harris	July 1, 1824	
3	E. Backus	ditto	
4	O. Cross	July 1, 1825	A. C. S.
5	Geo. W. Garey	ditto	
6	T. B. W. Stockton	July 1, 1827	
7	Joseph H. Lamotte	ditto	
8	Levin Gale	ditto	
9	Jonas K. Greenough	ditto	
10	Enos G. Mitchell	July 1, 1828	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Jefferson Davis	ditto	
2	J. R. B. Gardenier	ditto	
3	Sid. Burbank	July 1, 1829	
4	Seth Eastman	ditto	
5	Tho. A. Davis	ditto	
6	Jos. H. Pawling	ditto	
7	Geo. R. Sullivan	ditto	
8	E. R. Williams	ditto	

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	Hugh Brady	July 6, 1812	Brig. Gen. bvt., July 6, 1822.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Alexander Cummings	Aug. 20, 1828	
	MAJOR.		
1	William Whistler	April 28, 1826	Bvt., Dec. 31, 1822.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	A. R. Thompson	May 1, 1814	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1824.
2	N. S. Clark	Oct. 1, 1814	Maj. bvt., Oct. 1, 1824.
3	E. Boardman	Mar. 31, 1817	Brevet, Mar. 31, 1827.
4	W. V. Cobbs	Mar. 31, 1819	
5	W. Hoffman	May 1, 1819	
6	G. Dearborn	Sept. 30, 1819	
7	T. Staniford	Mar. 1, 1820	
8	B. A. Boynton	Jan. 8, 1823	
9	Owen Ransom	Jan. 25, 1823	
10	James Young	Dec. 31, 1827	Brevet, June 30, 1824.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	C. F. Morton	Mar. 31, 1819	
2	Seth Johnson	May 1, 1819	A. C. S.
3	Joshua B. Brant	Dec 1, 1819	Capt. bvt., Sept. 17, 1824, A. Q. M.
4	John Clitz	Dec. 31, 1819	Adjutant.
5	E. K. Barnum	Dec. 31, 1820	
6	John Bradley	Oct. 2, 1822	A. Q. M.
7	E. V. Sumner	Jan. 25, 1823	A. C. S.
8	Samuel L. Russell	Dec. 31, 1827	A. C. S.
9	Carlos A. Waite	May 1, 1828	A. Q. M.
10	J. B. Pendleton	Sept. 17, 1828	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	J. S. Gallagher	Oct. 4, 1820	A. C. S.
2	T. Morris	July 1, 1822	
3	J. J. B. Kingsbury	July 1, 1823	
4	J. R. Smith	ditto	
5	H. Day	ditto	Top. duty.
6	W. Bloodgood	July 1, 1824	
7	S. P. Heintzelman	July 1, 1826	
8	Amos B. Eaton	ditto	
9	Silas Casey	ditto	
10	Abner R. Hetzel	July 1, 1827	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Isaac P. Simonton	ditto	
2	Abraham Van Buren	ditto	Aid to General Macomb.
3	James F. Izard	July 1, 1828	
4	Wm L. E. Morrison	ditto	
5	James W. Penrose	ditto	
6	Antes Snyder	July 1, 1829	
7	Edwin R. Long	ditto	
8	Rd. B. Screven	ditto	

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	H. Leavenworth	Dec. 16, 1825	B. G. bvt., July 25, 1814.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Wy. Morgan	Nov. 10, 1818	Brevet, Nov. 10, 1828.
	MAJOR.		
1	Stp. W. Kearney	May 1, 1829	Brevet, Apr. 1, 1823.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	John Bliss	May 13, 1813	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823.
2	John Green	Sept. 25, 1814	Major bvt., Sept. 25, 1824.
3	J. Garland	May 7, 1817	Maj. bvt., May 7, 1827, A. Q. M.
4	J. S. Nelson	Aug. 13, 1819	Brevet, April 30, 1813.
5	S. H. Webb	July 9, 1820	
6	W. G. Belknap	Feb. 1, 1822	
7	John B. Clark	Mar. 18, 1826	
8	Andrew Lewis	June 6, 1827	
9	T. J. Harrison	Sept. 23, 1827	
10	James Dean	Oct. 4, 1827	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Hy. H. Loring	Oct. 17, 1820	
2	Benj. Walker	Oct. 13, 1823	
3	L. N. Morris	Dec. 31, 1825	A. C. S.
4	Otis Wheeler	April 28, 1826	
5	Hy. Bainbridge	June 6, 1827	
6	George Wright	Sept. 23, 1827	
7	J. W. Cotton	Oct. 4, 1827	
8	E. B. Alexander	Dec. 29, 1827	
9	E. B. Birdsall	Feb. 17, 1829	A. C. S.
10	Nat. S. Harris	Sept. 11, 1829	Adjutant.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Joseph Bonnell	July 1, 1825	A. C. S.
2	W. R. Montgomery	ditto	

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	SECOND LIEUTS.—Con'd.		
3	John Archer	July 1, 1826	
4	Edw. B. Babbitt	do	
5	Richard W. Colcock	do	
6	Charles L. C. Minor	do	
7	Nath. C. Macrae	do	
8	Alex. G. Baldwin	do	
9	Jefferson Van Horne	July 1, 1827	
10	William S. Stillwell	do	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Thomas Cutts	July 1, 1828	
2	Samuel K. Cobb	do	
3	Lan. P. Lupton	July 1, 1829	
4	A. G. Blanchard	do	
5	W. H. Warfield	do	
6	Benj. W. Brice	do	

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	D. L. Clinch	April 20, 1819	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	G. M. Brooke	Mar. 1, 1819	Brig. gen. bvt., Sept. 17, 1824.
	MAJOR.		
1	William S. Foster	July 7, 1826	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1824.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	James H. Hook	May 20, 1813	Major bvt., May 20, 1823. Office C. G. S.
2	J. S. McIntosh	Mar. 8, 1817	Maj. bvt., Mar. 8, 1827.
3	J. M. Glassell	Feb. 10, 1818	Maj. bvt., Feb. 10, 1828.
4	Francis L. Dade	Feb. 24, 1818	Maj. bvt., Feb. 24, 1828.
5	Philip Wager	May 8, 1818	Maj. bvt., May 8, 1828.
6	Henry Wilson	April 20, 1819	
7	R. M. Sands	April 30, 1819	
8	F. W. Brady	Dec. 31, 1820	
9	Wm. Lear	May 1, 1824	
10	G. W. Allen	Jan. 25, 1829	Brevet, Jan. 1, 1829.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	J. Page	Jan. 1, 1819	Capt. bvt., Jan. 1, 1829, A. C. S.
2	Wm. M. Graham	Aug. 11, 1819	
3	Jos B. Shaw	Feb. 3, 1822	
4	A. W. Thornton	April 25, 1823	A. C. S.
5	Wm. Martin	Mar. 25, 1826	
6	P. Morrison	Aug. 26, 1826	A. C. S.
7	Eustace Trenor	Nov. 29, 1826	
8	Geo. A. McCall	Jan. 9, 1829	A. S. C.
9	L. Thomas	Mar. 17, 1829	
10	R. D. C. Collins	Nov. 3, 1829	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Elias Phillips	July 1, 1823	
2	Gov. Morris	May 24, 1824	
3	F. D. Newcomb	July 1, 1824	A. C. S.
4	Timothy Page	do	
5	James J. Anderson	July 1, 1825	
6	Joseph Clay	do	
7	Samuel R. Alston	do	
8	Washington Hood	July 1, 1827	Eng. duty.
9	Nelson N. Clark	do	
10	William H. Baker	July 1, 1828	Eng. duty.
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Samuel Torrence	do	
2	Wm. H. Harford	July 1, 1829	Top. duty.
3	Thomas Swords	do	
5	Chileab S. Howe	do	
4	James Clark	do	
6	Ro. W. Burnet	do	

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	Wm. Lawrence	Aug. 20, 1828	Brevet, May 8, 1828.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Enos Cutler	April 28, 1826	
	MAJOR.		
1	J. H. Vose	Dec. 31, 1820	Bvt., August 4, 1814.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	Geo. Bender	May 13, 1813	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823, Q M
2	J. Fowle	June 10, 1814	Maj bvt., June 10, 1824.
3	T. F. Hunt	May 20, 1820	
4	J. Plympton	June 1, 1821	
5	D. Wilcox	April 1, 1822	
6	R. A. McCabe	May 1, 1824	
7	Nathan Clarke	June 29, 1824	
8	Thos. Hunt	Sept. 27, 1824	Office of C. G. S.
9	M. Scott	Aug. 16, 1828	
10	G. Lowe	Aug. 20, 1828	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	J. B. F. Russell	Nov. 1, 1821	A. Q. M.
2	Jos. M. Baxley	May 1, 1824	
3	W. E. Cruger	June 29, 1824	Adjutant.
4	W. Alexander	Oct 31, 1825	
5	St. Clair Denny	Nov. 30, 1827	A. C. S.
6	David Hunter	June 30, 1828	
7	Henry Clark	Aug. 16, 1828	
8	Anthony Drane	Aug. 20, 1828	A. Q. M.
9	Alex. Johnston	Aug. 22, 1828	
10	W. B. Thompson	Sept. 30, 1828	Top. duty.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	L. T. Jamison	May 1, 1825	A. C. S.
2	James Engle	July 1, 1825	
3	John M. Berrien	July 1, 1826	Top. duty.
4	Moses E. Merrill	do	A. C. S.
5	Ephraim K. Smith	do	
6	John G. Furman	July 1, 1827	
7	Alexander S. Hooe	do	
8	David Perkins	do	
9	Alexander I. Center	do	
10	Edgar M. Lacy	do	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Isaac Lynde	July 1, 1827	
2	Robert E. Clary	July 1, 1828	
3	James L. Thompson	do	
4	Amos Foster	do	
5	Caleb Sibley	July 1, 1829	
6	James Allen	do	

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	Henry Atkinson	April 15, 1814	Brig. gen. bvt., May 13, 1820.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Daniel Baker	May 1, 1829	Brevet, Aug. 9, 1822.
	MAJOR.		
1	W. Davenport	Dec. 16, 1825	Brevet, Sept. 28, 1822.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	Bennet Riley	Aug. 6, 1818	Maj. bvt., Aug. 6, 1828.
2	J. Clark, jr	Aug. 27, 1822	A. Q. M.
3	Jacob Brown	April 7, 1825	A. Q. M.
4	Z C. Palmer	Feb. 15, 1826	
5	W. N. Wickliffe	do	
6	Henry Smith	July 7, 1826	A. Q. M.
7	Thos. Noel	May 1, 1827	
8	Joseph Pentland	Oct. 31, 1827	
9	Jason Rogers	Aug. 30, 1828	
10	Geo. C. Hutter	May 12, 1829	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	C. Wharton	July 6, 1825	A. Q. M.
2	R. Holmes	Feb. 15, 1826	A. C. S.
3	G. W. Waters	do	
4	Levi M. Nute	July 7, 1826	
5	M. W. Batman	Dec. 20, 1826	
6	Geo. Andrews	Feb. 11, 1827	
7	Asa Richardson	May 1, 1827	
8	John Nichols	Oct. 31, 1827	
9	G. H. Crosman	Aug 30, 1828	A. C. S.
10	J. Van Swearengen	May 21, 1829	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Joseph S. Worth	July 1, 1825	Top. duty.
2	J. S. Thompson	do	
3	Gustavus Dorr	do	
4	Albt. S. Johnston	July 1, 1826	Adjutant.
5	Jos. D. Searight	do	
6	F. J. Brooke	do	
7	John Hills	June 25, 1827	Ordnance.
8	P. St. George Cooke	July 1, 1827	
9	Nathaniel J. Eaton	July 1, 1827	
10	Robert Sevier	July 1, 1828	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Gustave S. Rosseau	July 1, 1828	
2	Thomas Drayton	do	
3	William Hoffman	July 1, 1829	
4	Alber'e Cady	do	
5	James H Wright	do	
6	Jona. Freeman	do	
7	Charles May	do	

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	M. Arbuckle	Mar. 16, 1820	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	J. B. Many	June 1, 1821	
	MAJOR.		
1	Sullivan Burbank	Aug. 20, 1828	Lieut. col. bvt., July 25, 1814.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	George Birch	Aug. 21, 1816	Maj. bvt., Aug. 31, 1826.
2	R. B. Hyde	Oct. 31, 1818	Maj. bvt., Oct. 31, 1828.
3	Nath. Young	Jan. 1, 1819	Maj. bvt., Jan. 1, 1829.
4	Trueman Cross	Sept. 27, 1819	Q. M.
5	Daniel E. Burch	June 30, 1820	A. Q. M.
6	H Berryman	Oct. 6, 1822	
7	N. G Wilkinson	July 31, 1824	
8	B. L. E. Bonneville	Oct. 4, 1825	
9	John Stuart	June 30, 1828	
10	E. S. Hawkins	Nov. 10, 1829	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Charles Thomas	Mar. 1, 1824	A. Q. M.
2	James L. Dawson	May 1, 1824	A. Q. M.
3	Al. H. Morton	July 31, 1824	A. C. S.
4	Francis Lee	Sept. 24, 1824	A. Q. M.
5	J. R. Stephenson	Oct. 4, 1825	
6	Thomas Johnson	Dec. 16, 1825	
7	T. McNamara	May 26, 1826	
8	Jos. A. Phillips	June 30, 1828	Adjutant.
9	J E. Newell	Nov. 10, 1829	
10	Jasper Macomb	do	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	N. Tillinghast	July 1, 1824	
2	W. G. Williams	do	Top. duty.
3	Joseph Cadle	do	
4	D. S Miles	do	
5	W. Seawell	July 1, 1825	Engineer duty.
6	L. F. Carter	do	A. C. S.
7	Fred. Thomas	July 2, 1825	
8	Gabriel J. Rains	July 1, 1827	
9	Stephen W. Moore	do	
10	William W. Mather	July 1, 1828	M. Academy.
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Benj. W. Kinsman	July 1, 1828	
2	Thos C. Brockway	do	
3	G. A. Sterling	July 1, 1829	
4	John P. Davis	do	
5	The. H. Holmes	do	

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.	Remarks.
Alexander Macomb, major gen.	May 24, 1828		Headquarters of the army, Washington.
Edmund P. Gaines, brig. general	March 9, 1814	Maj. general bvt., Aug 15, 1814	
Winfield Scott	do	Maj. general bvt., July 25, 1814	
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Roger Jones, colonel	March 7, 1825	Adjutant general	Washington.

NOTE.—This mark ° affixed to any officer's name denotes a voluntary *transfer*, which is the cause of his anomalous position.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.	Remarks.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Thomas S. Jesup, brig. general.	May 8, 1818..	Quartermaster general, major general bvt., May 8, 1828.	Washington.
William Linnard, major	May 12, 1813..	Quartermaster, lieut. col. bvt, June 15, 1825.	Philadelphia.
Henry Stanton ....do.....	May 13, 1820..	Quartermaster.....	New York.
George Bender.....do.....	May 22, 1826..	.....do.....	
Trueman Cross ....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Washington.
(20 *assistant quartermasters to be taken from the line*)			
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
John E. Wool, colonel.....	April 29, 1816..	Inspector general; brig. general bvt., April 29, 1826.	
George Croghan ..do.....	Dec. 21, 1825..	Inspector general.....	
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.			
George Gibson, colonel.....	April 18, 1818..	Com'ry general of subsistence, brig. gen. bvt, Apr. 29, 1826.	Washington.
James H. Hook, major.....	March 10, 1829..	Com. bvt., May 20, 1823.....	Washington.
Joseph P Taylor, captain.....	.....do.....	Commissary	Cincinnatti.
(50 *assistant commissaries to be taken from the subalterns of the line.*)			
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.			
Charles Gratiot, colonel	May 24, 1828..	Brig. gen. bvt., May 24, 1828..	Chief engineer, Washington.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.			
Geo. Bomford, lieut. colonel...	Feb. 9, 1815..	Col. bvt., 1st art., Feb. 9, 1825	Chief of the department, Washington.
George Talcott, captain.....	Aug. 5, 1813..	Maj. bvt., 2d art. Aug. 5, 1823	Watervleit, New York.
Henry K. Craig...do.....	Dec. 23, 1813..	Maj. bvt., 3d art., Dec. 23, 1823	Watertown, Massachusetts.
W. Wade.....do.....	Feb. 9, 1815..	Maj. bvt., 4th art Feb. 9, 1825	Washington.
R. L. Baker .....do.....	May 21, 1817..	Maj. bvt., 1st art. May 21, 1827	Pittsburg.

MEDICAL, PAY, AND PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commission.	Former commission.	Remarks.
	MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.				
1	Joseph Lovell.....	Surgeon general...	April 18, 1818	.....	Washington.
1	Thomas Lawson	Surgeon	May 21, 1813	.....	Cantonment Clinch.
2	Thomas G. Mower.....	....do.....	June 30, 1814	.....	New York.
3	B. F. Harney	....do.....	Aug. 17, 1814	.....	Baton Rouge.
4	W. V. Wheaton	....do.....	Sept. 4, 1816	.....	West Point.
5	John Gale	....do.....	April 18, 1818	.....	Jefferson Barracks.
6	Josiah Everett	....do.....	Jan. 28, 1820	.....	Fortress Monroe.
7	J. P. C. Macmahon.....	....do.....	Aug. 5, 1826	.....	St. Rosa island.
8	Wm. Beaumont	....do.....	Nov. 26, 1827	.....	Fort Crawford.
1	James H. Sargent.....	Assistant surgeon..	June 1, 1821	P. S., April 24, 1816..	Fort Constitution.
2	William Turner	....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Fort Wolcott.
3	Foster Swift	....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Fort Trumbull.
4	T. I. C. Monroe	....do.....	.....do.....	P. S., April 29, 1816..	Arsenal, Richmond.
5	Samuel B. Smith	....do.....	.....do.....	P. S., Nov., 12, 1816..	
6	James Mann.....	....do.....	.....do.....	P. S., April 18, 1818..	Fort Independence.
7	Sylvester Day.....	....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Fort Preble.
8	Joseph Eaton	....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Fort Columbus.
9	Joseph P. Russell.....	....do.....	.....do.....	P. S., Aug. 10, 1818..	Fort Wood.
10	Richard Weightman.....	....do.....	.....do.....	P. S., Aug. 21, 1818..	Fort Marion.
11	William H. Nicoll	....do.....	.....do.....	P. S., Jan 28, 1820..	Jefferson barracks.
12	Robert French	....do.....	.....do.....	P. S., April 12, 1820..	Fort McHenry.
13	Lyman Foot	....do.....	.....do.....	P. S., Dec 12, 1820..	Fort Howard.
14	C. A. Finley.....	....do.....	.....do.....	S. M., Aug. 10, 1818..	Fort Dearborn.
15	R. M. Coleman.....	....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Cantonment Leavenworth.
16	Benjamin King.....	....do.....	.....do.....	S. M., Oct. 14, 1818..	Fort Severn.
17	Prestley H. Craig.....	....do.....	.....do.....	S. M., April 12, 1820..	Cantonment Jesup.
18	John Jackson.....	....do.....	.....do.....	S. M., Dec. 12, 1820..	Fort Washington.
19	John A. Brereton.....	....do.....	July 1, 1821	.....do.....	Washington.
20	Henry Stevenson	....do.....	July 16, 1821	.....do.....	Fort Niagara.
21	Mordecai Hale	....do.....	Oct. 27, 1821	.....do.....	
22	Richard S. Satterlee.....	....do.....	Feb. 25, 1822	.....do.....	Mackinac.
23	Zina Pitcher	....do.....	May 8, 1822	.....do.....	Fort Gratiot.
24	Robert M'Millan	....do.....	July 1, 1822	.....do.....	Fort Sulivan.
25	Edwin James	....do.....	Jan. 27, 1823	.....do.....	Fort Brady.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commission.	Former commission.	Remarks.
	MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Con'd				
26	Samuel G. I. DeCamp	Assistant surgeon	Oct. 10, 1823	S. M., Dec. 12, 1820	Sackett's Harbor.
27	Edward Macomb	do	Jan. 20, 1824	do	
28	John W. Baylor	do	July 8, 1824	do	Cantonment Gibson.
29	Hamilton S. Hawkins	do	Nov. 22, 1824	do	Cantonment Brooke.
30	John Thurston	do	Jan. 1, 1825	do	Cantonment Gibson.
31	Alfred W. Elwes	do	May 9, 1825	do	Fort Delaware.
32	Robert C. Wood	do	May 28, 1825	do	Fort Snelling.
33	Lawrence Sprague	do	June 22, 1825	do	Fort Armstrong.
34	Joel Martin	do	Aug. 15, 1825	do	Augusta arsenal.
35	Thomas S. Bryant	do	Oct. 5, 1825	do	Cantonment Leavenworth.
36	Philip Minis	do	April 12, 1826	do	Fort Moultrie.
37	Robert E. Kerr	do	May 2, 1826	do	Hancock barracks.
38	Henry Stinnecke	do	May 8, 1826	do	
39	Robert Archer	do	Aug. 5, 1826	do	Fortress Monroe.
40	Thomas Lining	do	Sept. 1, 1827	do	Fort Wood, La.
41	Lucius Abbott	do	Jan. 15, 1828	do	Fort Winnebago.
42	William L. Wharton	do	Sept. 1, 1828	do	Creek agency.
43	James B. Sullivan	do	May 5, 1829	do	Cantonment Brooke.
44	Samuel W. Dalton	do	July 16, 1829	do	Fort Pike.
45	Ephraim M. Blaine	do	Nov. 17, 1829	do	Fort Johnson, N. C.
	PAY DEPARTMENT.				
1	Nathan Towson	Paymaster general	May 8, 1822	Lieut. col. bvt., July 5, 1814.	Washington.
1	Thomas Wright	Paymaster	June 22, 1815	Capt., Sept 25, 1817	Pensacola.
2	Asher Phillips	do	Aug. 26, 1815	1st lieut., May 17, 1816	Louisville, Ky.
3	Alphonso Wetmore	do	Oct. 14, 1815	Capt., Dec. 25, 1819	Jefferson barracks, Mo.
4	Ben. F. Larned	do	Nov. 24, 1819	Cap. bvt., Aug. 15, 1814	Detroit, M. T.
5	David Gwynne	do	April 29, 1816	Maj , Feb 21, 1814	Pittsburg, Penn.
6	David S. Townsend	do	do	Maj. bvt., July 27, 1814	Boston, Mass.
7	Charles B. Tallmadge	do	Mar. 27, 1818		New York.
8	Daniel Randall	do	July 21, 1818		New Orleans.
9	Charles H. Smith	do	Nov. 24, 1819		Norfolk, Va.
10	Thomas Biddle	do	Aug. 7, 1820	Maj. bvt , Aug, 15, 1814	St. Louis.
11	A. A. Massias	do	Dec. 12, 1820		Charleston, S. C.
12	T. P. Andrews	do	May 22, 1822		Washington.
13	Edmund Kirby	do	Aug. 5, 1824	Capt., May 1, 1824	Brownville, N. Y.
14	L. G. De Russey	do	Sept. 21, 1826	Capt., Dec., 11, 1825	Natchitoches, La.
	PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.				
1	Callender Irvine	Commissary gen. of purchases.	Aug. 8, 1812		Philadelphia.
1	Peter Fayssoux	Storekeeper			
2		do			

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
	COLONELS.			
1	W. K. Armistead	Nov. 12, 1818	3d artillery	
2	John R. Fenwick	May 8, 1822	4th artillery	
3	James House	do	1st artillery	
4			2d artillery	
	LIEUTENANT COLONELS.			
1	William Lindsay	Mar. 12, 1813	3d artillery	
2	William MacRea	April 19, 1814	2d artillery	
3	George Bomford	Feb. 9, 1815	1st artillery	Ordnance.
4	Abraham Eustis	May 8, 1822	4th artillery	
	MAJORS.			
1	James Bankhead	Aug. 15, 1813	3d artillery	Ordnance.
2	John B. Walbach	April 25, 1818	1st artillery	
3	J. B. Crane	Sept. 15, 1825	4th artillery	
4	Roger Jones	Feb. 17, 1827	2d artillery	Adjutant General.
	CAPTAINS.			
1	Alex. S. Brooke	July 6, 1812	1st artillery	
2	William Gates	Mar. 3, 1813	2d artillery	
3	A. C. W. Fanning	Mar. 13, 1813	2d artillery	
4	J. F. Heileman	May 5, 1813	2d artillery	
5	George Talcott	Aug. 5, 1813	2d artillery	Ordnance.
6	Sylvester Churchill	Aug. 15, 1813	1st artillery	

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
	CAPTAINS—Continued.			
7	B. K. Pierce	Oct. 1, 1813	4th artillery	
8	H. K. Craig	Dec. 23, 1813	3d artillery	Ordnance.
9	M. M. Payne	Mar. 2, 1814	4th artillery	
10	W. J. Worth	Aug. 19, 1814	1st artillery	
11	M. P. Lomax	Nov. 17, 1814	3d artillery	
12	W. Wade	Feb. 9, 1815	4th artillery	Ordnance.
13	Milo Mason	May 17, 1816	1st artillery	
14	Henry Whiting	Mar. 3, 1817	1st artillery	Assistant Quartermaster.
15	R. L. Baker	May 21, 1817	1st artillery	Ordnance.
16	Francis S Belton	July 31, 1817	2d artillery	
17	J. Erving	April 25, 1818	4th artillery	
18	R. A. Zantzinger	Dec. 12, 1818	2d artillery	
19	John Mountfort	Aug. 11, 1819	2d artillery	
20	F. Whiting	Sept. 10, 1819	1st artillery	
21	Felix Ansart	Nov. 28, 1819	3d artillery	
22	Thomas C. Legate	May 13, 1820	2d artillery	Ordnance.
23	L. Whiting	May 21, 1822	4th artillery	
24	Æneas Mackay	Dec. 31, 1822	3d artillery	Assistant Quartermaster.
25	W. L. M'Clintock	Aug. 11, 1823	3d artillery	
26	J. L. Gardner	Nov. 1, 1823	4th artillery	Assistant Quartermaster.
27	H. Saunders	Nov. 4, 1823	1st artillery	
28	N. Baden	April 1, 1824	2d artillery	
29	R. M. Kirby	Aug. 5, 1824	1st artillery	
30	John Munroe	Mar. 2, 1825	4th artillery	
31	Jac. Schmuck	April 11, 1825	4th artillery	
32	Jos. P. Taylor	July 6, 1825	2d artillery	Commissary.
33	Jas. W. Ripley	Aug. 1, 1825	4th artillery	
34	Nathaniel G. Dana	Sept. 15, 1825	1st artillery	
35	Thomas Childs	Oct. 1, 1826	3d artillery	
36	Charles M. Thruston	Feb. 17, 1827	3d artillery	
37	Elijah Lyon	Feb. 20, 1827	3d artillery	
38	U. S. Fraser	May 1, 1828	3d artillery	
39	Thomas W. Lendrum	Dec. 31, 1828	3d artillery	
40	Patrick H. Galt	May 15, 1829	4th artillery	

LINEAL RANK OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
	COLONELS.			
1	Hugh Brady	July 6, 1812	2d infantry	
2	Henry Atkinson	April 15, 1814	6th infantry	
3	Duncan L. Clinch	April 20, 1819	4th infantry	
4	Matthew Arbuckle	Mar. 16, 1820	7th infantry	
5	Henry Leavenworth	Dec. 16, 1825	3d infantry	
6	John M'Neal	April 28, 1826	1st infantry	
7	William Lawrence	Aug. 20, 1828	5th infantry	
	LIEUTENANT COLONELS.			
1	Willoughby Morgan	Nov. 10, 1818	3d infantry	
2	George M. Brooke	Mar. 1, 1819	4th infantry	
3	Z. Taylor	April 20, 1819	1st infantry	
4	James B. Many	June 1, 1821	7th infantry	
5	Enos Cutler	April 28, 1826	5th infantry	
6	Alexander Cummings	Aug. 20, 1828	2d infantry	
7	Daniel Baker	May 1, 1829	6th infantry	
	MAJORS.			
1	Josiah H. Vose	Dec. 31, 1820	5th infantry	
2	David E. Twiggs	May 14, 1825	1st infantry	
3	William Davenport	Dec. 16, 1825	6th infantry	
4	William Whistler	April 28, 1826	2d infantry	
5	William S. Foster	July 7, 1826	4th infantry	
6	Sullivan Burbank	Aug. 20, 1828	7th infantry	
7	Stephen W. Kearney	May 1, 1829	3d infantry	
	CAPTAINS.			
1	George Bender	May 13, 1813	5th infantry	Q. M.
2	John Bliss	——do——	3d infantry	
3	James H. Hook	May 20, 1813	4th infantry	Com. office of C. G. S.
4	Alex. R. Thompson	May 1, 1814	2d infantry	
5	John Fowle	June 10, 1814	5th infantry	
6	John Green	Sept. 25, 1814	3d infantry	
7	Newman S. Clarke	Oct. 1, 1814	2d infantry	
8	George Birch	Aug. 31, 1816	7th infantry	
9	J. S. McIntosh	Mar. 8, 1817	4th infantry	
10	Elijah Boardman	Mar. 31, 1817	2d infantry	

LINEAL RANK OF INFANTRY OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
	CAPTAINS—Continued.			
11	John Garland	May 7, 1817	3d infantry	A. Q. M.
12	James H. Gale	July 31, 1817	1st infantry	
13	James M. Glassell	Feb. 10, 1818	4th infantry	
14	F. L. Dade	Feb. 24, 1818	4th infantry	
15	Philip Wager	May 8, 1818	4th infantry	
16	Bennet Riley	Aug. 6, 1818	6th infantry	
17	Thomas J. Beall	Sept. 26, 1818	1st infantry	
18	R B. Hyde	Oct. 31, 1818	7th infantry	
19	Nathaniel Young	Jan. 1, 1819	7th infantry	
20	W. V. Cobbs	Mar. 31, 1819	1st infantry	
21	Gustavus Loomis	April 7, 1819	1st infantry	
22	Henry Wilson	April 20, 1819	4th infantry	
23	Thomas F. Smith	April 25, 1819	1st infantry	
24	Richard M. Sands	April 30, 1819	4th infantry	
25	William Hoffman	May 1, 1819	2d infantry	
26	R. B. Mason	July 31, 1819	1st infantry	
27	Joseph S. Nelson	Aug. 13, 1819	3d infantry	
28	Trueman Cross	Sept. 27, 1819	7th infantry	Q. M.
29	Greenleaf Dearborn	Sept. 30, 1819	2d infantry	
30	Thomas Staniford	Mar. 1, 1820	2d infantry	
31	Thomas F Hunt	May 20, 1820	5th infantry	
32	Daniel E. Burch	June 30, 1820	7th infantry	A. Q. M.
33	Stephen H. Webb	July 9, 1820	3d infantry	
34	F. W. Brady	Dec. 31, 1820	4th infantry	
35	J. Plympton	June 1, 1821	5th infantry	
36	W. G. Belknap	Feb. 1, 1822	3d infantry	
37	Delafayette Wilcox	April 1, 1822	5th infantry	
38	G. C. Spencer	June 1, 1822	1st infantry	
39	J. Clark, jr	Aug. 27, 1822	6th infantry	A. Q. M.
40	H. Berryman	Oct. 6, 1822	7th infantry	
41	B. A. Boynton	Jan. 8, 1823	2d infantry	
42	Owen Ransom	Jan. 25, 1823	2d infantry	
43	Robert A. McCabe	May 1, 1824	5th infantry	
44	William Lear	do	4th infantry	
45	Nathan Clark	June 29, 1824	5th infantry	
46	N G. Wilkinson	July 31, 1824	7th infantry	
47	Thomas Hunt	Sept. 27, 1824	5th infantry	Office Com. Gen. of Sub.
48	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Dec. 31, 1824	1st infantry	
49	Jacob Brown	April 7, 1825	6th infantry	A. Q. M.
50	W. S. Harney	May 14, 1825	1st infantry	
51	B. L. E. Bonneville	Oct. 4, 1825	7th infantry	
52	Zalmon C. Palmer	Feb. 15, 1826	6th infantry	
53	William N. Wickliffe	do	6th infantry	
54	John B. Clark	Mar. 18, 1826	3d infantry	
55	Henry Smith	July 7, 1826	6th infantry	A. Q. M.
56	Thomas Noel	May 1, 1827	6th infantry	
57	Andrew Lewis	June 6, 1827	3d infantry	
58	Thomas J. Harrison	Sept. 23, 1827	3d infantry	
59	James Dean	Oct. 4, 1827	3d infantry	
60	Joseph Pentland	Oct. 31, 1827	6th infantry	
61	James Young	Dec. 31, 1827	2d infantry	
62	John Stuart	June 30, 1828	7th infantry	
63	Martin Scott	Aug. 16, 1828	5th infantry	
64	Gideon Lowe	Aug. 20, 1828	5th infantry	
65	Jason Rogers	Aug. 30, 1828	6th infantry	
66	George W. Allen	Jan. 25, 1829	4th infantry	
67	William R. Jouett	May 1, 1829	1st infantry	
68	George C. Hutter	May 12, 1829	6th infantry	
69	Thomas Barker	May 31, 1829	1st infantry	
70	Edgar S. Hawkins	Nov. 10, 1829	7th infantry	

"ARTILLERY SCHOOL OF PRACTICE," FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA.

Commandant, Brevet Colonel John B. Walbach, first artillery.
Director, Brevet Lieut. Colonel William J. Worth, first artillery.
Assistant quartermaster, Captain Æneas Mackay, third artillery.
Assistant commissary of subsistence, Brevet Captain T. Green, first artillery.
Surgeon, Josiah Everett.
Assistant surgeon, Robert Archer.
Ordnance officer, First Lieut. William H. Bell, fourth artillery.
Assistant ordnance officer, Second Lieut. W. Maynadier, first artillery.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

INSPECTOR.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles Gratiot, chief of the corps of engineers, (*ex-officio,*) inspector of the Military Academy.

SUPERINTENDENT AND COMMANDANT.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. Thayer, corps of engineers.

INSTRUCTOR OF TACTICS, AND COMMANDANT OF THE CORPS OF CADETS.

Captain Ethan A. Hitchcock, first infantry.

ASSISTANT INSTRUCTORS.

Second Lieutenant Charles F. Smith, second artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Locke, second artillery.

INSTRUCTOR OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Z. J. D. Kinsley, third artillery.

ACADEMIC STAFF.

PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Edward H. Courtenay.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Cram, fourth artillery.
Second Lieutenant Robert E. Temple, third artillery.

MILITARY ACADEMY—Continued.

PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING.

Captain David B. Douglass.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles Mason, corps of engineers.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

Charles Davies.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Ross, fourth artillery.
Second Lieutenant L. B. Webster, first artillery.
Second Lieutenant Albert E. Church, third artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Joseph B. Smith, fourth artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles W. Hackley, third artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant O. M'K. Mitchell, second artillery.
Cadet R. Park, second class.

CHAPLAIN AND PROFESSOR OF ETHICS.

Rev. Thomas Warner.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Joseph A. Smith, third artillery.

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

——— ———.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Second Lieutenant William F. Hopkins, fourth artillery.
Second Lieutenant William W. Mather, seventh infantry.

TEACHERS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Claudius Berard.
Joseph Du Commun.

ASSISTANT TEACHER.

Brevet Second Lieutenant James Barnes, fourth artillery.

TEACHER OF DRAWING.

Thomas Gimbrede.

ASSISTANT TEACHER.

Second Lieutenant Theophilus B. Brown, fourth artillery.

SWORD MASTER.

Louis S. Simon.

MILITARY STAFF.

QUARTERMASTER.

Captain John L. Gardner, fourth artillery.

SURGEON.

Dr. W. V. Wheaton.

PAYMASTER AND TREASURER.

First Lieutenant Thomas J. Leslie, corps of engineers.

ADJUTANT.

First Lieutenant F. L. Griffith, second artillery.

Officers of the army attached to the Military Academy.

Engineer	3
Artillery	17
Infantry	2
Total	22

Resignations, &c., since the publication of the last Register.

RESIGNATIONS.

CAPTAINS.

Samuel Spotts, fourth artillery, May 15, 1829.
William H. Kerr, first infantry, May 31, 1829.
Pierce Butler, seventh infantry, October 1, 1829.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

John W. Phillips, third artillery, May 31, 1829.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Edward H. Courtenay, corps of engineers, February 16, 1829.
Alex. D. Bache, corps of engineers, June 1, 1829.
Thomas R. Ingalls, second artillery, December 31, 1829.
T. B. Wheelock, second artillery, June 30, 1829.
R. E. Hazzard, second artillery, September 30, 1829.
Henry H. Gird, second artillery, November 30, 1829.
George Woodbridge, third artillery, June 30, 1829.
Thomas H. Pearce, sixth infantry, March 31, 1829.

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas S. Twiss, corps of engineers, June 30, 1829.
James S. Moore, fifth infantry, October 31, 1829.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

P. G. Randolph, May 1, 1829.
Robert H. Sibley, July 15, 1829.

DEATHS.

CAPTAIN.

Jeremiah Yancey, fourth infantry, January 25, 1829.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

James Spencer, second artillery, August 16, 1829.
Isaac A. Adams, fourth artillery, October 19, 1829.
Samuel Hunt, third infantry, September 11, 1829.
John D. Hopson, third infantry, February 17, 1829.
Westwood A. Lacey, fourth infantry, November 3, 1829.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

George C. Clitherall, November 10, 1829.

TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Isaac Roberdeau, January 15, 1829.

DISMISSED.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Abram R. Woolley, sixth infantry, May 1, 1829.

CAPTAIN.

John Gantt, sixth infantry, May 12, 1829.

CASHIERED.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

George W. Mountz, fourth infantry, March 17, 1829.
Wm. S. Colquhoun, seventh infantry, November 10, 1829.

The following list of cadets is attached to the Army Register conformably to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy requiring the names of the most distinguished cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose at each annual examination.

REPORTED AT THE EXAMINATION IN JUNE, 1829.

Names.	Studies in which each cadet particularly excels.
FIRST CLASS.	
Charles Mason	Mathematics, French, natural philosophy, drawing, engineering, chemistry, rhetoric, and moral philosophy, artillery, and tactics.
Robert E. Lee	Mathematics, French, natural philosophy, drawing, engineering, chemistry, rhetoric, and moral philosophy, artillery, and tactics.
William H. Harford	Mathematics, French, natural philosophy, engineering, chemistry, rhetoric, and moral philosophy, artillery, and tactics.
Joseph A. Smith	Mathematics, French, natural philosophy, engineering, chemistry, rhetoric, and moral philosophy, artillery, and tactics.
James Barnes	Mathematics, French, natural philosophy, engineering, chemistry, rhetoric, and moral philosophy, artillery, and tactics.
SECOND CLASS.	
Alexander J. Swift	Natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, and drawing.
Walter S. Chandler	Natural and experimental philosophy, and drawing.
William N. Pendleton, Francis Vinton, George W. Lawson	Natural and experimental philosophy, and chemistry.

LIST OF CADETS ATTACHED TO THE ARMY REGISTER—Continued.

Names.	Studies in which each cadet particularly excels.
THIRD CLASS.	
Roswell Park Henry Clay	Mathematics, French, and drawing.
William A. Norton	Mathematics and French.
James Allen Richard H. Peyton	Mathematics.
FOURTH CLASS.	
Benj. S Ewell Robert P. Smith Jacob W. Bailey	Mathematics and French.
George W Ward Joseph C. Vance	Mathematics.

A list of the military posts and arsenals.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post office.	Names of permanent commanders.
Fort Brady	Michigan Territory	Sault Ste. Marie	Captain De Lafayette Wilcox.
Fort Mackinac	----do	Michilimackinac	Lieutenant Colonel E. Cutler.
Fort Howard, Green Bay	----do	Green Bay	Colonel W. Lawrence.
Fort Dearborn	----do	Fort Wayne	Brevet Major I. Fowle.
Fort Gratiot	----do	Fort Gratiot	Brevet Major A. R. Thompson.
Fort Niagara	New York	Youngstown, N. Y.	Brevet Major E. Boardman.
Madison Barracks	----do	Sackett's Harbor	Lieutenant Colonel Alex. Cummings.
Hancock Barracks	Maine	Houlton	Brevet Major N. S. Clark.
Fort Sullivan	----do	Eastport	Captain Thomas Childs.
Fort Preble	----do	Portland	Captain W. L. McClintock.
Fort Constitution	New Hampshire	Portsmouth	Captain Felix Ansart.
Fort Independence	Massachusetts.	Boston	Captain U. S. Fraser.
Fort Wolcott	Rhode Island	Newport	Brevet Major M. P. Lomax.
Fort Trumbull	Connecticut	New London	Captain C. M. Thruston.
West Point	New York	New York	Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. Thayer.
Fort Columbus	----do	----do	Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. B Crane.
Fort Delaware	Delaware	New Castle	Brevet Major B. K. Pierce.
Fort McHenry	Maryland	Baltimore	Brevet Major M. M. Payne.
Fort Severn	----do	Annapolis	Brevet Major John Erving.
Fort Washington	----do	Fort Washington	Brevet Major Milo Mason
Fortress Monroe	Virginia	Old Point Comfort	Brevet Colonel J. B. Walbach.
Fort Johnston	North Carolina	Smithville	Brevet Major S. Churchill.
Fort Moultrie	South Carolina	Charleston	Brevet Major Heileman.
Oglethorpe Barracks	Georgia	Savannah	Brevet Colonel Wm. MacRae.
Fort Marion	Florida	St. Augustine	Brevet Major Wm. Gates.
Fort Snelling	Upper Mississippi	Fort Snelling	Lieutenant Colonel Z. Taylor.
Fort Crawford	----do	Prairie du Chien	Brevet Brigadier General J. McNeal, jr.
Fort Winnebago	Michigan Territory	Green Bay	Major D. E. Twiggs.
Fort Armstrong	Upper Mississippi	*Via* St. Louis	Brevet Major Green.
Cantonment Leavenworth	Right bank of the Missouri, near the Little Platte.	Clay Court-House, Mo	Brevet Major B. Riley.
Jefferson Barracks	Missouri	Jefferson Barracks	Brevet Brigadier General Leavenworth.
Cantonment Gibson	On the Arkansas	Cantonment Gibson	Colonel M. Arbuckle.
Cantonment Jesup	Louisiana	Natchitoches	Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Many.
Baton Rouge	----do	Baton Rouge	Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Foster.
Fort Wood	----do	New Orleans	Brevet Major R. A. Zantzinger.
Fort Pike	----do	Petite Coquille, *via* Mobile	Brevet Major J. Mountfort.
Fort St. Philip	----do	New Orleans	Brevet Major F. L. Dade.
Cantonment Clinch	Florida	Pensacola	Captain H. Wilson.
Cantonment Brooke	----do	Seminole Agency	Colonel D. L. Clinch.
Fort Mitchell	Alabama	Creek Agency	Brevet Brigadier General G. M. Brooke.
Arsenal, Watertown	Massachusetts.	Watertown	Brevet Major H. K. Craig.
Arsenal, Watervliet	New York	Watervliet	Brevet Major G. Talcott.
Arsenal, Rome	----do	Rome	Brevet Captain James S. Abeel.
Arsenal, Pittsburg	Pennsylvania	Pittsburg	Brevet Major R. L. Baker.
Arsenal, Frankford	----do	Frankford	Brevet Captain Charles Mellon.
Arsenal, Baltimore	Maryland	Baltimore	Brevet Lieut. Colonel James Bankhead.
Arsenal, Washington	District of Columbia	Washington	Lieutenant J. Symington.
Arsenal near Richmond	Virginia	Bellona	Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Brooks.
Arsenal, Augusta	Georgia	Augusta	Brevet Lieut. Col. A. C. W. Fanning.
Arsenal, Baton Rouge	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Lieutenant Robert Anderson.

The western department comprises all west of a line drawn from the southernmost point of East Florida to the northwest extremity of Lake Superior, taking in the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky; and the eastern department all east of such line.

The headquarters of the general-in-chief is in the District of Columbia.

Those officers whose stations are changed by transfers and promotions will report for duty accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

21st Congress.] No. 426. [1st Session.

ON THE ORGANIZATION AND DISCIPLINE OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 27, 1830.

Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, from the Committee on the Militia, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the organization and discipline of the militia of the United States, have had the subject under laborious investigation, and, on mature deliberation, adopting the principal views and leading principles submitted to the House by the Committee on the Militia during the second session of the twentieth Congress, your committee ask leave to make that report,* with some alteration of its details, a part of this report, with which they report a bill.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.—H. R. 168.

A BILL to provide more effectually for the national defence by organizing, arming, and establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, and to provide for the discipline thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of general superintendent of militia affairs be, and the same is hereby, created, to be established and kept at the seat of the general government, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a fit and proper person as general superintendent of militia affairs, who shall be invested with all the powers, relative to the militia of the United States, which, by the Constitution and laws of Congress, the President now possesses and may constitutionally exercise; to be exercised under the control and direction of the President of the United States. And it shall be the duty of said superintendent of militia affairs to receive and record, in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, all returns of the militia of the United States which may be made to him in obedience to the requisitions of this act, exhibiting by such record a consolidated abstract view of the whole strength, age, condition, and organic arrangement of the militia, under the designation "of the line of the" States and Territories, respectively, to which said militia belongs. And such record shall also exhibit annually the number of militia included in the several subdivisions of the junior and senior classes of the militia provided for by this act. And the said general superintendent of militia affairs shall annually, on or before the 1st day of March in each year, successively, prepare and distribute among the militia of the United States suitable blank forms of all exhibits and returns of the militia of the United States, required by the provisions of this act. And the said general superintendent of militia affairs shall cause to be made and kept a regular and correct record of any and all disbursements, issues, and expenditures, of whatever nature or kind, made and incurred by the United States for and on account of the militia thereof, and shall report annually to Congress, at the commencement of each session thereof, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a correct and full statement of such disbursements, issues, and expenditures, so made as aforesaid, within the year immediately preceding each annual report; such report to be accompanied by a consolidated abstract view and exhibit of the whole strength, condition, and organic arrangement of the militia of the respective States and Territories of the United States, with his recommendation of any improvement in the organization, condition, or mode and system of discipline thereof, which his observation, experience, or reflection may suggest. And it shall moreover be the duty of the said general superintendent of militia affairs to urge on the attention of the commanders-in-chief of the respective States and Territories the importance of a strict conformity to the requisitions and provisions of this act, for the purpose of insuring that uniformity of action and practice so indispensable to an efficient militia, by circulars, to be annually addressed to said commanders-in-chief for that purpose, and to elicit from said commanders-in-chief any and all information which may aid in the improvement of the militia, and especially to ascertain the geographical and relative positions of the divisions, brigades, and regiments in each State and Territory respectively.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said general superintendent of militia affairs shall be entitled to, and receive for his services, an annual salary of ———— dollars, to be paid by the United States quarter-yearly.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, within four months from and after the passing of this act, each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the States and Territories, respectively, who is or shall be of the age of twenty-one years and under the age of forty years, except as hereinafter excepted, shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia by the commanding officer of the company within the limits of whose district such citizens may respectively reside. And it shall at all times thereafter be the duty of the captain or commanding officer of each company of the militia of the United States to enrol every citizen as aforesaid, and also those who shall or may from time to time thereafter arrive at the age of twenty-one years, as also those who shall or may come to reside within the limits of his said district. And the age of each citizen so enrolled shall, at the time of such enrolment, be registered by the captain or commanding officer of the company in which such enrolment is or may be made, in a book to be kept for that purpose. And the captain or commanding officer of the company shall, without delay, notify such citizen of his enrolment by a non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That within six months after the passing of this act, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the militia of the respective States and Territories, if it is not already done, shall be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, as the legislatures of the States and Territories may respectively direct; and each division in the States and Territories, respectively, shall be numbered, in regular numerical progression, from the first to the maximum number of divisions in each State and Territory, respectively; and each brigade, regiment, battalion, and company in each division shall be numbered from the first to the maximum number of brigades, regiments,

* For this report see antecedent No. 402.

battalions, and companies in the divisions, respectively, that, as nearly as may be convenient, each division shall consist of two brigades, each brigade of two and not more than four regiments, each regiment of infantry of two battalions, each battalion of five companies, and each company of not less than one hundred privates. To each division there shall be one major general, whose staff shall consist of one division inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, two aides-de-camp, one division quartermaster, and one judge advocate, each with the rank of major; to each brigade one brigadier general, whose staff shall consist of one brigade inspector, to serve also as brigade major, with the rank of major, one aide-de-camp, and one brigade quartermaster, each with the rank of captain; to each regiment one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major; and there shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one adjutant and one quartermaster, to rank as lieutenants, one paymaster, one surgeon and one surgeon's mate, one chaplain, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one drum major, and one fife major; to each company one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, and one fifer or bugler; to be appointed as the legislatures of the States and Territories of the United States may respectively direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the major generals and brigadier generals, with their respective staff officers, to attend, at least once in each year successively, the reviews of inspection of the militia within their respective commands; and it shall, moreover, be the duty of the brigade inspectors to attend the brigade, regimental, and battalion meetings of militia in the brigades to which they respectively belong, at least once in each successive year, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the legislatures of the States and Territories, respectively, for the purpose of training the militia according to the system of discipline which is, or hereafter may be, prescribed by Congress; to carry into effect all orders which they may from time to time receive under the authority of the States or Territories to which they severally belong; to make returns, on or before the first day of August, annually, to the major generals of the respective divisions to which their brigades severally belong, exhibiting the strength, age, and classification of the militia within their respective brigades, with the actual condition of said militia, and of the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements of the several corps, with every other matter or thing which, in their judgment, or under the orders of their superior officers, may relate to the good order and government of the militia, and the general advancement of military discipline, according to the plan of a blank form or forms to be furnished by the general superintendent of militia affairs and distributed among the several States and Territories of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be in each State and Territory of the United States one adjutant general, and one quartermaster general, with the rank of brigadier general, to be appointed as the legislatures of said States and Territories may direct; and it shall be the duty of said adjutant generals to distribute all orders from their respective commanders-in-chief among the several classes and corps of militia to which such orders may be addressed; to obey all orders from their respective commanders-in-chief intended to carry into effect and to perfect the system of military discipline adopted by this act; to distribute blank forms of the different returns which may be required, and to explain the principles on which they shall be made; to receive from the several officers of the different divisions and corps throughout their respective States and Territories returns of the militia thereof, exhibiting the age, strength, condition, and organic arrangement of said militia, with every other thing connected with, or intended to advance, the good order and discipline thereof; all which the commanding officer of each division shall cause to be made by the commanding officers of companies, regiments, and brigades, under their command respectively, to the adjutant general of the States and Territories in which they respectively command, according to the plan of blank forms to be furnished by the general superintendent of militia affairs; and the adjutant generals aforesaid shall make and keep a regular and correct record of the returns so made to them. And it shall be the duty of said adjutant generals to make annually, on or before the first day of October, to the commanders-in-chief of the States and Territories to which they respectively belong, a perfect return of the militia thereof, giving a consolidated abstract view and exhibit of the age, strength, condition, classification, and organic arrangement of said militia, conformed to the plan of blank forms to be furnished by the general superintendent of militia affairs, a duplicate of which the said adjutant generals shall return to the office of the general superintendent of militia affairs on or before the first day of December annually; such returns to be marked on the envelope "Militia Service," and addressed to the general superintendent of militia affairs.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia so enrolled as aforesaid shall, on or before the first day of December annually, or as soon thereafter as practicable, be divided into two classes: the first class, to be denominated the junior class, shall annually include all persons so enrolled as aforesaid who may, on the said first day of December, be between twenty-one and thirty years of age; the other class, to be denominated the senior class, shall include the residue of all persons enrolled as aforesaid; both classes to be and remain under the same organization and officers as before provided, subject to be trained, reviewed, and inspected together, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the legislatures of the respective States and Territories of the United States. Each class of said militia shall be subdivided annually on the said first day of December, as follows: the junior class of said militia shall form three subdivisions; the first subdivision of the junior class shall include all persons belonging to said class between twenty-one and twenty-four years of age; the second subdivision of the junior class shall include all persons belonging to said class between twenty-four and twenty-seven years of age; and the third subdivision shall include the residue of all persons belonging to the junior class The senior class of said militia shall form two subdivisions: the first subdivision of the senior class shall include all persons belonging to said class between thirty and thirty-five years of age; and the second subdivision of the senior class shall include the residue of all persons belonging to said class.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That when the militia shall be so enrolled and organized into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, the two oldest companies in each regiment shall act as light infantry; to each division there may be one company of artillery and one company of cavalry, to consist of volunteers, provided that not more than one-fifteenth part of the privates of any one company shall be permitted to join such volunteer corps. There shall be to each company of artillery one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and forty-two privates; the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to be armed with swords or hangers. To each company of cavalry there shall be one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one saddler, one farrier, one trumpeter, and one hundred privates; the commissioned officers to furnish themselves each with a good horse, at least fourteen hands and a half high, and to be armed with a sword and brace of pistols, the holsters of which to be covered with bear skin caps; each non-commissioned officer, musician,

and private, shall furnish himself with a serviceable horse, at least fourteen hands and a half high, a good saddle, bridle, mail-pillion, and valise, holsters, breast-plate, and crupper, a brace of pistols, a sabre, and cartridge-box, to contain twelve cartridges for his pistols; the calibre of the pistols to be used by volunteer corps of the militia shall be, if practicable, the same throughout each State and Territory. The uniform dress of volunteer corps shall be such as may be prescribed by the governors of the States and Territories to which they belong respectively And whenever any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, of any volunteer corps shall neglect, for the space of two months, to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be discharged from the corps to which he may belong, and be immediately enrolled and do duty in the infantry.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions; and when two or more of the same grade bear an equal date, then their rank shall be determined by lot, to be drawn under the superintendence of the officer immediately superior in grade.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Vice-President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the government of the United States, the members of both houses of Congress, with their respective officers, all post officers and mail-carriers, all ferrymen employed on the post roads, all inspectors of exports, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea-service of any citizen of the United States, with all persons which are now, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the respective States and Territories, provided the same shall not exceed in any one State or Territory one-fifteenth part of the whole number of militia in such State or Territory, shall be, and are hereby, exempted from militia duty; *Provided, also*, That the exemptions by the States and Territories shall not extend beyond a time of peace, except to their principal officers of State, judges of their supreme and superior courts of law and equity, clerks of courts of record, sheriffs of counties, keepers of public mills, and professors and teachers in public and private seminaries and schools of learning, and regularly ordained ministers of the gospel.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That when the United States may require the service of any portion of the militia thereof, the chief magistrate of the State or States, Territory or Territories, on which the requisition shall or may be made, shall cause the number of militia required of them, respectively, to be detailed from the junior class as follows: the first subdivision shall be first subject, and on failure of that to supply the requisition, the detail shall be made from the successive subdivisions of the junior class in their numerical progressive order; and if at any time exigencies shall require the service of a greater number of militia than is or may be contained in the junior class, the additional number required shall be detailed in like manner from the senior class, the subdivisions thereof being subject in their numerical progressive order; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each company to make a return of the number and names of the persons so detailed from their companies, respectively, to the commanding officers of regiments or battalions to which they severally belong within two days thereafter; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officers of regiments or battalions to make return of the number and names of the persons so detailed from their regiments or battalions, respectively, with the place of their residence or designation of the company from which they may be so detailed, to the commanding officers of the brigades to which such regiments or battalions may severally belong, within four days after receiving the same; and it shall be the duty of commanding officers of brigades, within six days after receiving the same, to make return of the number and names of all persons so detailed from their respective brigades, designating the companies from which they may be so detailed, to the commanding officers of the divisions to which such brigades respectively belong; and it shall be the duty of such commanding officers of divisions to make, forthwith, by express if required, a consolidated return of all the militia so detailed from their respective divisions to the commander-in-chief, or chief magistrate of the States and Territories to which they severally belong; and if not required to make such return forthwith, said returns shall be made within ten days from the time they may be received by said commanders of divisions; and said militia, so detailed and officered as aforesaid, shall be immediately organized and arranged by the commanders-in-chief of the several States and Territories to which said militia respectively belong into companies, and when the number detailed from a State or Territory is sufficiently great into battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and shall be considered in the service, and under the control and government of the United States, subject to the performance of a tour of duty not exceeding twelve months: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to compel any member of the senior class to march or do duty without the limits of the State or Territory in which he may reside: *And provided, also*, That no member of either class shall be held to the performance of more than one tour of duty until each member of the class to which he may belong shall have performed a like tour of duty; and each person so detailed as aforesaid shall perform such tour of duty, if required, notwithstanding he may arrive to the age of thirty years, if detailed from the junior class, or to the age of forty years, if detailed from the senior class, during the term of service for which he may be so detailed.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia so detailed and called into the service of the United States shall, while in said service, be subject to the rules and articles prescribed for the government of the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay, clothing, and rations, as are or may be provided for, allowed and paid to persons in the regular army of the United States. *Provided*, That no non-commissioned officer or private of the militia shall be entitled to more than one suit of clothing, which shall be appropriate to the season, for any term of service not exceeding six months.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, whether officer or private, of the militia so called into the service of the United States, shall be wounded or disabled while in actual service, the person so wounded or disabled shall be taken care of and provided for at the expense of the United States.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in each State and Territory of the United States where, by the laws of the State or Territory, the commissioned officers and sergeants of the militia of such State or Territory shall be called out by States, Territories, divisions, or brigades, to be actually encamped not less than six nor more than ten days, at any one time, in each year successively, and shall be compelled to do and perform camp duty and field exercises diligently, according to the system of discipline prescribed by Congress, and according to military usage, with a view to the perfection of said officers and sergeants in the line of their duty, and shall moreover conform to the rules and regulations prescribed for the government of the army of the United States, and to instructions which may, from time to time, be prescribed, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the government of said officers and sergeants in the details of camp duties and field exercises, to each such State and Territory as aforesaid tents and camp-kettles shall be furnished by the United States, under the direction of the President thereof, sufficient

for the officers and sergeants so to be called out as aforesaid. The annual return of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, required by this act to be made by the adjutant generals of the respective States and Territories of the United States to the office of the general superintendent of militia affairs, shall be the evidence on which the President of the United States shall direct the number of tents and camp-kettles to be furnished to the executive of each State and Territory so accepting them, for the use of the officers and sergeants as aforesaid: *Provided, however,* That tents and camp-kettles shall not be furnished more than once in twenty years, except such additional number as may be necessary to supply any increase of numbers of officers and sergeants in such State or Territory. The tents and camp-kettles so furnished to be secured and preserved under rules and provisions to be prescribed and made by the legislatures of the States and Territories among which they may be distributed. And each commissioned officer and sergeant so called out as aforesaid shall receive from the United States the sum of ——— per day for each day he may be in service in said camps of instruction, with the additional allowance of four cents per mile for each mile said officers and sergeants may necessarily and respectively travel in going to and returning from their respective encampments. And the certificate of the commanding officer of each encampment, exhibiting the names of the officers and sergeants who served in said camps, respectively, with the number of days which each performed diligently the duties assigned them, and the number of miles said officers and sergeants respectively travelled in going to and returning from the encampment, and returned to the office of the general superintendent of militia affairs, marked on the envelope, *militia service,* shall be evidence of the right of the individuals who shall have performed such service to receive the aforesaid allowance, to be paid under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the commanding officer of each camp of instruction which may be so organized according to the provisions of this, is hereby authorized to detail from the whole militia of the States or Territories to which they respectively belong musicians to attend the exercises of said camps of instruction, not exceeding one fifer and one drummer from each brigade, who shall receive not exceeding ——— dollars for each day they may be actually in service, respectively, to be paid by the United States, under the direction of the President thereof; the certificate of the commanding officer of the camps in which said musicians shall have respectively performed such service, distinctly stating the number of days which they severally and diligently performed their duty, and returned to the office of the general superintendent of militia affairs, shall be the evidence on which payments shall be made to said musicians.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the abstract of infantry tactics, including exercises and manœuvres of light infantry and riflemen, with the system of exercise and instruction of field artillery, including manœuvres for light or horse artillery, reported by the Secretary of War on the eighth of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, be, and the same is hereby, adopted for the use of the militia of the United States, to be made by all officers thereof a rule of action or practice in the training and disciplining said militia.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of ———— dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, annually, for the purpose of purchasing muskets, bayonets, cartridge-boxes, and belts, for the use of the militia of the United States; and that the muskets, bayonets, cartridge-boxes, and belts, heretofore distributed among the several States and Territories of the United States, with such as may hereafter be so distributed, shall be secured, preserved, and reserved for the use of the junior class of the militia of the United States, under such rules, regulations, and provisions, as may be made and adopted by the States and Territores respectively: *Provided, however,* That the subdivisions of said class shall be furnished according to their numerical progressive order, commencing with the first: *And provided, also,* That each State and Territory shall be held pledged to the United States for the security and preservation of the arms so distributed among them, respectively.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of ———— be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That all laws heretofore passed which militate against the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

21st Congress.] No. 427. [1st Session.

ON THE ERECTION AND REPAIRING OF FORTIFICATIONS ON THE PENOBSCOT BAY AND RIVER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 4, 1830.

Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of the legislature of the State of Maine, "instructing her representatives to use their influence to obtain an appropriation for the purpose of erecting and repairing, as soon as may be, fortifications on the Penobscot bay and river, sufficient for the protection thereof," reported:

That they have had the foregoing subject under consideration, and being of opinion that it would be inexpedient at this time to make any appropriation for the purposes expressed in the resolution, they resolved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 27, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a report from the Chief Engineer, in reply to your letter of yesterday, relative to the expediency of fortifying Penobscot bay and river.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. EATON.

Hon. WM. DRAYTON, *Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Reps.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January* 27, 1830.

SIR: On the subject of the Hon. Mr. Drayton's letter, relative to fortifying Penobscot bay and river, I have the honor to state that no knowledge is had in this department of any fortifications now existing there, and that the most essential and prominent point for defence on that part of the coast is Mount Desert island, of which the surveys have not been completed, and, consequently, no plans of defence settled on. The accompanying extracts from a report of the board of engineers will show their views with regard to the defence of that part of the coast.

In reference to the expediency of commencing any of these works at present, I beg leave to refer to the reports I have before made on the subject of fortifying the harbor of New London and the outlet of Lake Champlain.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT, *Brigadier General.*

Hon. J. H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

The northeastern section of the coast.

The northeastern section is characterized by its serrated coast and its numerous harbors, and, though differing in these respects entirely from the other sections, is no less distinguished in its climate by the prevalence, at certain seasons, of dense and lasting fogs. The extent of this section, measuring where the breaks in the coast are abrupt, from point to point, is about 500 miles; while a straight line from Cape Cod to Quoddy Head is hardly half that distance. The eastern half of this coast is singularly indented by deep bays, the shore being universally rocky, and having numerous islands, surrounded by deep water, which not only add to the number of harbors, but afford an interior navigation perfectly understood by the hardy sailors of the country, and measurably secured, by its intricacies and the other dangers of this foggy and boisterous region, from interruption by an enemy The western half, though it has two very prominent capes and a few deep bays, is much less broken in its outline than the eastern. It is covered by few islands in comparison, but contains, nevertheless, several excellent harbors.

Considering the sparseness of the population in the eastern part of the State of Maine—the little comparative value of any existing establishment there—the proximity of a province of another power, within which is situated an important post of naval rendezvous—the board think it would be inexpedient to undertake, under present circumstances at least, the defence, by permanent works, of any position to the east of Mount Desert island; especially as the capture of any work there, whereof the strength would be proportionate to the importance of the place covered, might, owing to its destitution of succor, be easily achieved by an enemy, who would not fail to profit of its situation to harass both our commercial and naval operations.

Mount Desert island, situated between Frenchman's and Penobscot bays, and centrally as respects the Kennebec and St. Croix, rivers—having a capacious and safe roadstead, affording anchorage for first-rate vessels, easily accessible from the sea, and being easily defended by batteries—offers a station superior to all others on this portion of the coast for the navy of an enemy. From this point his cruisers can act with great effect against the navigation of the eastern coast, especially that of Maine, and his enterprises of every kind can be conducted, with little loss of time, against any point he may select. These considerations, added to the advantages which would result from possessing ourselves of a naval station which would afford protection to this commerce, and which would enable us to assume the offensive, should our political relations again make it necessary, in the immediate vicinity of a formidable provincial establishment of another power, together with the necessity of providing places of succor on a part of the coast where vessels are so frequently perplexed in their navigation by the prevailing fogs, lead the board to the conclusion that the fortification of this roadstead in a strong manner is indispensable.

From the incomplete state of the surveys, however, they are not at present able to state the particular mode nor the expense of the defences.

Penobscot bay.—The next important part of this coast, proceeding westward, is Penobscot bay. Upon this bay, and upon the river of the same name flowing into it, are situated several flourishing towns and villages. Of the many bays which intersect this coast, the Penobscot is the one which presents the greatest number of safe and extensive anchorages. Their number, indeed, is such as to render it inexpedient to attempt, under present circumstances, the defence of any of them. Unless all were fortified, which would involve an expense out of all proportion to the objects secured thereby, an enemy would find all the shelter he could desire in either of the neglected harbors; while the local interests which would be covered by the defence of either are not regarded as being yet of sufficient amount to excite the cupidity of an enemy, especially considering the protection afforded by an establishment at Mount Desert island against all minor enterprises.

It is necessary, however, to protect the valuable commerce of the bay and river, and to afford a secure retreat for such vessels as, endangered by an enemy, may be unable to place themselves under the protection of the works to the right or left of the bay. The lowest point at which this object can be accomplished without great expense is at the narrows of the river, opposite Bucksport; and the committee have accordingly presented a project for a fort at that position, accompanied by a memoir and estimate. The expense is estimated at $101,000.

21st Congress.] No. 428. [1st Session.

ON THE PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND IN THE VICINITY OF FORT WASHINGTON ON THE POTOMAC.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 4, 1830.

Mr. Drayton, from the Committe on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of this House instructing them "to inquire into the expediency of purchasing additional land in the vicinity of Fort Washington for the more complete extension and security of that work," reported:

That the possession of the land referred to in the above resolution is of great importance to the United States, inasmuch as it is necessary to render complete and efficient the defences of Fort Washington upon the river Potomac. This subject has been under negotiation since the commencement of the year 1823 to the present time, and the acquisition of the land has always been deemed a matter of primary consideration by the government. In February, 1823, the value of the premises, by mutual agreement between the parties, was submitted to referees without any obligation on the part of the United States to be bound by the award. The referees estimated its value at $29,600, including rights to certain fisheries which were regarded as productive; but the government, deeming this estimation to be disproportionate and extravagant, refused to acquiesce in it. After an interval of some years, upon a renewal of the application to the War Department to purchase this land, made by its proprietor, the former proposed, upon receiving a conveyance of it in fee simple, to release the latter from the payment of a judgment for which he was responsible to the United States, amounting to $13,369 87, with interest from June 9, 1819, until paid, and costs. This proposition having been rejected, no bargain was concluded. During the present session of Congress the widow, and, as is understood, the sole executrix and devisee of William Dudley Digges, deceased, in whom the absolute title to the before-mentioned property was vested, has signified her desire to convey it absolutely to the United States, upon receiving a release of their claim under the judgment against her testator. The committee, being of opinion that this offer should be accepted, have therefore reported a bill in conformity to it.

For detailed information relative to all the facts and circumstances connected with the expediency of the purchase of the land contiguous to Fort Washington, the committee beg leave to refer to the reports of the committees of the House of Representatives in the 2d session of the 18th Congress, vol. 1, document No. 74, and of the 2d session of the 20th Congress, vol. 1, document No. 79.

21st Congress.] No. 429. [1st Session.

ANNUAL RETURNS OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1829.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 4, 1830.

Department of War, *February* 1, 1830.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of the returns of the militia of the United States, required by the first section of the act of the 2d of March, 1803, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled 'An act the more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States.'"

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. EATON.

The Vice-President *of the United States and President of the Senate.*

Abstract of the general annual return of the militia of the United States, by States and Territories, according to the act of March, 1803.

States and Territories.	RETURNS.		INFANTRY, ETC.								CAVALRY.						ARTILLERY.						RIFLEMEN.						Aggregate.
	For what year received.	Date.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commiss'ned officers, including general division, brigade staff, &c.	Non-commiss'ed officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Total.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commission'd officers.	Non-commiss'ed officers, musicians, and privates.	Total.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commission'd officers.	Non-commiss'ed officers, musicians, and privates.	Total.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commission'd officers.	Non-commiss'ed officers, musicians, and privates.	Total.	
Maine	1828	Jan. 16, 1829	8	16	55	.....	.....	2,065	35,519	37,584	1	11	36	169	1,331	1,500	....	....	....	30	129	1,923	2,052	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,136
New Hampshire	1829	June 11	3	6	40	.....	372	1,460	24,247	25,707	....	....	....	150	1,451	1,601	....	....	....	....	118	1,474	1,592	....	....	23	.....	.....	.....	28,900
Massachusetts	1829	Dec. 11	7	16	67	1	611	2,479	47,148	49,627	3	2	33	157	1,252	1,409	....	4	12	51	228	3,047	3,275	....	....	37	.....	.....	.....	54,311
Vermont	1823	Mar. 20, 1824	4	10	35	.....	.....	1,330	21,790	23,120	....	....	....	123	1,302	1,425	....	....	....	22	83	953	1,036	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,581
Rhode Island	1829	Dec. 22	1	4	15	.....	108	491	8,104	8,595	....	....	5	23	304	327	....	....	....	8	36	484	520	....	....	3	12	195	207	9,649
Connecticut	1829	Dec. 26	3	6	25	25	260	979	16,286	17,265	5	....	21	118	722	840	1	6	....	40	203	2,333	2,536	....	....	23	61	1,075	1,136	21,777
New York	1828	Jan. 12, 1829	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152,633	....	....	....	.. ...	....	4,905	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	14,755	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172,293
New Jersey	1829	Dec. 2	4	13	49	105	437	1,681	31,983	33,664	4	8	33	137	1,617	1,754	....	....	....	32	89	1,836	1,925	....	....	24	81	1,747	1,828	39,171
Pennsylvania	1828	Feb. 20, 1829	16	32	142	78	319	.. ..	.....	162,512	....	....	40	.....	.....	2,047	....	....	....	46	.....	.....	3,068	....	....	168	.....	.....	10,114	177,741
Delaware (*a*)	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,451
Maryland	1829	Dec. 31	4	14	50	6	477	1,838	38,525	40,363	14	....	60	308	2,246	2,554	1	2	....	33	106	1,536	1,642	2	....	75	49	673	722	45,281
Virginia	1829	Nov. 20	5	22	132	.....	965	3,352	84,764	88,116	5	....	102	361	6,888	7,249	....	5	....	71	217	5,299	5,516	....	....	109	.....	.....	.....	100,881
North Carolina	1829	Dec. 1	8	18	93	186	740	2,453	56,939	59,392	3	6	13	62	447	509	....	1	2	7	26	216	242	....	....	33	.....	.....	.....	60,143
South Carolina	1826	Dec. 9	5	10	45	.....	491	1,915	32,226	34,141	5	....	28	136	1,256	1,392	....	1	....	19	50	846	896	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,429
Georgia	1826	May 17, 1827	7	15	58	.....	565	2,751	35,414	38,165	....	....	14	56	728	784	....	....	....	2	7	100	107	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,056
Alabama (*b*)	1827	Dec. 11	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,000
Louisiana	1827&28	Jan. 6, 1829	3	7	23	.....	166	541	11,423	11,964	....	....	11	32	271	303	....	....	1	3	10	170	180	....	....	6	.....	.....	.....	12,447
Mississippi (*c*)	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,291
Tennessee (*d*)	1823	Jan. 31, 1824	2	10	....	.....	.....	1,999	39,478	41,477	....	....	....	132	1,076	1,208	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,685
Kentucky	1829	Dec. 10	14	28	114	228	902	2,967	67,544	70,511	....	....	12	32	506	538	....	....	....	6	17	425	442	....	....	28	74	1,576	1,650	73,141
Ohio	1829	Dec. 30	14	48	161	31	1,395	4,351	90,381	94,732	....	....	....	411	3,842	4,253	....	....	....	....	110	1,800	1,910	....	....	.....	854	13,627	14,481	115,376
Indiana (*e*)	1828	Dec. 15	7	18	63	.....	430	1,647	27,795	29,442	....	....	19	73	843	916	....	....	....	10	38	456	494	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,852
Illinois	1822	.....	2	5	21	.....	127	650	7,660	8,310	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,310
Missouri (*f*)	1829	Dec. 30	....	....	....	.....	30	182	3,017	3,199	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	3,199
Michigan Territory	1822	Nov. 16	....	1	4	.....	22	80	1,311	1,391	....	....	1	2	12	14	....	....	....	2	6	92	98	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,503
Arkansas Territory (*g*)	1825	Dec. 16	....	....	9	.....	.....	145	1,740	1,885	....	....	....	12	131	143	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,028
Florida Territory (*h*)	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia (*i*)	1829	June	....	....	....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	3	.....	....	.....	....	....	5	.....	.....	.....	1,756
																														1,191,388

a No return since 1814.
b The adjutant general says: "No doubt the militia of this State is 30,000 strong, as no correct returns are received from the 3d, 4th, and 9th brigades, as well as some regiments in 2d division."
c No return since 1812.
d The governor reports several brigades not heard from.
e The adjutant general reports 12,000 deficient, which is included in the aggregate.
f The adjutant general reports the strength of two brigades, four brigades not heard from.
g The governor reports the 1st regiment infantry imperfect; the 2d only two companies returned; the 5th and 9th no returns received.
h No return.
i 2d brigade not heard from.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 1, 1830.

S. COOPER, *Acting Adjutant General.*

Abstract of the annual returns of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the militia of the United States.

States and Territories.	ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.																											
	Brass.							Iron.																				
	12-pounders.	6-pounders.	5-pounders.	4-pounders.	3-pounders.	2-pounders.	Pounders.	24-pounders.	18-pounders.	12-pounders.	9-pounders.	6-pounders.	5-pounders.	4-pounders.	3-pounders.	2-pounders.	Howitzers.	Swivels.	Cannon.	Sponges and rammers.	Ladles and worms.	Bricoles and drag ropes.	Trail handspikes.	Lead aprons.	Ammunition boxes.	Tumbrils, or powder carts	Sets of harness.	Rounds of shot and shells.	Pounds of cannon powder.
Maine	.....	16	.....	6	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	54	146	67	43	92	32	114	.....	.....
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	50	49	83	42	25	77	6	47	2,461	.....
Massachusetts	2	40	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	105	161	687	144	97	161	52	241	.....	.....
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ....
Connecticut	.....	16	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	76	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	117	81	256	71	76	87	2	50	8,510	.. ....
New York	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	58	110	.....	23	80	.....	43	.....	862
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	6	1	... .	.....	3	.....	33	.....	39	22	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.. ....
Pennsylvania	.....	12	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ....
Delaware*	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ....
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	37	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	42	200	84	34	34	.....	23	9,304	.. ....
Virginia	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....	28	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	14	9	.....	18	1	7	.....	... .
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	.....	4	1	18	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	28	13	24	20	4	36	.....	10	.....	.....
Georgia*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	48	12	.....	6	.....	18	.....	.....
Mississippi*	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.. ....
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	18	84	31	16	18	5	1	.....	26
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	37	12	3	9	3	5	10	10
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... ..	.....	.....
Michigan Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas Territory*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida Territory*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....	.....	. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... . ..	.....	....	.....	.....	.... ..	.....

* No returns of arms, &c., from these States.

NOTE.—This return of arms, &c , is taken from the returns corresponding in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia.

Abstract of the annual returns of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Cartridge-boxes and belts.	Bayonet scabbards and belts.	Brushes and picks.	Spare flints.	Ball cartridges.	Rifles.	Powder horns.	Pouches.	Loose balls.	Pounds of rifle powder.	Horsemen's pistols.	Swords.	Sword scabbards and belts.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Drums.	Fifes.	Bugles and trumpets.	Remarks.
Maine	17,901	17,801	18,992	17,996	17,982	37,678	302,271	897	636	634	12,963	199	1,159	1,573	1,419	18,481	57	546	410	49	
New Hampshire	20,272	20,069	16,323	15,121	15,352	39,131	4,000	564	372	428	14 boxes.	.....	2,268	2,273	2,261	15,551	29	599 5-6	363	37	
Massachusetts	20,486	20,561	21,401	20,578	21,835	66,193	248,897	2,775	2,062	2,131	28,632	682	1,308	2,555	2,556	19,995	116	536	386	117	
Vermont	15,986	15,081	17,696	11,910	15,438	23,110	.....	265	116	275	.....	.....	2,778	2,624	1,994	.....	13,508	422	469	7	
Rhode Island	4,974	4,923	4,925	4,923	5,125	11,578	.....	185	185	185	.....	.....	668	687	687	.....	.....	139	132	9	
Connecticut	20,031	19,970	14,851	15,101	12,352	108,126	215,253	811	587	327	16,716 lbs.	146½ lbs.	2,920	3,678	3,678	6,188	51	599	442	57	
New York	37,246	30,881	36,659	33,547	18,676	55,539	4,093	26,634	22,521	21,333	65,875	.....	.....	10,221	.....	1,400	34	3,280	2,306	559	
New Jersey	12,968	2,932	1,060	2,932	.....	.....	.....	764	117	94	.....	.....	654	2,339	2,339	.....	.....	387	349	51	
Pennsylvania	14,651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	569	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Exclusive of those in State arsenals.
Delaware*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maryland	14,864	5,013	11,050	3,749	577	6,770	29,014	1,733	1,071	1,875	11,658	160	391	1,243	950	2,454	2	130	94	20	
Virginia	30,788	30,571	1,638	107	.....	75	1,500	1,385	157	153	.....	.....	494	1,067	871	.....	3	245	246	14	
North Carolina	5,862	198	302	70	.....	.....	.....	12,259	15,181	.....	.....	.....	1,621	3,482	2,623	.....	.....	511	390	20	
South Carolina	14,037	1,908	3,946	1,701	1,311	15,881	1,430	7,706	.....	†7,762	43,458	2,902	694	1,776	1,723	7,160	80	201	230	44	
Georgia*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Alabama*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Louisiana	6,952	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mississippi*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tennessee	1,168	137	337	137	.....	.....	.....	12,533	11,031	.....	.....	.....	485	1,481	.....	.....	.....	314	293	28	
Kentucky	2,134	1,232	1,138	552	194	27,194	170	9,570	7,079	5,475	192,029	2,049	197	1,437	935	65	.....	217	180	35	
Ohio	17,380	5,151	2,392	1,358	901	2,186	941	14,968	7,018	6,199	13,374	581	2,913	4,371	4,244	154	104	905	767	128	
Indiana	849	650	524	421	.....	16,315	389	8,009	7,318	7,141	56,933	242	515	808	91	4	.....	228	206	15	
Illinois	236	194	155	19	60	2,805	102	1,150	1,152	1,151	8,847	693	94	46	46	1	.....	12	12	1	
Missouri	63	43	1	.....	13	2,237	.....	693	634	598	14,817	514½	.....	.....	49	1	.....	7	3	.....	
Michigan Territory	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	30	2	78	78	1,172	15	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Arkansas Territory*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Florida Territory*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
District of Columbia	177	177	177	185	.....	.....	.....	125	125	125	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	

* No returns of arms, &c., from these States.

† Horns included.

NOTE.—This return of arms, &c., is taken from the returns corresponding in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 1, 1830.

S. COOPER, *Acting Adjutant General.*

21ST CONGRESS.] No. 430. [1ST SESSION.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF MERGING THE MARINE CORPS INTO THE ARTILLERY OR INFANTRY OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 5, 1830.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom, among other parts of the President's message, was referred so much of it as related to the expediency "of merging the marine corps in the artillery or infantry of the army," reported:

That the anomalous character of the corps of marines, sometimes governed by the laws and regulations of the navy and sometimes by those of the army, would unavoidably lead to occasional embarrassments, unless their rights and duties were expressed with the utmost fulness and precision. According to existing usages, whenever a detachment of marines is on duty at a navy yard or any other naval station, its commander does not consider himself to be subject to the orders of the naval officer present, whatever may be his rank, because no law has declared that the command under such circumstances should devolve upon the officer of the navy. The naval officer, upon whom the responsibility rests, is thus unable to take those precautions which in his judgment are the most appropriate; and although it is probable that his views and those of the officer of marines would accord, or that the latter would comply with the instructions or requests of the former, yet ought not a matter of so much importance to be dependant upon coincidence of opinion or courtesy. It is believed that no military principles are better established than that priority of rank should be clearly defined, and that responsibility should be accompanied with command.

By law only one officer with the rank of a lieutenant colonel has been assigned to the marine corps, and yet, as has been brought to the view of this House in the President's message, besides its lieutenant colonel commandant, there are attached to it five brevet lieutenant colonels, who receive the full pay and emoluments of their brevet rank.

To remedy the defects in the regulation and organization of the marine corps which have been noticed, and also some others of minor consequence, the committee are of opinion that it would be expedient to pass the bill which they now report.

21ST CONGRESS.] No. 431. [1ST SESSION.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF DISCONTINUING THE USE OF WHISKEY IN THE ARMY RATION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 8, 1830.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of this House, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of inducing the soldiers of the army of the United States to discontinue the use of whiskey, reported:

That, in their opinion, the use of whiskey is not, under any circumstances, essential to the health of the soldier; and although the gill which is given with his daily ration might not be prejudicial, yet experience demonstrates that the habitual consumption of ardent spirits, even in moderate quantities, creates a desire for more, and gradually leads to the grossest excess. It is believed that drunkenness operates more extensively than all other causes combined in producing insubordination, desertion, disease, and death, among our troops. Could their passion for stimulants be suppressed, their moral, intellectual, and physical condition would be incalculably improved, and a better class of our citizens would be induced to enter into the army. Deeply sensible as the committee are of the miseries which are introduced by intemperance, they are, nevertheless, averse to recommending the interdiction of ardent spirits to the soldiers now in the service. It might perhaps be regarded as a violation of its contract on the part of the government to deprive the soldier of an allowance which, upon his enlistment, it was stipulated that he should receive; and a spirit of opposition might thus be provoked against any regulation, however salutary, when abstractedly regarded. Besides, little reliance is to be placed upon the efficacy of any sudden exercise of authority in subduing propensities long inherent in the system. Reformation, to be permanent, must commence with the delinquent; mere legislation is comparatively powerless. When the drunkard rouses himself to a temporary effort of sobriety, he is strongly excited to perseverance by the beneficial results upon his health and spirits, and the observation, which cannot escape him, of the superior estimation among their comrades which is enjoyed by the temperate. Should these feelings be lasting, the habits of the individual would be changed and his example would encourage imitation. If to this moral influence some inducement contributing to the comfort or increasing the pecuniary means of the soldier were added, by thus calling into action self-esteem and interest, a degrading and baleful practice might doubtless be greatly diminished should it not be altogether eradicated.

Under existing regulations, sutlers, with the permission of the commanding officers of the posts or garrisons, may sell spirits. This permission ought in no case to be granted. It is never necessary, and it affords a facility to the gratification of a morbid appetite, injurious to the health and destructive of the usefulness of a soldier.

In conformity with the foregoing views, the committee would suggest that the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in lieu of their rations of whiskey, should, with their acquiescence, be allowed a

certain quantity of coffee and brown sugar, or the value of whiskey in money, estimating it at two cents the gill, the pecuniary compensation to be credited to them monthly, provided they have been sober during that period, and to be received by them when they are regularly paid.

Should all the non-commissioned officers and soldiers accept either the coffee and sugar, or the pecuniary compensation for whiskey which has been specified, it is ascertained that the expenditures upon the army would thereby be increased by $21,900. A much greater sum than this would doubtless be saved by the diminution in the number of deserters, which would exonerate the government from the expenses attendant upon their apprehension and of courts-martial necessary for their trial.

To accomplish the objects recommended by the committee, they beg leave to submit the bill which accompanies this report.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, February* 2, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the first instant, requesting me "to inform the military committee how much, upon an average, a gill of whiskey costs to the government, and what would be the price per day of an adequate allowance of coffee and sugar." And in reply have to state that the average cost of a gill of whiskey, at all the military posts in the United States, including the necessary wastage thereon, is one cent. And from the best information attainable, it is my opinion that the cost of sugar and coffee to each man per day would be two cents; making an annual increase of $21,900 in the cost of subsisting 6,000 men. The average cost of the whiskey is obtained from existing contracts on file in this office, and my opinion as to the probable cost of coffee and sugar is derived from the fact that a mess of six or eight men, orderlies attached to the military offices here, have expended fifty cents each per month in the purchase of sugar and coffee; to this should be added the cost of transportation to distant posts, and wastage, which it is presumed will bring it to two cents per man per day.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Hon. WM. DRAYTON, *Chairman of the Military Committee, H. R.*

21ST CONGRESS.] No 432. [1ST SESSION.

ON A CLAIM FOR THE REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES INCURRED IN OBEYING THE ORDER OF A SUPERIOR OFFICER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 8, 1830.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Major M. M. Payne, reported:

That the memorialist, whilst in the command of a detachment of United States troops at Amelia island, East Florida, received an order from Major General Gaines, in the year 1819, to take possession of all slaves landed on the coast of Florida contiguous to the State of Georgia, when just grounds existed for suspecting that it was intended to introduce them into Georgia. Major Payne having received information from a respectable source that several convict slaves from Jamaica had been landed near the mouth of St. John's river, East Florida, and that it was intended to convey them into Georgia for sale, in conformity with the orders which he had received, caused ten of them to be seized and brought to Amelia island. Whilst Major Payne was on a temporary tour of duty at Charleston, South Carolina, in the year 1820, he was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer the suit of one Robert Robinson, the claimant of these negroes, in consequence of which the memorialist was compelled to attend the courts in Charleston twice a year in 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, and 1826. In travelling so often from a distant post in Florida to attend to the management of his cause, the memorialist was necessarily exposed to much inconvenience and subjected to considerable expense; he therefore prays, as the suit against him, after two trials, has ultimately terminated in his favor, and as his conduct has been directed by a sense of duty and a strict obedience to orders given to him by his superior officer, that he may be reimbursed the money which he has expended in travelling, board, and lodging, and the amount of the fees to two lawyers whom he retained as his counsel.

From papers accompanying Major Payne's memorial the facts which have been detailed having been clearly substantiated, he would be entitled to the reimbursement which he asks for. Were there any doubts upon this subject, they would be completely removed by a recurrence to the peculiar circumstances under which Major Payne acted, which sufficiently appear by the following extract from the decision of the presiding judge in the court of appeals in South Carolina: "It is difficult to imagine a case which could present a stronger claim to the protection of the sovereign power than the one now before the court. A foreigner (Robert Robinson) gets into the country with a cargo of convicts, under pretence of settling there. He sells his cargo, in opposition to the known laws and policy of the province, as well as of the United States. The convicts, as he must have expected, raise the standard of insurrection, alike dangerous to Florida and Georgia. They arm themselves, steal, rob, and threaten the destruction of the weak and defenceless, and then he (Robinson) complains that the power in the exercise of sovereignty interfered to prevent the consummation of mischief against which humanity alone afforded a sufficient authority to act, and which interference the laws of nature and nations imperatively demanded. I can see no ground upon which the plaintiff can recover. The interference on the part of the defendant (Major Payne) was authorized by the government. No more force was used than was sufficient to quell the insurrection, and their detention lasted no longer than the government supposed necessary to the occasion."

The committee submit a bill for the relief of the memorialist.

21st Congress.] No. 433. [1st Session.

PROTECTION OF THE TRADE BETWEEN MISSOURI AND SANTA FÉ, IN NEW MEXICO.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 8, 1830.

To the Senate of the United States:

I herewith communicate to the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War, with the papers which accompany it, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 2d of February, requesting "so much of a report received from the officer of the United States army who had command of the detachment for the protection of the caravan of traders to Santa Fé, of New Mexico, during the last summer, as may be proper to be made public and material to be known, in devising further means for the security of the inland trade between Missouri and Mexico."

ANDREW JACKSON.

February 5, 1830.

Department of War, *February* 5, 1830.

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 2d of February, asking from the President such information relative to the caravan of traders to Santa Fé as he may consider proper to be made public, I have the honor to communicate to you a copy of the official report of Major Riley, who was in command of that detachment. Also the substance of a correspondence with the Spanish officer, Joseph Anthony Viscarra, on the subject of that trade, and on the importance and necessity of protecting it.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

The President *of the United States.*

No. 1. A letter from Joseph Anthony Chaves, civil chief the Territory of New Mexico, to citizen B. Riley, major in the United States army, acknowledging the receipt of his two letters of the 10th of July, 1829, favored by Mr. Charles Bent, and recommending to his particular attention citizen Joseph Anthony Viscarra, adjutant general and commandant, who undertakes the command of the auxiliary expedition, for the departure from that Territory, under his command, of the citizens, merchants of North America, and his secretary and actual deputy, who accompanies said Viscarra.

No. 2. A letter from Joseph Anthony Viscarra, stating that experience has taught him that unless there be a perfect understanding between the United States and his government to protect their commerce, that it will not be safe for any merchant to undertake any kind of traffic; he therefore requests to urge with the Congress of the United States the importance of such an understanding, and engages to do his best, on his return to the capital of New Mexico, to do the same.

No. 3. Joseph Anthony Viscarra's statement of the number of men, &c., with whom he arrived at Rio Napeste, amounting to 285.

Report of four companies of the sixth regiment of the United States infantry, which left Jefferson Barracks on the 5th of May, 1829, *under the command of Brevet Major Riley, of the United States army, for the protection of the trade of Santa Fé.*

Cantonment Leavenworth, *November* 22, 1829.

Sir: I have the honor to report my arrival here with the United States troops I have the honor to command, on the 8th of this month, all well and in good spirits, but rather thinly clad for the season. The command left this place on the 3d of June, and the opposite side of the river on the 4th. The reason for my crossing the river and going on the other side I have already stated in my communications to the department—that is, from all the information I could get, that it was the best side; but on my return I found that the people had given me wrong information of the road. However, we had little or no trouble, except with the oxen, they being of different ages, some old and some young, and not used to be put together, and the teamsters not accustomed to drive them. All these things combined troubled us a little; but after five or six days we had no trouble. Nothing occurred worthy of notice until the 11th, when a cart, which had been purchased by the assistant quartermaster, Lee, broke down, and on examining it we found that the inside of the hubs was entirely decayed, and that the boxes had become so loose that it could not be repaired on the prairie. I directed my assistant quartermaster, Lieutenant Brooke, to have it left behind, rather than lose time by calling a board or trying to repair it. On the same day we fell in with the company of traders, at a place called Round Grove, consisting of about 79 men and 38 wagons, which we took under our protection, and on the 12th left the Grove.—(Please to see, per journal, the arrivals, and departures, and progress of each day.)

On the 20th we left Council Grove. After going some miles we found a piece of bark stuck up in the road, that had written on it, "The Kansas have been attacked a few days since by the Pawnee Picks, and one of them has been killed." We saw several of their camps as we passed along, but after this we saw but one, which we took to be the camp of some other nation of Indians, and concluded that they had gone back; but on our return we learned that they had pushed ahead and waited for me at Cow Creek, the place where we saw the last Indian camp, where they had stayed two or three days, and then, being out

of provisions, had crossed the Arkansas lower down than where we struck it, and had gone low down on the Semirone, so that we missed them altogether.

I had followed your instructions inviting the Kansas, Ioways, and Shawnese, to accompany the expedition without pay or rations, but to have my protection on their hunts, but received no answer from either of them; if I had, I should have sent a runner ahead to inform them that my command was at hand. In a few days after that we lost six horses belonging to individuals, and some of the traders reported that they had seen signs of Indians, which determined me to abandon the idea of sending an express after we should have left Turkey creek, which you will see was for the good of the service.

On the 9th of July we arrived at Chanteau's island, where the traders determined to cross the river. The next day I received the enclosed communications, marked A and B. The next day, the 11th, I delivered to them the enclosed copy of a letter to the governor of Santa Fé, marked C, and received the enclosed communication, marked D. The communication marked D I thought was requisite, in order that I should know where and when they were to meet us. They crossed the river on the 10th, and on the 11th I went across to see them, and at about one o'clock they started.

I had given them my views and advice of the manner they should proceed, and they promised to adhere to it, but it was soon forgotten. I told them they must stick together, and not leave their wagons more than one hundred yards, without they sent out a party to hunt, but it had no effect: for at about half-past six of the same evening an express arrived from them, stating that Mr. Lamme, a merchant from Liberty, was killed, and they were only six miles off, and the Indians were all around them, and if I did not go to their assistance that they expected to be all killed and scalped. I could not hesitate, but struck my tents immediately and commenced crossing; but, unfortunately for my oxen, the river had risen about two feet during the day, so that we had some difficulty in getting across, but eventually succeeded. I reached them with the first division, composed of companies A and B, with the six-pounder and ammunition wagon, at about eleven o'clock at night, and the second division, under the command of Captain Wickliffe, in about an hour after, with companies F and H, and the rest of the baggage and wagons. We found them in a very dangerous situation, surrounded by very high sand hills, with deep ravines running in every direction; so that, I think, if they had been attacked by any other enemy but the Indians of that country they must have been all killed and scalped; but fortunately for them, in the midst of misfortune, the Indians run off after having killed and scalped Mr. Lamme. As soon as I arrived I selected the best position I could, and remained under arms all night, but saw no Indians.

At reveille some of the traders gave an alarm, and said they saw the Indians in great numbers, but we could see nothing of them. They expressed a wish that I would go further with them. I consented to travel with them two days, or until they should reach the Semirone; they appeared to be very well satisfied, and after burying Mr. Lamme, about ten o'clock a. m. we took up our line of march. The next day, the 13th, we reached a little creek, where there was good grass and water, which was very fortunate for us, for thirteen yokes of oxen had given out on that day. We rested on the 14th, and the traders stayed with us, when in the evening I received the enclosed communication, marked E, and I herewith enclose a copy of my answer to all their communications. We parted on the next day and I arrived at Chanteau's island on the 16th, after a fatiguing march of five days since we left the river. We encamped on the Mexican side for six or eight days, during which time we found it necessary to have the oxen unyoked and herded in good grass. We re-crossed at the expiration of the time above named and encamped a little above, opposite Chanteau's island. The position was as good as we could get at that point. The wood above was a little too near, but we had to encamp there for the purpose of giving our cattle a chance of gaining strength and spirits, there being good grass and wood there. We remained quiet until the 31st of July, when four discharged soldiers, Simmons, Fry, Colvin, and Gordon, started for the settlements. They had, a few days previous, asked my advice about going in. I told them that they ought not to think of such a thing, for that I had given up sending expresses, and that was a proof of the danger, but added that they were citizens, and to do as they pleased; but if they wished to stay they should have something to eat. All this had no effect; they wanted to go.

I wrote to the department and told you everything, and added at the bottom that it was very doubtful if you ever got the letter. At night of that day three of them only got back to camp, and I think it very doubtful, if it had not been for a hunting party under the command of Lieutenant Searight, whether any of them would have got back or not. They stated that they had not gone more than eight or ten miles when they discovered about thirty Indians riding across the river. They landed and soon galloped up to them, when one of the men made a sign of peace, which they returned, and the parties shook hands. Then the Indians made signs for them to go across the river, which they declined, and started on their journey, the Indians still making signs for them to cross the river. George Gordon looked back and said they were all friends, and that he would go and shake hands with them again; the others told him not, but in the act of shaking hands with them a second time he was killed by another Indian with a gun. The other three immediately took off their packs and prepared to defend themselves. The Indians began to ride round and cut capers on their horses; the three men fired one at a time at them, and retreated towards my camp, and met Lieutenant Searight's party. They said they killed one of the Indians.

The next day, 1st August, I sent Captain Wickliffe, with about forty or fifty men, and one of the discharged men, in search of the body of Gordon, and he returned in the evening without effecting his object. The man that went with him was so alarmed that he could not find the place. On the 3d, in the morning, I determined to make another search, and if possible to find and bury the bones of the man who had been killed. Accordingly, I ordered Lieutenant Isard, acting adjutant, to take charge of a party of forty men, and the two other discharged men, to proceed, search for, and bury the bones if he could find them. Whilst he was absent with his company, between one and two o'clock, p. m., the Indians made a desperate charge on horseback on our cattle and their guard, which was about four or five hundred yards from our camp. It was a perfect level; there was nothing to obstruct the advance of anything, or prevent us from seeing at the first onset. I immediately ordered light company B, that was armed with rifles and commanded by Captain Pentland, to advance and skirmish with the enemy until I could form the line, thinking at the time that they intended a general attack. Lieutenant Cooke, with his guard, was also ordered to that point, for the cattle guard was in great danger; but the promptness of the movement checked the charge of the enemy. They had, however, wounded Samuel Arrison, a private of grenadier company A, 6th regiment. He was brought in by some of light company B, and died of his wounds a few hours after. These wounds were nine in number. In the meantime I had formed company H, commanded by Lieutenant Waters, and company F, commanded by Captain Wickliffe, and marched them forward at double quick time towards the thickest of the enemy; and when about one hundred and fifty yards fired a volley. At that moment I discovered that the Indians were

around my camp. Lieutenant Searight was playing away with the six-pounder with good effect, and changing his position as circumstances required. I gave the command of the two companies to Captain Wickliffe, and went to the right flank, where I directed grenadier company A, commanded by Lieutenant Van Swearingen, to protect it, which was promptly executed. In the meantime, Captain Wickliffe, with great presence of mind, had crossed his company to the island to protect the rear, and opened a fire on the enemy. The Indians, seeing that we were well guarded on every side, began to gallop around and to move off. Our cattle and horses had taken fright at the first onset, but a great part of them had been stopped by the company in the rear. On the right flank there were about twenty, and very few Indians about them. I thought probably they might be saved. I directed Lieutenant Van Swearingen with his company to advance, and if possible to recover them; after he had got some distance from camp, and knowing that he had a good bugler with him, I ordered my bugler to sound double quick; he did, and Lieutenant Van Swearingen's bugler mistook the call, and the company returned without the cattle. By this time the enemy was retiring after a loss of eight killed and one wounded. Our loss, one man wounded, who died in a few hours after, fifty-four oxen, ten public horses, ten private horses, and a few public mules. Think what our feelings must have been to see them going off with our cattle and horses, when, if we had been mounted, we could have beaten them to pieces; but we were obliged to content ourselves with whipping them from our camp. We did not get any of the killed or wounded, but we saw the next day where they had dragged them off. They have said since that our fire from the big gun killed five or six. Lieutenant Brooke, my assistant quartermaster and commissary, seeing that there was very little to do in the staff, shouldered his rifle, marched out with the companies, and fought with them. The pitching of our tents was according to regulations, so that they formed a square. The cannon was in front of company A, on the right flank; company F, in the rear; companies B and H on the left flank. Lieutenant Brooke very promptly marched his guard to its proper place in front, after he, with his guard, had assisted in charging the first onset of the enemy. I have never seen officers and men more anxious to have a good fight. Every officer appeared to vie with each other who should do most for his country. After all was over I had the men formed and gave them an extra gill, and signified my satisfaction at their conduct. The Indians were about three hundred strong, well mounted, and with guns, bows, and spears; and our force about one hundred and thirty or forty. Lieutenant Izard being absent with his command, about forty men. The nation or nations we could not tell, but I have reason to believe that there was a part of the Camanchies, Arapahoes, and Hiaways, as one of my men's tin pans was found with some of these three nations that attacked the traders on their return, as also King's powder horn, that was recognized by some of my men when they showed things they had taken from the men killed in battle. We moved down the river in three or four days after this affair. On the 10th Corporal Astor came to us and informed us that he and Nation had been sent with an express, and that on the 23d July they were attacked by about fifteen Indians, who succeeded in getting the mail and horses and wounding them both, Nation dangerously, by a spear in the breast, and him slightly in the wrist by an arrow. He reported that Nation then laid sick with his wound, about ten miles off, and that he had been wandering about since the attack of the 23d in hopes of finding us. He also stated that they had fed on snakes and frogs a great part of the time. He says that somewhere about the Council Grove they saw some Indians who showed them something of hostility, but did not attack them. I immediately ordered a command of forty men, and Lieutenant Van Swearingen to command them, and to take a cart and bring in Nation. He returned at about nine or ten o'clock at night with him; he was very low; he reports that his joy, at seeing the party, was beyond expression; he shed tears, and tried to make a noise, but was unable in consequence of his weakness. The next day, 11th August, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, we saw some Indians about two miles and a half from the camp, walking in and out of a ravine; and, after a little, saw some leading horses. They would sometimes come up the river and then go down again. It was evident that they wanted to decoy us from our camp. I had sent three or four men across the river, a little above our camp, to lay under the bank, about four or five hundred yards, for the purpose of killing buffalo, which I had done every day since we had been at this camp with a great deal of success. On the appearance of the Indians I had the recall sounded, and they returned and reported that they had killed three buffaloes. The Indians having disappeared, about one or two o'clock, I directed a party of sixteen men, an officer, and a non-commissioned officer to be detailed, and to take with them a wagon and team and bring in the buffaloes that had been killed. Shortly after Captain Pentland reported to me that he had been detailed to go on the command; I directed him to take bugler King, of company A with him to show him where the buffaloes laid, as he was one of the party which assisted in killing them; which, with the teamster, made the party twenty in number. I gave him instructions, stating that he had seen the Indians in the morning, and that he must keep his party together and not be dispersed; that in case he was attacked he must fight the enemy, and that I should support him in a very short time; but added again, "keep your party on the alert;" but, instead of that, as soon as he had crossed the river, King saw a buffalo crossing to the river, and obtained Captain Pentland's permission to leave the party and try to get a shot at him. In the meantime our camp was attacked by about one hundred and fifty Indians. I had the command turned out and formed as before, of one company on each side of the square. They did not, however, come within musket shot.

Lieutenant Searight had commenced a fire with the 6-pounder with some effect. I had told Captain Wickliffe that if he heard a fire on the other side of the river he, with his company, must move to support Captain Pentland. The enemy having gathered to the left flank of the C. P. was moved to that point. Captain Wickliffe marched in the direction of Captain Pentland's party. When he approached the river he discovered the party had crossed to a sand bank near the side of the river, and understood by one of the party that belonged to the company that King had been killed. On my hearing that King was killed, and that Captain Pentland had retreated across the river, I despatched my adjutant, Lieutenant Izard, to direct Captain Wickliffe to cross the river and secure the body, thinking that they had in the skirmish no time to take his scalp, and also directed Captain Pentland, with his party, to support him. As Captain Wickliffe crossed the river he was fired at by about fifteen or twenty Indians, and he returned the fire from his company. He then saw the wagon and team running down the river. He directed Captain Pentland to recover the body of King and he would with his company recover his wagon and team, after exchanging several fires with the enemy. In the meantime Captain Pentland had recovered the body and brought it into camp. On the first fire of Captain Wickliffe, I directed company B, under the command of Lieutenant Sevier, (his captain being on detached service and his lieutenants on guard,) to support Captain Wickliffe, which he did, and reached the point of support in about four or five minutes. Captain Wickliffee seeing that the enemy had dispersed, had the buffaloes cut up and brought into camp.

It is said by the men, and I believe, that there was not more than fifteen or twenty Indians on that side of the river, and as soon as they were discovered in pursuit Captain Pentland ordered his party to retreat. There are two instances in this report in support of my opinion, that in the case of discharged soldiers, when four were attacked by thirty, and they got off safe, after they showed resistance, and the case of Arter Nation, two attacked by fifteen, and when a show of resistance was made they went off. The way Nation was killed was in shaking hands with them, and in the act of giving tobacco. I am thus particular to show the government that I have done the best in my power, and that my arrangements in this case were as good as they could be, but unfortunately they were not carried into effect as they will be seen in the report. The loss on both sides was equal in number. Mathew King, a bugler in grenadier company A, 6th regiment; one Indian killed by the 6-pounder under the direction of Lieutenant Searight.

After the enemy had dispersed I directed Captain Pentland to hand in a written report; he did, and I have the honor to enclose it, marked K. He says he was attacked. I venture to assert that he was not fired on by the enemy, neither did he fire at them; then how could it be called an attack. They killed King about two or three hundred yards from the party, it is said. He says in his report that there were forty-six or fifty Indians. Admit there were—in the name of God, cannot twenty Americans whip fifty Indians? I answer yes, that they can whip one hundred such as we came in contact with in that country.

After this we kept moving every day to get grass and to find buffalo, which we had the good fortune to find plenty to have supplied five hundred men. It was not fat, but our men fattened on it. They had as much as they could eat the whole time, and half ration of flour and salt. Nothing of moment occurred from the 11th of August until the 11th of October, except the death of Nation, which took place a few days after he arrived. The last of September and first of October we were engaged in overhauling our wagons and carts. By a board of officers they have condemned five wagons and three carts, which they say are entirely unfit for service. There being no purchasers, according to the regulations, I ordered them to be burned, and the iron cached in a safe place, which was done. You will see by the enclosed, marked D, that we meant to wait until the 10th of October, but we staid a day longer, and did not move until the 11th. Early in the morning of the 11th, the moment this transportation having been put in as good order as it could be in at that place, with fifteen days' full rations of pork, beans, salt, vinegar, soap, candles, and about twenty-eight days' of flour and bread, with about thirty-two —— of dried buffalo meat, which I had ordered the company to save during the time we were lying still. On my arrival at Chauteau's island, on the 9th of July, I had directed the company to lay by fifteen days' full rations, in order that, if at any time we were obliged to abandon the expedition, we should have plenty to eat. Shortly after our departure on the 11th we received an express from the traders, stating that they were only one day's march from us, and they had a Spanish escort with them, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Viscarra. I ordered a halt, pitched my tents, and waited for their arrival, which was on the next day, the 12th. When the colonel got nearly across the river, I had my line formed parallel to it, and received him with presented arms. I had sent my adjutant, on his landing, to escort him down to the line. After he had passed I dismissed the battalion, and received and welcomed him to the territory of the United States, and invited him and the secretary of state of Santa Fé to my tent, where we exchanged civilities, and he left us awhile to see the pitching of his camp. That evening he visited some of the officers, and appeared to be pleased. The next day I had a short battalion drill, and after a company of light infantry drill. I was very anxious to show the character of the American troops, and, from his and the secretary's appearance, I succeeded. In the evening he had his troops formed, and invited me and my officers to accompany him. He took us down the line, they at present arms, and fired several times with a brass 4-pounder which he had. After that we went with him to his marquee, and partook of an excellent cup of chocolate and other refreshments. During that day I had shown him everything about my camp. He was particularly pleased with the cannon, the carriage, and implements, which were entirely different from his. He looked at it several times. He said he was very sorry that we did not come into Santa Fé. The secretary handed me the enclosed document (G) from the governor, in answer to mine of the 10th of July. The other that he alludes to was a letter of introduction to him by Mr. Bent. The documents marked H, P, T are the returns and statements of his force, and of the caravan which he had under his command. The next morning (13th) we parted, he for Santa Fé, and I for this place, not without mutual professions of friendship, and hopes of seeing each other in the Spanish country next year. The caravan I received from the detachment amounted to about two hundred thousand dollars worth, probably of different kinds. One Spanish family, eight or ten other Spaniards, who were punished by their laws for having been born in old Spain, all of which, in my humble opinion, would have been destroyed and the people killed if it had not been for the Mexican escort. They were attacked, as it was, near the Semirone spring on their return, but the colonel, with his troops and Indians, beat them off. He lost one captain and two privates killed of his command. The traders say that they killed eight Indians; but there are several stories about it. It is hard to know which to believe, but it is certain that they killed some. We travelled on with them under our protection until we parted, which was at the Little Arkansas. On the fifth or sixth day after we started our oxen began to fail, and we were obliged to leave some on the road almost every day until we got in. I cannot account for it, unless it was that hard night's drive across the Arkansas, or after the attack of the 3d of August, for we had to keep them yoked and tied to the wagon wheels every night until our return; and another thing is, that we had to diminish the extent of range from necessity. In fact, it was impossible to protect them any distance from camp. We only got in with twenty-four yokes, and the most of them could not have drawn another day. One strong ground for the above reasons being correct is, that I let Mr. Bent have a yoke on the 10th of July, (that was not in those hard times,) and he writes in that he went through to Santa Fé better than the mules; and he had sent them back to me in good order, but they were stolen or strayed in the mountains. I let Mr. Bent have them to try whether oxen in future, if we could get them, would answer, they are so much cheaper. One team of three yokes of oxen will not cost more than two mules. On the 8th of November, at night, got to the end of our journey at Cantonment Leavenworth.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and esteem, your obedient humble servant,

B. RILEY, *Major United States Army, commanding.*

Brigadier General LEAVENWORTH.

21ST CONGRESS.] No. 434. [1ST SESSION.

APPLICATION OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, FOR AID TO ESTABLISH A PUBLIC HOSPITAL FOR SICK AND DISABLED SOLDIERS, AND OTHERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 11, 1830.

To the Congress of the United States:

The mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, most respectfully represent: That this city contains about *five thousand* inhabitants, and has but recently risen from the condition of a frontier village to that of a flourishing commercial town—the emporium of two States, and the *entrepot* of all the trade of the Upper Missouri and Mississippi. It is now in the act of change and of improvement; and its citizens (though in general industrious, prosperous, and comfortable,) are now necessarily burdened with great expenses, incurred as much for posterity as for themselves; the erection of the necessary public buildings, the graduation and pavement of the streets, and the construction of walls and embankments of the river. These are necessary works, and are sufficient to exhaust the revenue of so young a city, whose inhabitants are rather in a state of preparation than enjoyment. And hence other institutions, hardly less necessary, have been either wholly neglected, or attempted with insufficient means, and consequently have produced unsatisfactory results. Among these the most prominent and necessary is a public hospital for the sick and disabled.

Your petitioners take pleasure and pride in declaring that here there is no such class as in other countries is called *the poor*. Among the fixed inhabitants none are paupers but the blind, the crippled, and the insane; and for these ample provision is made by the laws of the State. But such is the local position of St. Louis, and such the circumstances of its present condition, that a public hospital, for the reception and cure of unfortunate strangers, is indispensable. In advancing to the northwestern frontier, St. Louis is the last considerable town; and hence it becomes the rendezvous of all who seek their fortunes in that direction. The public lead mines attract some; the fur trade others; and not a few, driven from their native homes by imprudence or misfortune, with the vague hope of rising with a new country, find themselves with minds enervated by disappointment, and constitutions broken by disease, thrown upon the bounty of strangers. The constant passage of steamboats from the Ohio and Lower Mississippi affords temptation to removal, and the means of transportation, to persons of the most indigent circumstances and unsettled habits; and many avail themselves of the means. But the army of the United States is the most fruitful source of the evil; to redress which, your petitioners now pray the bounty of Congress.

Jefferson barracks, the largest military post in the Union, is within ten miles of, and all the posts on the Upper Missouri and Mississippi are in direct connexion with St. Louis. The soldiers discharged from those garrisons are thrown upon society, without regular employment or industrious habits; many of them disabled by wounds received, or diseases contracted, in the public service; and perhaps a still greater number are driven to a premature old age and decrepitude, brought on by intemperance and debauchery. These unfortunates *cannot* be allowed to perish in our streets with sickness and want; and they *ought not* to be left to private charity.

Therefore, your petitioners most respectfully pray that an adequate sum of money may be granted them to be applied, in aid of their own means, to the erection and support of a public hospital in or near the city of St. Louis.

JOS. C. LAVEILLE, *President Board of Aldermen City of St. Louis.*
DANIEL D. PAGE, *Mayor.*

Attest:

J. A. WHERRY, *Register.*

21ST CONGRESS.] No. 435. [1ST SESSION.

ON A CLAIM FOR PAY FOR SERVICES AS A SPY IN THE WAR OF 1812.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 12, 1830.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of David Kilbourn, reported:

That the petitioner sets forth that he is a native citizen of the United States, within which he remained until after the termination of the revolutionary war, when he removed into Upper Canada; that although residing in that province his attachment to his country was undiminished, and he was always desirous of promoting its interests; that in the year 1813, at the solicitation and by the authority of General Wilkinson, then commanding officer of the American army upon the northern frontier, he engaged to examine secretly the British posts in Canada, to procure accurate information of their numbers and position, and to communicate the result to the American commander; that he executed this commission to the entire satisfaction of General Wilkinson, by whose agent he was promised ample compensation for his services, and indemnity against any loss which he might suffer for having undertaken them; that the enemy, having been informed of the petitioner's employment and acts, apprehended him, confined him

in prison, treated him harshly, and purposed putting him to death, when he made his escape; that he was again taken, again subjected to similar ill treatment, and again threatened with death, which would inevitably have been his portion had he not a second time effected his escape; that after his escape he repaired to General Wilkinson's camp at the French Mills, who renewed to him his former promises, furnished him with money to defray his expenses to Sackett's Harbor, and recommended him to the quartermaster at that post, who employed the petitioner in his office; that from ill health he was obliged to relinquish this situation; since when he has resided in the State of New York, where he is now living under the complicated burdens of old age, infirmity, and indigence; and that since his compulsory abandonment of Canada his property there, which he valued at ten thousand dollars, has been confiscated, and its proceeds paid into the provincial treasury. Under these circumstances, he prays that he may be compensated for his services, and indemnified for the loss of his property.

That such services as were performed by the petitioner would, if discovered, expose him to the penalty of death, no other testimony is requisite to establish than the universal and well known practice of nations in similar cases; that he did perform these services faithfully, and that they were highly useful and important, is proved most fully and satisfactorily; and that justice and policy would dictate that he should be liberally remunerated for them is unquestionable. It must be recollected that the petitioner was not a traitor to his country when he penetrated into the British encampments, but an American citizen. Had he been a traitor, whatever odium might have been attached to his conduct, our government would have been bound to reward his treason. The committee feel no hestation in awarding to him what they consider to be a compensation for his services and the personal perils to which they exposed him, and for that purpose they report a bill. They entertain as little doubt as to the justice and policy of indemnifying the petitioner for any property which he lost by the execution of his dangerous commission; but as the testimony submitted to them is defective, both as to the value of the property which he alleges to have been confiscated, and its confiscation, they recommend that no further allowance be made to him until he produces stronger evidence to substantiate these facts than the committee have been furnished with.

21st Congress.] **No. 436.** [1st Session.

ON THE CLAIM OF THE WIDOW OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY (WHO WAS MURDERED FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTY) FOR PECUNIARY AID FROM THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 19, 1830.

Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Matilda B. Dunn, reported:

That the petitioner is the widow of Thomas B. Dunn, late superintendent of the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, who was recently killed by a person formerly a workman at that establishment, whom the superintendent had refused to continue in his employment. The petitioner represents that her husband died in narrow circumstances, (a fact which was sufficiently proved;) she therefore prays that Congress will grant her a sum of money to aid her in the support of herself and her family, consisting of two small children,

The committee being of opinion that the application of the petitioner could not be granted without the exercise of a power which the Constitution has not vested in Congress, therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw her petition and documents.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The petition of Matilda B. Dunn respectfully showeth: That some time during the last summer her husband, the late Thomas B. Dunn, was appointed superintendent of the United States armory at Harper's Ferry; that he was engaged in the discharge of the duties of his station until Friday, the 29th day of January, when he was assaulted in his office and murdered.

Your petitioner is convinced, from her knowledge of her husband's concerns, that he has left your petitioner and her two fatherless children in very humble circumstances in life.

Your petitioner does not hesitate to affirm that her husband was, during his continuance in office, faithful in the discharge of his duties to his country. From these considerations, your petitioner hopes that her situation will claim the favorable attention of Congress.

MATILDA B. DUNN.

Harper's Ferry, *Jefferson county, Va., February* 8, 1830.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of Jefferson county and State of Virginia, respectfully represent: That they have been for some time past acquainted with the late Colonel Thomas B. Dunn, superintendent of the United States armory at Harper's Ferry; they state that he was cruelly murdered on Friday, the 29th day

of January last, while sitting in his office. A number of us, whose names are hereto annexed, were witnesses to some of the circumstances attending the bloody transaction. They can state with the utmost truth that, so far as they have been enabled to judge, Colonel Dunn was a truly faithful public servant, and in private life a most estimable man. By the death of Colonel Dunn the general government has been deprived of a truly valuable officer, and society of one of its most useful members. So far as the undersigned are capable of judging, (and many of us are more or less acquainted with his circumstances in life,) they feel warranted in stating that Colonel Dunn has left his bereaved family without the means necessary to render them comfortable in life. Mrs. Dunn, an amiable and much respected female, is in a languishing condition. She is the mother of two amiable and lovely children. From the considerations above mentioned, the undersigned sincerely hope that the bereaved and agonized family of Colonel Dunn will claim the favorable attention of Congress, and the undersigned, as in duty bound, will every pray, &c.

THE COMMONWEALTH vs. EBENEZER COX.—*Charge of murder.*

JEFFERSON COUNTY, *ss:*

FEBRUARY 15, 1830.

The following is a copy of the depositions in the above case, viz:

Armstead Beckham, being sworn, deposeth and saith that on the day which Colonel Dunn was murdered he had business with Major Stephenson in "*the upper office;*" that whilst in said office with said Stephenson he heard some one enter "*the lower office,*" presumed by witness to be Colonel Dunn; in about five minutes after he heard a sudden noise and a shriek; witness hastened down, and saw Ebenezer Cox walking off from the office. Witness threw open the door and saw the corpse of Colonel Dunn lying on his back upon the floor, a gun lying beside it about fifteen inches from it, and a large *wound* in the side. Cox was about thirty-five or forty feet from the door of the office; the gun was about fifteen inches off from a large wound in the side of Colonel Dunn. The witness gave the alarm of murder, and Cox continued walking off. Witness cross-examined, said he knew of no threats (except by rumor) that the prisoner had ever made against Colonel Dunn. Witness thinks that Colonel Dunn was killed by large duck shot. He also judges by the prisoner's expressions that he did not like the deceased. Witness said he had seen the prisoner with a musket with brass mounting frequently.

James Stephenson, being sworn, deposeth and saith that on the 29th of last month he was in the office in which he is employed, when Mr. Beckham came in to see him; they were conversing when Mr. Dunn came in and stirred the fire; in a few minutes after they heard a sudden noise, it was a dull heavy sound, like as if the house was falling; Mr. Beckham being more active than himself reached Mr. Dunn's office before him, and exclaimed Mr. Dunn was murdered! Witness did not see Cox.

Philip Strider, being sworn, deposeth and saith that on the day of the murder he went to see Mr. Dunn; he took a stand in the street so that he could see his office door and his house door; in a few minutes after he saw Cox enter the door with something under his cloak which made the right side stick out; in a very short time he heard the report of a gun, which he took to be the proving of a barrel; Cox came out, drew the door to with his right hand, drew his cloak around him, and walked away. Instantly Mr. Beckham came from the upper office, opened Mr. Dunn's office door, and then gave the alarm that Colonel Dunn was murdered.

William Smallwood, being sworn, deposeth and saith that on the day of the murder he was going to the armory; passed Mr. Dunn's office, near to which he met Ebenezer Cox, with a musket on his shoulder; passed on about thirty yards; stopped to converse with Mr. Adams, with whom he was in company, and in a short time heard the report of a gun; turned round and saw Cox coming away from the office, within thirty yards of the office; shortly after Mr. Beckham walked round the office and gave the alarm that Mr. Dunn was murdered; he returned to the office went in, and found Mr. Dunn lying on his back, with a large wound, and a gun lying on the floor near to and towards the wound. Witness says it was the same gun he had first seen Cox with, that was in the office, and he knew it by a white mark on the breech, like as if something had been marked on or scraped off of the wood.

Samuel D. Harding, being sworn, deposeth and saith that on the day of the murder he was in company with Cousaid, at Carter's door; he went down to Mr. Keyes's store; stood in sight of Mr. Dunn's office; saw Cox coming down towards the office, go in, and as Cox went in saw the muzzle of a gun sticking out from his cloak; he closed the door, and immediately a gun was heard discharged, and Cox then came out, closed the door after him, wrapped the cloak around him, and walked off; presently Mr. Beckham gave the alarm; he went into the office and saw Mr. Dunn lying on his back, dead, with one foot confined under the plate of the stove. Mr. Beckham said that Cox had murdered Colonel Dunn. Witness says Cox had no gun when he came out of the office.

Mr. Handskey, being sworn, deposeth and saith that on Thursday previous to the murder Cox was at witness's house; Cox spoke abusively of Mr. Dunn; witness took Mr. Dunn's part; Cox said he had been to Brien's works, and said he would go back and apply to Mr. Dunn for work, and if he would not give it to him he damned himself that he would make an alteration; Cox had a gun, which was the same, he thought, that was found lying by the side of Colonel Dunn's body after being murdered. Witness laughed with Cox about *making an alteration*, and said he supposed the alteration would be to leave the place. Cox said, "I don't say nothing," but seemed to look scornful.

Johnson Garrett, being sworn, deposeth and saith that on the day of the murder he was going to a blacksmith shop; found Cox at the shop about eleven or one o'clock; Cox seemed dissatisfied; was swearing, and said if some circumstance did not take place he be damned if he would not commit murder before night.

John A. Schaeffer, being sworn, deposeth and saith that on the day of the murder, about five minutes after bell-ringing, was passing by Mr. Dunn's office, and in proceeding he met Mr. Cox within five steps of the office, after hearing the report of the gun; witness spoke to Mr. Cox, and thought Cox appeared very much terrified. Mr. Beckham ran towards the office, and asked the witness what was the matter. Mr. Beckham opened the office door, looked in, and then exclaimed, "My God! Mr. Dunn is murdered." Shortly after Mr. Beckham exclaimed, "Ebenezer Cox has murdered Colonel Dunn! Stop the murderer!"

Mr. Adams, being sworn, deposeth and saith that on the day of the murder, returning from his dinner in company with Mr. Smallwood, and within about eight or ten steps of Mr. Dunn's office, met Cox with a gun on his shoulder; Cox passed on, and witness and Smallwood stopped to converse, and whilst con-

versing heard a report of a gun; turned his face towards the office, saw no one, and in a short time after heard Mr. Beckham giving an alarm that Mr. Dunn was murdered; stop Ebenezer Cox, the murderer.

Singleton Chambers, being sworn, deposeth and saith that on the day of the murder he was in his shop, and shortly after heard Mr. Dunn was murdered; understood that Cox had committed the murder; went in pursuit of Cox, and found him concealed under a shed that covers a water wheel.

Henry Bideman, being sworn, deposeth and saith that he borrowed the gun from Cox, and on the day before the murder Cox came and got it back. Witness says it is the same gun found by the body of Colonel Dunn; witness says he saw Cox load the gun with buckshot.

Reuben Stipes, being sworn, deposeth and saith that he went in search of Cox; found him concealed under the water wheel, where it was so dark that he could scarcely see him at first, with a cloak over his head; witness caught him, dragged him out, and said, come out here you rascal. Cox said, what do you want? Witness replied, you know what you have done. Well, said prisoner, come on, I am fond of fun. Witness asked the prisoner how he felt—if he did not feel miserable? No, said the prisoner, I wish you felt as well satisfied as I do.

A copy. Teste:

S. J. CRAMER, *C. J. C.*

VIRGINIA, *Jefferson county, sct:*

I, Samuel J. Cramer, clerk of the county court of Jefferson, do certify that Ebenezer Cox was on this day examined by the said court for the murder of Thomas B. Dunn; that on the said examination he was found guilty, and sent on for further trial; and that the aforegoing is a true copy of the depositions of the witnesses sworn on behalf of the Commonwealth, and now filed and made a part of the record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the public seal of my office to be [L. S.] affixed this 15th day of February, 1830, and in the 54th year of this Commonwealth.

S. J. CRAMER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February* 10, 1830.

GENTLEMEN: To your application asking if any relief can be extended to Mrs. Dunn and her children, whose husband was lately murdered at Harper's Ferry, I answer that no discretion or authority attaches to this department to enable a compliance with so proper and benevolent a request. It is suggested to you to bring the application before Congress. When they are informed that he was a valuable and faithful officer; that in the line of and in the discharge of his duty he was assassinated, leaving little or nothing for the support of his wife and children, I have full confidence the appeal to their justice and benevolence will not be made in vain. Precedents in support of the application do exist.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

Messrs. GEORGE B. BALCH and GEORGE B. BEALL.

We, the undersigned, do certify that it is our belief that the death of the late superintendent of the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, Colonel Thomas B. Dunn, arose out of circumstances connected with a strict discharge of his duty as superintendent of that armory, and that it would not have occurred at that time but for those circumstances.

Given under our hands this 17th day of February, 1830.

JOHN H. HALL.
WILL BROADUS.
A. BECKHAM.
WM. GRAHAM.
J. STEPHENSON.
HENRY WARD.
M. THOMPSON.

21ST CONGRESS.] **No. 437.** [1ST SESSION.

ON THE CAUSES OF DESERTION OF SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY AND SUGGESTION OF REMEDIES FOR PREVENTING THE SAME.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 19, 1830.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February* 17, 1830.

SIR: In reply to a resolution of the Senate respecting desertion in the army and the causes thereof, I have the honor to present the following remarks, accompanied with a communication from the commanding general:

The subject of desertion involves much that is important to the army, and demands legislative interposition if a remedy can be effected. Numerous theories have been suggested, but, as yet, they have led to the adoption of no effectual plan. The essential cause of this failure may, perhaps, be ascribed to the false,

though prevalent, belief that punishment is the most effectual means by which to control the actions of mankind. In this country, where man is free from every restraint save what the law imposes, it will not answer to exact from him a correct course of conduct, through no other means than that which penalty and punishment impose. Failure must be the attendant consequence, or, if success follow, it will be obtained by humbling and degrading those on whom it is to operate.

Societies must be regulated by the principles which properly belong to them. The action of government upon mankind should be in conformity to their condition, improvement, and capabilities. To apply to man in all situations precisely the same rule, would be as futile as to expect to direct civilized and savage nature to the same general course of conduct.

However desirable it may be to place the army on a more respectable footing, there is no disguising the fact that the rank and file which compose it are too often without those considerations of high self-respect which should invariably belong to this important arm of national defence. If some plan could be devised which would remove from the public mind the received opinion of inferiority attached to this service, much benefit might be expected. Men of intemperate habits and of dissolute character should not be received into the army, as those who are regulated by better principles cannot be associated with such persons without feelings of humbled pride. Different feelings, altered habits, higher self-respect, and honorable incentive, in some form or other, must be produced, or the evils deservedly complained of in our army will continue. Partial remedies are mere palliatives, and cannot answer any permanent good.

The lawgiver who would reach reform must, in the adoption of his means, look for the approbation and sanction of society; and here allow me to say that popular opinion, in the absence of war, is not with the existing law for the punishment of desertion. In time of peace, public opinion turns with abhorrence from the severity of the penalty, and renders the law a dead letter on the statute book. Milder punishments should be resorted to, carrying with them a more appropriate and certain effect.

A more important consideration, however, than the infliction of punishment as a remedy, should be looked to. If we inspirit the soldiers of our army, rather than dishonor them, and excite them through the avenues of honorable emulation, may we not expect a return more in accordance with the dignity of human nature, the character of our people, and the genius of our institutions? There is a constant proneness in man to better his condition, and every obstacle that society interposes to check this is impolitic and unwise.

As our army is at present organized, the gallant and faithful soldier has no opportunity afforded him to rise above his enlisted condition. He may become a corporal or sergeant, but with that humble advance his hopes and his ambition terminate. Knowing that impassable barriers exist to prevent his elevation, all incentive is destroyed, and ambition is quieted. He feels that his country has placed on him the seal of abasement, and he sinks dispirited under its withering influence. But if the door to promotion be unbarred, and the law shall recognize no distinction except merit—that the highest honors may be reached by the humblest private—what a noble incentive would it create, what enthusiasm would not follow! Multitudes then would be found advancing who now feel the stubborn interdiction which hangs upon their hopes and expectations. There is a buoyancy in hope that sustains in adversity, and which leads on in prosperity; extend it to the soldier, and the creations of his own fancy will give a moral force and an elevated cast of character to which without it he will be an alien.

The graduates of West Point Academy, from establishad practice, and not by authority of law, have the exclusive privilege of entering the army. All other portions of the community are excluded. The private who has served faithfully through danger and privation, and who, from experience, has learned to obey, (thereby making himself the better qualified to command,) on surveying the prospects before him, finds that each year brings a stranger to command him—a junior officer from the Military Academy. This state of things must weaken the inducements to a correct and faithful course of conduct. The non-commissioned officers knowing that no servitude, however long or faithful; no deportment, however exemplary; no valor, however distinguished, entitle them to promotion—that they but serve only as instruments for the advancement of others—feel the injustice, and sink under the despondency it produces.

I wish not to be understood as intending by these remarks anything to the prejudice of the graduates of the Military Academy. Experience has abundantly taught that the young gentlemen from that institution carry with them the richest stores of usefulness for their country, and are highly distinguished by those elevated principles of honor which are indispensable to the soldier and the citizen. But history teems with evidence of the fact that to the learned and scientific does not always belong success in war, or fitness for the profession of arms. The schools are but an auxiliary to the officer. Talent moves through its own channels, and full often the soldier who by no analysis can work from cause to effect, or project his plans of operation upon acknowledged rule, may, in the discharge of his military duties, succeed to the extent of his ambition, and accomplish all that could be expected for the glory of his country.

Whatever is calculated to disclose genius and bring it into active operation should be encouraged; to this end let promotion in the army be extended to the ranks. Graduates of the Military Academy, in cases where extraordinary merit is discerned, to be arranged to the navy or army as the judgment of the Executive shall determine; the others to retire to private life, there to follow whatever pursuit their preference may direct. The country will still have the benefit of the knowledge they possess, operating in various useful forms, and none more beneficially than in the diffusion of military information amongst the militia. Should our country be again called to arms, these citizen soldiers will be found ready to rally in defence of those rights dear to freemen.

This course will present opportunities to the non-commissioned officers of rising to any rank, however high. The common soldier will perceive the road to promotion open and accessible; new feelings will be inspired; ambition, honor, and pride will concentrate their influence to regenerate the soldier's character, and with it the evils of desertion may cease. Pride is everything to a soldier! It is this, and this only, which can render him heroic amidst danger and invincible in battle.

While in revolutionary France every man, however humble his origin, could look to the army with consciousness that merit was the passport to distinction, and was faithfully rewarded, it brought to her legions invincibility, and success to her against confederated Europe. If none but those of patrician rank and of affluence could have succeeded to military promotion, this state of things could not have existed. He who had not numerous and powerful friends to assist him would have remained at home, and only when compulsion made it necessary would have come forth to the combat. In the galaxy of distinguished names which shine conspicuously in the history of the French revolution, some of the brightest stars rose from the ranks. If such was the policy of France, how much more appropriate would be the same policy for republican America! There is a moral grandeur in beholding genius to emerge

from obscurity and rise to the first honors. It is every man's birthright, and no statute should exist to impair it. If the declared policy of our government be strictly regarded, which recognizes no distinction except that which merit creates, then shall we possess an army always ready and always efficient; but if this great controlling principle be disregarded, the future, like the past, will be encompassed with difficulties.

Barriers to advancement should not exist in a country which avers that men are born free and equal. To prevent this anomaly, and the train of attendant evils, is surely desirable, and, as far as practicable, should be obviated. To effect this, our laws should be so framed that the soldier may have extended to him all the privileges of promotion, even to the first rank of command if he be sustained by merit. Then will the hope of reward rise superior to the fear of punishment, and the soldier be seen in the attitude of dignity, shaping his course by the allurements of honor.

One of the expedients suggested is to take away the ration of ardent spirits; that its tendency is to encourage desertion, and hence should be discontinued. This certainly cannot be an inducing cause to the evil, because the allowance is too inconsiderable. The supply which soldiers obtain through other sources may have such a tendency, and may tend, too, to demoralize and to debase them. The evil thus existing can only be reached through the volition and power of the States; and so great is their interest in preserving the efficiency of the army that, if requested, they would no doubt consent to pass such laws as would restrain, under proper penalties, their citizens from vending spirituous liquors to the soldiers.

Another suggestion in connexion with this subject deserves consideration. At present the law allows a premium to the recruiting officer for every soldier he shall enlist; this, either in whole or in part, passes to the non-commissioned officer who superintends the performance of this duty. Under the temptation presented it operates as a bounty for the encouragement of frauds, as it leads to active efforts to entrap the young, the inconsiderate, and the intemperate, by improper allurements and vicious devices. This regulation ought to be abrogated, that every inducement to impropriety may be removed, that the citizen may not be imposed on, and that the army may be composed of men who seek the service voluntarily rather than those who have been entrapped in a moment of intoxication, and who awake from their stupor with abhorrence, anxious only to devise means how they are to escape from their dread condition. If none other present, desertion becomes the alternative; and this is sustained by the fact that more than half the desertions which take place are with the new recruits.

A country possessing twelve millions of people ought surely to be able at all times to possess itself of an army of six thousand men, obtained upon principles of fair contract; if this cannot be effected, then it will be better to rely on some other mode of defence rather than resort to the expedient of obtaining a discontented and besotted soldiery. To this end orders have been given to our recruiting officers forbidding any enlistments if the persons be in the least intoxicated.

I would also recommend that the bounty to the recruit be dispensed with or bestowed under a modified form, as I consider it in its present shape a co-partner in the impositions and evils that exist under the operation of the premium for recruits. It tempts the needy to forego all other considerations than the immediate possession of a few dollars—their poverty and not their will consenting; and it invites the unprincipled to defraud the government by receiving its funds without a requital. I would, therefore, propose to make the bounty contingent, to depend upon good behavior, and to be paid at some reasonable period subsequent to the enlistment.

Another beneficial reform might be to reduce the period of enlistment to three years.

I forward with this communication a report upon the same subject by Major General Gaines.

All of which are respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. EATON.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE *of the United States.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, January* 29, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from the Adjutant General, containing the information directed to be furnished by the resolution of the Senate of the 13th of January, 1830, on "the subject of desertions from the army annually since the year 1822, together with the probable causes of desertion, and, as far as practicable, the number which have deserted from the recruiting rendezvous; the number which have deserted after joining ther companies or commands, and the year of the soldier's enlistment in which the desertion occurred; the number of deserters who have been apprehended, and the loss sustained by the United States in consequence of such desertions." The subject is one that has commanded the attention of the superior officers of the army generally, and various opinions prevail as to the most effectual mode of preventing the commission of a crime so pernicious to the character of the army, and so detrimental to the public interest.

It has been recommended that the bounty should not be paid in hand, and that it should be altogether abolished, as it has been supposed that in many instances evil-disposed men enlist merely for the purpose of obtaining the bounty in hand, with a view of defrauding the government by deserting immediately thereafter. There is no doubt but that such is the fact. I am not, however, of the opinion that the bounty ought to be withheld, but that it should be disposed of in procuring for the recruit those necessaries which he naturally requires for his comfort and decent appearance on entering the service, as he can receive no pay until after he has been mustered in some company of a regiment to which he may be attached.

The 12th section of the act of the 16th March, 1802, directs that there shall be allowed and paid to each able-bodied citizen recruited to serve for the term of five years a bounty of twelve dollars; but the payment of six dollars of said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered, and have joined the corps in which he is to serve.

By disposing of the bounty as suggested above, and on its being so explained to the person who offers to enlist, if the bounty be an object with him, and he being disposed to take advantage of the government, will have a tendency to prevent his enlisting, and thereby the government will avoid the enlisting of such unworthy subjects, and being defrauded by them.

In order to procure good men, and to insure their continuance in the service during the period for which they may be enlisted, it is proper to offer them for their services what would be considered a fair compensation. I therefore would propose that the whole pay, subsistence, clothing, and all other allow-

ances, including hospital, which are now allowed to a soldier, should be stated in their full value, in money, say twelve dollars a month, as follows:

Pay	$5 00
Subsistence	3 00
Clothing	2 50
Fuel	50
Quarters	50
	12 00

Which sum, it is presumed, will procure good men, considering that they are paid punctually, and for every day in the year.

Although the sum is stated at twelve dollars, it is proposed that the government shall continue to furnish the soldier with his subsistence, clothing, fuel, quarters, &c., as are now furnished; but should the soldier be able to economize upon his allowance, subsistence, or any other items allowed, by not consuming them, then he shall be paid the same in money, according to the contract prices, at the end of his enlistment, and will also receive the moiety of bounty due, to wit, six dollars. Thus, there will be an object for the soldier to fulfil his enlistment, in order to obtain whatever may be accumulated to his account at the end of five years.

In order to retain in service such of the faithful old soldiers that may have served for five years and are qualified to serve longer, it is recommended that authority be vested in the commanding officer of the regiment, garrison, troop, or company to which the soldier belongs, to re-enlist such of them as the interest of the service may require, for one, two, three, four, or five years, at the option of the soldier; the bounty for such re-enlistment to be doubled, and in proportion to the time they may engage to serve.

By this arrangement the expense of recruiting and transporting the recruit to the headquarters of his regiment would be saved to the government, besides having the services of a well-drilled soldier.

When men of good character shall be procured, the necessity for punishment will naturally wear away. The soldier being content with his situation, governed by wholesome regulations, and under the protection of experienced and well-informed officers, will find his condition so much improved that his attachment to the service will banish from his thoughts all ideas of desertion.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Major General Commanding the Army.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

REPORT ON THE SUBJECT OF DESERTIONS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 25, 1830.

Statement of the annual number of desertions from the army of the United States since the year 1822, *specifying the number of soldiers who have deserted after joining companies, and the year of the enlistment in which the desertion may have occurred; the number of recruits who have deserted from the rendezvous, or on their march to join their regiments; and also the probable amount of the annual loss in money in consequence of the crime of desertion.*

Year.	Number of recruits who deserted from the rendezvous, or before joining companies.	Number and period of desertions after joining companies.						Aggregate number of desertions, exclusive of convicts.	Number apprehended or joined from desertion.	Estimated loss in money by desertions.		
		First year of enlistment.	Second year of enlistment.	Third year of enlistment.	Fourth year of enlistment.	Fifth year of enlistment.	Total from companies.			By recruits from rendezvous.	By soldiers from companies.	Total loss in money.
1823	159	366	75	36	18	14	509	668	298	$7,506	$51,171	$58,677
1824	208	432	86	43	22	20	603	811	269	9,960	60,453	70,398
1825	249	402	76	41	20	15	554	803	218	11,550	55,938	67,488
1826	179	330	66	32	16	13	457	636	198	8,354	46,039	54,393
1827	187	303	125	120	72	41	661	848	192	8,754	52,590	61,344
1828	176	343	113	71	70	47	644	820	272	8,264	54,873	62,137
1829	182	620	141	57	45	38	901	1,083	406	8,580	88,246	96,826
Total	1,340	2,796	682	400	263	188	4,329	5,669	1,853	62,968	409,292	471,263

[One company of artillery for the month of December, 1829, twelve companies of infantry for November, and forty for December, 1829, remain to be heard from. Some few desertions may probably have occurred in some of these companies, which of course would swell the aggregate.

For the six years ending December 31, 1828, one hundred and ninety-eight *military convicts* (who had been tried for desertion) have *deserted;* of which number it appears that seventy were apprehended.]

It has been officially stated, on a former occasion, that the *records* of the office furnish no data on which any specific cause of desertion can be assigned. But experience and observation may sometimes

supply what cannot be derived from records; and in searching for the "probable causes of desertion," these may be best understood by suggesting such measures as may tend to diminish if not entirely correct a practice so degrading and calamitous to the military service.

I. *The bounty system as now established by law should be abolished, thereby dispensing with any bounty in hand or previous to two years' faithful service.*

The results given in columns Nos. 1 and 2 of the table incontestably prove that a vast majority of the desertions under these respective subdivisions is ascribable to the influence of the bounty paid in advance, in order to induce what has been called success in the recruiting service. Without the lure thus presented in the charm of *a bounty paid down*, such vagrants as compose the recruits who desert from the rendezvous or before joining companies would seldom if ever be tempted to enlist. The absence of motive or temptation would certainly cut off all that class who "enlist to-day and desert to-morrow," as well as a majority of that other class of kindred morality whose good faith may induce them to continue on the rolls just long enough to join a regiment, receive the retained bounty, and the four or five months' pay which may have accrued, besides the additional supply of the most costly part of a year's uniform clothing, and then desert.—(See columns Nos. 1 and 2 of the table.) (1.)

II. *The term of service should be reduced to four years.*

The pay of the non-commissioned officers should be increased.

One dollar should be added to the monthly pay of the private soldier: Provided, that the same be *retained* until the expiration of his term of service, or a given portion of it, when, upon evidence of faithful service, this accumulating fund, like a retained bounty, should be paid to him. (2) Such an improvement in the condition of the non-commissioned officer and private soldier would unquestionably induce voluntary enlistments from a class of citizens far more respectable than have hitherto been willing to serve in the army; and this inducement would be still stronger when it should be known that their comrades most probably would no longer be drawn from that exceptionable portion of society which now, in too many instances, appear to furnish its pernicious quota of recruits, scarcely for any other purpose than to obtain present and temporary relief.

It will be perceived that each of the foregoing propositions embrace a principle which, when united, combine a twofold operation—that of repulsion and allurement; and that they are calculated rather to influence individuals who look to the army for *employment*, while yet in their civil relations, or before they enter into the military service. The division of the subject, which remains to be considered, has reference to the individual in his capacity of an *enlisted soldier*, and to the legal and moral obligation to serve honestly and faithfully the full period of his enlistment; for, under any system, however liberal and ameliorated, some desertions may be expected to occur. Hence the absolute necessity of—

III. *Establishing, by law, a uniform, certain, and adequate punishment for the crime of* DESERTION.

The history of the army for the last fifteen years, and the experience of every intelligent officer who has either served with or exercised command over the troops, prove that the punishments which have been usually awarded in the case of desertion have had but little tendency to *prevent* desertion.

The number of trials by courts-martial is not less remarkable than the number of desertions, and the frequent convention of military courts for the trial of enlisted soldiers denote some radical defect somewhere in our military practical system. The annexed table, although not entirely complete, exhibits some facts which may deserve consideration.

Statement of the number of enlisted soldiers annually tried by courts-martial, for the six years ending December 31, 1828.

Year.	Number tried by general courts-martial.	Number tried by regim'l courts-martial.	Aggregate number tried by general and regimental courts-martial.
1823.....	156	937	1, 093
1824.....	187	988	1, 175
1825.....	170	1, 038	1, 208
1826.....	94	1, 021	1, 115
1827.....	134	857	991
1828.....	113	1, 363	1, 476
Aggregate.....	854	6, 204	7, 058

There can be but one opinion on this subject among military men; and if the voice of the army could be heard, with one accord it would be raised in support of the recommendation of a distinguished and experienced general officer, who says: "In recommending these punishments to be prescribed by law, I wish it to be distinctly understood that lashes are recommended in no possible case except for the five crimes of DESERTION, nor under any possible authority but that of a *general court-martial;* for I am convinced that the best of men, for their country's service, in the ranks of the army would have no more objection to this description of punishment, thus guardedly applied according to law to the five atrocious crimes above designated, than that the best of citizens should object to a residence in a State where piracy, or robbery, or forgery, or perjury, were deemed to be capital offences, and punishable by death or hard labor in the penitentiary for ten or twenty years."

The theory of the sentiment which for some years past has successfully opposed the infliction of corporeal punishment on malefactors in the army should, at least for the sake of consistency, be extended also to the navy; for if it be *true* that the age in which we live and the pride and nature of man revolt at this species of punishment, how can it be justified when by law it is made an auxiliary to the discipline of that chivalrous corps of national defenders whose march is "on the mountain wave?" That necessity which sanctions the law and justifies this practice in the naval service should authorize and justify it in the land service. The aggregate of crime, the amount of punishment, and the cost of courts-martial, &c., it is believed, would be greatly diminished if corporeal punishment for the crime of DESERTION should ever

be authorized. The class of offenders to whom this species of punishment, with the sanction of the law, would be applied, could not be more degraded by the infliction of stripes. He who shall have been convicted of *desertion* has thrown away the mantle which would have shielded the faithful soldier from the reproach and penalty of the lash. Why, then, let it be respectfully inquired, continue the present system of military punishment, which is oppressive only to the exemplary soldier?" And why withhold the legal authority to apply the only corrective adequate to the offence, and which would be afflictive *only to the deserter*—to such unworthy citizens as compose the 5,569 individuals exhibited in the table—who, to the crime of *desertion*, superadd perjury, and which, during the last seven years, has cost in money not less than $471,263—a pecuniary loss confessedly the most ungracious which the republic can sustain. (3.)

IV. *The absence of too many captains from company duty, the frequent changes in company commanders, and the consequent exercise of command by young, inexperienced officers, who, although otherwise qualified, have not acquired the art of commanding or administering to the comfort of the private soldier.*

The value of that experience and well-tempered discipline which captains and senior subalterns generally possess, and which they have occasion habitually to practice in their daily intercourse with the men of their company, becomes still more important when exercised toward the *newly-enlisted* recruits. The season of probation on joining the army is the period which presents the greatest trial to the soldier; that restless spirit which not unfrequently may prompt him to enlist is ever on the alert until he becomes reconciled to and aquainted with the service and his duty. Hence the absolute *necessity* why every company should be *commanded by its captain or a senior lieutenant.* Facts exhibited by the records furnish a striking commentary on the insufficiency of that part of our practical system which should insure the presence at all times of a due proportion of company officers, and especially of the rank of captain, for duty *with their companies.* The records show that the average number of captains in some of the regiments who are reported present on company duty do not equal one-half of the number of companies; that in many instances the command of companies devolves upon some of the most junior subalterns in the regiment; that in other instances not one officer belonging to the company has been present with it; that the same officer has had charge of more than one company at the same time; that at one frontier post, garrisoned with four companies, each of the four captains and each of the eight subalterns attached to the same has been absent at the same time on distant service, or otherwise, &c.

V. To the foregoing causes may be added the *prevalence of intemperance.*

Ardent spirits should be discontinued in the army as a part of the daily ration. I know from observation and experience when in the command of troops the pernicious effects arising from the practice of *regular daily issues of whiskey.* If the soldier has acquired some taste for alcoholic drink previously to enlistment, which is the case with a majority, the practice of administering to him half a gill of whiskey twice every day most probably confirms the habit; thus the tempter being presented in due form and with military precision is more than he can withstand; and thus is a fair opportunity to practice self-denial almost unattainable after enlistment. If the recruit joins the service with an unvitiated taste, which is not unfrequently the case, the *daily privilege* and the *uniform example* soon induce him to taste and then to drink his allowance. The habit being presently acquired, he too soon becomes an habitual toper. I would therefore substitute coffee and sugar, and also molasses, for the whiskey part of the ration.

From the foregoing remarks it may be perceived that the prevalence of *desertion* in the army is ascribable not to any one cause, but to a combination of causes; and the tabular exhibit shows that the evil is progressive, and that it would seem it has not yet attained the maximum. Its baneful march can be arrested only by the power of legislation. Whatever system may be devised, the one, in my humble opinion, most likely to succeed the best, should provide a certain and specific punishment, and so regulate and dispense the pay of the soldier as may be calculated to induce a greater proportion of respectable persons to enter into the service with the view to *employment*, and, at the same time, banish from the rendezvous that class of fraudulent schemers whose devices prove alike injurious to the recruiting funds, the efficiency and the moral of the army.

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Major General ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Commanding the Army.*

NOTES.

(1.) Although the number of desertions in the second column of the table (2,796) is put down under the head of "*first year* of enlistment," it is known that a majority of this number have deserted within the first six months of their enlistment; and a considerable proportion within three or four months, or almost immediately after the first muster for pay. Generally, therefore, the most numerous class of deserters have neither rendered service nor learned the duties of a soldier.

(2.) If the soldier *re-enlist*, he should then be entitled to receive the full monthly pay of six dollars. The knowledge of this prospective and contingent provision for increased pay would add another inducement to re-enter the army, and another motive to faithful service during a first enlistment. Every reasonable inducement should be presented to the soldier in order to encourage him to *re-enlist.* If every good soldier would re-enlist in his regiment, the expenses of recruiting would be greatly diminished, and the condition of the rank and file much improved, &c.

(3.) "I recommend stripes or lashes only in cases where the *crime* itself degrades the offender so low that the *punishment* inflicted on him cannot tend to sink him any lower in the scale of degradation."

"This means of punishing the most vicious will tend rather to invite good men into the service than to deter them, as without this kind of punishment the best of the men are obliged to watch and to labor whilst the worst of them sleep under guard."—*Major General Gaines—extract from his report of* 1829.

[It is well known that arms and equipments when first placed in the hands and used by *recruits* sustain the most injury, and especially by those who *enlist to desert*, or such as are enumerated in the second column of the table. It has been stated by Inspector General Wool, "that muskets generally in the hands of recruits in the course of a few months are so much injured as to be unfit for active service." The damage has been estimated at one-half of the first cost; this item of pecuniary loss, and some others, such as the expense of convening courts-martial, &c., are not included in the calculation of the annual loss by desertion.—R. J.]

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

Crimes and punishments.

It is believed that desertions have been increased and the service otherwise injured by the latitude allowed to general courts-martial in the species of punishment which they are authorized by law to award to offenders, and particularly to those of enlisted men. For most of the capital offences, as well as the minor ones, the law authorizes such punishment as a court-martial may direct. With this broad latitude every court feels itself authorized by law to decree any description of punishment but that which is known to be forbidden, such as "stripes and lashes," and such as is deemed to be very "unusual." Hence the great variety and often apparently whimsical punishments awarded by different courts-martial. Many of these punishments tend rather more to degrade the offenders and to render them *incorrigible* than to produce penitence or reformation. Nor can I say that these punishments appear to have the desired tendency of examples to deter men of vicious propensities from the commission of offences, nor from their repetition after being once tried and punished.

The class of punishments to which I object are such as the following: 1st. Branding, marking with durable ink, and all such inflictions as tend durably to cripple or mutilate the offenders. 2d. An iron collar, a ball and chain, and with either of these attached to the neck, leg, or other part of the offender, for him to perform hard labor in public, or otherwise, except in solitary cells. 3d. Shaving the head, putting a rope of straw around the neck of the offender, or requiring him to stand upon a barrel, &c., &c. All punishments of this description are decidedly objectionable. Some of the first are repugnant to natural law, and at variance with the genius and spirit of our institutions. All of them tend rather to corrode and destroy the latent elements of moral feeling, and lead the miserable offender to irretrievable infamy, than to open to him the path of repentance and reformation.

To obviate these evils, it is very desirable that certain salutary punishments should be designated by law or general regulations for each offence or each class of offences, to be clearly defined. And all other kinds of punishment to be expressly prohibited. For example: 1st. The punishment of death, or from 39 to 100 lashes, might be prescribed for the crimes of *desertion, cowardice,* or *mutiny;* 2d, from 10 to 50 lashes for *drunkenness* or for *stealing;* 3d, from one to thirty days' solitary confinement to hard labor on bread and water for some two or three of the above crimes, and for the most aggravated of the minor offences; and 4th, fines, not to exceed one-half of the pay of the offender for one to six months, in part for any one of the above offences, and for such of the minor offences as may, in the opinion of the court, require a small fine. But no fine should ever extend beyond half the pay of the soldier, as at least one-half his pay is usually necessary to meet expenses that are unavoidable, and essential to his health and the neatness of his person on duty.

In recommending the above punishments to be prescribed by law, or by general regulations, I wish it to be distinctly understood that lashes are recommended in no possible case except for the five crimes of *desertion, cowardice, mutiny, habitual drunkenness,* and *stealing,* nor under any possible authority but that of a *general court-martial.* For I am convinced that the best of men, for their country's service, in the ranks of the army would have no more objection to this description of punishment, thus guardedly applied, according to law, to the five atrocious crimes above designated, than that the best of citizens should object to a residence in a State where piracy, or robbery, or forgery, or perjury were deemed to be capital offences, and punishable by death or hard labor in a penitentiary for ten or twenty years. I recommend stripes or lashes only in cases where the *crime* itself degrades the offender so low that the *punishment* inflicted on him cannot tend to sink him any lower in the scale of degradation.

I have seen, I think, hundreds of idle men who appeared better satisfied with a ball and chain attached to one of their legs, with the privilege of indulging in the filthy habits of drinking, and eating, and sleeping in a warm guard-house, without the trouble of cleaning themselves and their arms for honorable service, than when in the discharge of the regular duty of men under arms. But I have never seen one of those vicious idlers whipped without seeing some positive indication of the fact that the operation *intended* as a *punishment* was *felt as a punishment,* and by bad men only *feared* as a punishment. This means of punishing the most vicious will tend rather to invite good men into the service than to deter them, as without this kind of punishment the best of men are obliged to *watch* and labor whilst the worst of them *sleep* under guard.

Desertions are to be attributed in part to the foregoing causes; but in part, and perhaps for the most part, to the inveterate habits of intemperance which prevail in the ranks of the army. Upon this point I have for some years past, and more particularly during the present year, availed myself of every means in my power to arrive at a correct conclusion. In my inspections I have drawn from personal observation, as well as from free conversations with officers of every grade, and with sutlers and other intelligent persons whose opportunities had been such as to give weight to their statements, evidence which leaves no doubt in my mind that most cases of desertion may be traced to habits of intemperance. The proceedings of courts-martial are alone sufficient to prove that the crime of intoxication almost always *precedes,* and is often the *immediate cause* of desertion. For these facts I have principally to refer to the testimony recorded in the proceedings of regimental and general courts-martial. And I am moreover convinced that most of the soldiers who enter the army as sober men acquire habits of intemperance principally by falling into the practice of drinking their gills or half gill of whiskey every morning.

I have known sober recruits who would often throw away their morning allowance, but whose constant intercourse with tipplers would soon induce them to taste *a little,* and in time *a little more,* until they became habitual drunkards. I am therefore decidedly of the opinion that the whiskey part of the ration does slowly but surely lead men into those intemperate and vicious habits out of which grow desertions and most other crimes. In support of this opinion I will only advert to one other document: it is the subjoined extract of a letter from one of the most excellent and exemplary officers of the army, which contains little or nothing more than the verbal statements which I have received upon the same subject from many other meritorious officers.

Upon this subject I will only add that the healthiest and most orderly and gallant troops I have ever commanded were the least addicted to spirituous liquors, and were, in many cases, often for some weeks in succession without any part of their regular allowanace of whiskey or other spirituous liquors. These liquors should be kept in the medical stores, to be issued only as medicine, on the requisition of the

company officer approved by the surgeon, and ordered upon every occasion by the commanding officer. Let the soldier have the price of his liquor added to his monthly pay

The frequent changes that have occurred for some time past in the *command of companies* tend materially to favor those disorders in the ranks of the army which often lead to desertion. These sudden and frequent changes tend to destroy that mutual confidence and respect which ought to subsist between officers and men of the same corps, and which can be produced only by steady habitual intercourse in the discharge of their relative duties, consisting of daily and hourly vigilance, with care and kindness on the part of the officer, individually enforcing obedience to military law, attending to the proper wants and protecting the rights and interests of his men, who never fail in return to yield a hearty, respectful, and often affectionate obedience to such an officer; but when, before one commander has time to know his men or they to know him or to enjoy the benefit of his qualifications as a commander, another and another often follow him in rapid succession, (as in the case described by Colonel House in his report, hereunto annexed, in reference to "Belona arsenal;") hence disorders and often desertions follow.

In addition to the foregoing suggestions as to the means of remedying the great and growing evil of desertion, I am persuaded that an increase of pay to all enlisted men, and more particularly to non-commissioned officers, would tend materially to insure the enlistment of a better class of men, and such as would willingly suffer death rather than the dishonor of this atrocious crime. The United States, with a population of twelve millions, are able, and I think willing, to keep in service a force of one thousand soldiers for each million of inhabitants, and to give as good wages as private individuals usually give, and thereby to insure the employment of men qualified to make the best of soldiers. I have also to recommend that the period of enlistment be reduced from five to three years.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES, *Major General by brevet.*

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Joseph S. Gallagher, dated Bangor, Maine, September 21, 1829.

"It would be difficult to trace up certain evils which exist in the army, that are known to result from intemperance, directly to the issue of ardent spirits as a part of the daily rations.

"To know how far the whiskey issued to the troops is the occasion of these evils, we must know how far it causes intemperance. Without entering into any discussion of this question, I do not hesitate to affirm that the direct tendency of administering to a sober man in the army in time of peace a gill of ardent spirits daily for a year would be to make him a drunkard, provided there was always, as at present, an abundant supply to be found with the sutler to satisfy the demands of his increasing appetite.

"If I am correct, the government allowance, under the existing arrangements for sutlery, is sufficient to produce the very state of intemperance which exists. How far withholding this allowance, either with or without a banishment of spirits from the sutler's store, would change this state, experiment alone will determine.

"I said there were evils in the army which were known to result from intemperance. Were this vice banished, I question if one-third of the desertions which now take place, or one-fifth of the lesser crimes for which men are brought before courts-martial, would occur.

"Eighteen months ago I marched a company of the second infantry from Sackett's Harbor to the vicinity of Houlton, Maine; we were six weeks on the march, during which time, after the first day, they had no means of obtaining ardent spirits, and scarcely an instance of drunkenness occurred.

"Not a man deserted, and hardly a crime was committed, which came to my knowledge, for which in garrison I would have brought a man to trial; and though much exposed to rains, but very few cases of sickness occurred. Within six weeks after the arrival of the company at Houlton, where ardent spirits could be had in abundance, not less than four or five desertions took place, and petty crimes were committed without number.

"I have served extensively as the recorder of regimental courts-martial, and do not hesitate to say that five out of six cases of the crimes which are proved before these courts have resulted from intemperance; and nine years' experience in the army has convinced me that no inconsiderable proportion of desertions occur in consequence of intemperate drinking, either of the deserters themselves or others; I say others, because bad treatment from petty officers, while under the influence of ardent spirits, has caused many to become disgusted with the service, and, finally, to desert.

"I have known cases like the following, and think them not uncommon: A non-commissioned officer, either inebriated or not, oppresses a young soldier, who complains to his commander; the subject is investigated by him; the witnesses upon whom the complainant relied to sustain his charge, either from fear of the displeasure of their non-commissioned officer, or from being bribed to hold their peace by whiskey, '*know nothing.*'

"The petty officer produces his witnesses, bought with spirits, to exculpate himself, and perhaps cast blame upon the complainant. The accused, thus cleared, is prompted by revenge to render the situation of the soldier as irksome as possible, who, despairing of redress, *deserts*

"There are other circumstances, perhaps, still more frequently connected with desertions:

"A soldier becomes intoxicated, and absents himself from roll-call; is confined, and after a night's lodging in the guard-house, tortured with thirst and all the nameless agonies which succeed a debauch, he is set at liberty, and perhaps 'detailed for duty.' He resorts to the bottle to free himself from what he justly calls the *horrors*, and is found 'drunk on duty.' He is again confined, tried, and perhaps sentenced to a forfeiture of pay; when, disheartened, vexed with himself and all around him, he flies again to the bottle for relief, and anticipating further punishment, *deserts.*

"I have frequently conversed with apprehended deserters, and feel safe in saying that the foregoing cases are not uncommon.

"I have before me the roll of a company, (as it stood more than a year ago,) with the character of every individual of which I feel perfectly acquainted. It contains thirty-five men; concerning twenty-nine of them, I do not hesitate to say they were drunkards. Of the remaining six, five drank daily, and may become intemperate before many years, and one was in ill health. There were eight of the twenty-nine who might possibly be reclaimed by withholding the whiskey part of the ration, for they were once

persuaded to dispense with ardent spirits for a short time, but the daily proffer of the *gill* at length overcame their resolutions.

"Intemperance is a social vice; a few confirmed drunkards may corrupt a company. Something must be done to raise the tone of moral feeling in the army in relation to this one vice at least. This may be done, in part, by inflicting disgrace upon the habitual tippler, and by removing all *above* the *private soldier* who *will* indulge. If we cannot deny ourselves for the good of those who look to us for example, we should be compelled to move in a sphere where our influence would not be so extensively and injuriously felt. I forbear to offer a hint upon other and, in some respects, more direct moral means, because in the existing state of things they are out of the question.

"It perhaps better becomes surgeons than myself to speak of the influence of intemperance upon the health of the army, but, from an account which I kept several years ago, at a very healthy post, I find that of six deaths which occurred in something more than a year, four or five could be traced to intemperance as the cause.

"I forbear to offer an estimate of the probable loss to the United States arising from the issue of ardent spirits to the troops, because it must necessarily be mere conjecture; and I fear I have already trespassed too far upon your patience by a rehearsal of what has probably not escaped one of your judgment and very extensive observation.

"I could enlarge upon the topic of our conversation between this place and Portland, in relation to the intellectual (not to say moral) improvement of enlisted men; but this lies beyond the limits of the subject on which you directed me to communicate.

"I am, general, with great respect, your obedient and humble servant,

"JOSEPH S. GALLAGHER, 2*d Lieutenant* 2*d Infantry, A. C. S.*

"Major General GAINES, *Com. Eastern Department U. S. Army, New York.*

"I have often thought that should government grant an allowance of tea, coffee, and sugar, in lieu of whiskey, it would have a happy influence upon the health, morals, and efficiency of the army."

21ST CONGRESS.] **No. 438.** [1ST SESSION.

ON THE CLAIM OF GATES HOIT FOR SECRET SERVICES AS A SPY UNDER MILITARY OFFICERS DURING WAR.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 20, 1830.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Gates Hoit, reported:

That the petitioner states that he was employed by certain military officers of the United States to perform some secret services, during the late war, under the promise of being amply rewarded; that he did perform the services required of him to the satisfaction of those with whom he contracted; and although in the prosecution of his engagement he encountered difficulties, and expended money from his private funds, that he has never been remunerated or in any manner compensated; he therefore prays that Congress would grant to him the relief to which he is equitably entitled.

From testimony which has been submitted to the committee it is clearly established that the petitioner did furnish important information to our military officers, of a secret nature, relating to the positions and numbers of the British troops during the late war, and that he was promised remuneration; but they are not in possession of any evidence to guide them as to the value of that information, or the rule by which it ought to be estimated. As the committee are of opinion, were they to award any sum to the petitioner, that the amount would probably be more or less than he ought to receive, they recommend that he have leave to exhibit to the Third Auditor of the Treasury the proof which he may deem necessary to substantiate his claims; that the Auditor be authorized to examine them, and to report to this House the result of his investigation, and the amount which, in his judgment, ought justly and equitably to be paid to the petitioner.

21ST CONGRESS.] **No. 439.** [1ST SESSION.

APPLICATION OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR THE SETTLEMENT AND PAYMENT OF THE CLAIMS OF THAT STATE FOR MILITIA SERVICES IN THE WAR OF 1812–'15.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 22, 1830.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *February* 18, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with a request of the senate and house of representatives of this Commonwealth, I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of resolutions passed on the 15th instant, in relation to the claim of Massachusetts upon the general government for the services of the militia of this State during

the last war, together with a copy of the report accompanying the resolutions, and respectfully to ask that the same may be communicated to that branch of the national legislature over which you preside.

I have the honor, sir, to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI LINCOLN, *Governor of Massachusetts.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE *of the United States.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN SENATE, *January*, 1830

The special committee of both houses, to whom was referred so much of his excellency the governor's message as relates to the Massachusetts claim, report:

That they approach this subject as a matter of history which may now be appreciated, independently of its association with events that were once the occasion of much irritability and excitement.

The claim has been before the national government for thirteen years. That it may now be understood by the legislature, your committee would exhibit at a single view the opinions entertained and the grounds assumed from time to time during the negotiation. This, they trust, they have impartially done by extracts from documents, which, in the language of the official agents of the two governments, present a succinct account of the progress of the claim.

As early as February, 1817, the presentation of the Massachusetts claim was made to the Secretary of War by Messrs. Lloyd and Sumner, agents for the State at Washington. The auditing of the claim was then denied on the ground that the services, "with one exception," were rendered independently of the authority of the United States, and that the militia were withheld from the command of the officers of the United States.

Messrs. Lloyd and Sumner were only able at this time to place upon the files of the War Department "an abstract of the claim," with a request that it might be received and preserved as an evidence in perpetuance of the claim of the State of Massachusetts."

About five years after, in March, 1822, the delegations in Congress from Massachusetts and Maine, by their memorial to the President of the United States, requested him "to instruct the proper executive department to entertain a discussion of the merits of the claim," and to permit them to introduce "proofs and reasons" to establish its "legality and justice."

About one year after, in January, 1823, the Secretary of War, Mr. Calhoun, informed our delegation in Congress that "the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department had been directed to take up the claims for auditing, in conformity to the principles which have been established and applied in the settlement of similar claims, and that the settlement must be subordinate to the general views in relation to the constitutional powers of the general government over the militia of the State which were taken by the department when the accounts were originally presented and discussed."

In March, 1823, Messrs. Lloyd and Mills, senators from Massachusetts, in a letter to Governor Brooks, recommended "that an able jurist should be associated with some individual conversant with the details of the claim, who would attend to the clerical part of the business," for its prosecution at Washington.

In June, 1823, Messrs. Sullivan and Pierce were appointed agents for the claim by Governor Eustis.

In September of the same year the Secretary of War, by direction of the President, Mr. Monroe, instructed the Third Auditor "to examine such items of the claim as the commissioners might present, *and report the amount which would have been due*," according to the rules theretofore established, "if the troops had been in service under the authority of the general government."

In December following, President Monroe, in a note to the Secretary of War, states that he has "examined with great attention the report of the Third Auditor upon the claims of the 5th division of the Massachusetts militia," and is of opinion that "the services to which they refer were called for by the exigencies of the times, and were intended to repel in many instances actual invasion, and in others that the troops were called out on well-founded apprehension of it; that they were spontaneous movements of those who were exposed to danger, and for the purposes of self-defence." And that he is of opinion that "it would not be proper to decide on any particular class of claims until the whole has been audited, so that the merits of each, under their various classifications, may be distinctly seen and perfectly understood."

Orders were accordingly given to the accounting officer to proceed in auditing the whole accounts before the decision should be given on any particular class of the claims.

On the 23d of February, 1824, President Monroe, in a message to Congress, gave a brief account of the progress of the claim, and of the *objections* to its allowance at an earlier day, arising from the constitutional principles in controversy between the executives of both governments, wherein he remarks "that it is well known that the great body of our fellow-citizens in Massachusetts are as firmly devoted to the Union, and to the free republican institutions of our government, as our fellow-citizens of the other States. Of this important truth, their conduct, in every stage of our revolutionary struggle, bears ample testimony; and I add, with profound interest and thorough conviction, that although the difficulty adverted to in the late war with their executive excited equal surprise and regret, it was not believed to extend to them. There never was a moment when the confidence of the government in the great body of their fellow-citizens of that State was impaired, nor is a doubt entertained that they were willing at all times to support their rights and repel invasion by the enemy," and recommends to Congress "to make provision for the settlement of the claim of Massachusetts in conformity with the rules which have governed in the settlement of claims for services rendered by the militia of other States."

In May, 1824, the Committee of Congress on Military Affairs made a report in the House of Representatives, from which are the following extracts:

"It will be sufficient for present purposes to premise *that a large portion of the claim of Massachusetts does not appear to be affected by those constitutional difficulties which have so long, in the consideration of the Executive of the United States, operated as an impediment to its adjustment.* Your committee are unanimously of opinion that the services rendered by the militia of Massachusetts, which may be considered beyond all exceptions, and as entitled to remuneration, are comprised in a class of cases in which, by spontaneous impulse of the militia, with or without the sanction of the executive of that State, or with or without a requisition on the part of the officer of the United States commanding the department, they assembled, either for the purpose of repelling actual invasion, or under a well-founded apprehension of

invasion." "*It is a fact that on this principle, and this principle only,* the claims for militia services of the various States have been audited and allowed at the Department of War.

"Services of this description, patriotically performed, ought not to be prejudiced by a pre-existing opinion between the executive of Massachusetts and the commanding officer of the United States forces as to an abstract construction of the Constitution, when such an opinion appears to have no sort of effect on the extent and character of the services afforded. On the other hand, your committee are equally unanimous in declaring that, in all cases where the acts of the executive of Massachusetts gave a direction to the services of the militia of that State in opposition to the views of the general government, the claim is altogether *inadmissible.*"

* * * * * * * * *

"Your committee, in conclusion, recommend that in all cases where the militia of the State of Massachusetts were called out in conformity with the desire of an officer of the general government, or to repel actual invasion, or under a well-founded apprehension of invasion, during the late war, the claim of the State for such military service be allowed, under the usual rules of auditing and allowing similar claims."

In January, 1826, a committee of Congress again had the subject under consideration. They adopted the report of the Committee on Military Affairs, made in 1824, "as forming the substantial grounds upon which they were prepared to report favorably on the allowance of the Massachusetts claim."

The report of 1826 does not differ in principle from that of 1824, but the committee give an explanation of what they consider services rendered in opposition to the views of the general government. They say that, "in all cases where specifically the command was refused to be given to an officer of the general government applying for the same in each particular service of this description, for which compensation may be asked, it should be withheld." But in all cases *where, in point of fact,* there was no refusal on the part of the government of Massachusetts to place her troops under the command of an officer of the general government, but where, at the same time, services were rendered indispensable to her defence, either to repel invasion or under a well-grounded apprehension of invasion, that her people have, under the Constitution of this country, a just claim for compensation by virtue of that provision which guarantees the common defence to all the States." "That they should receive compensation for services performed under the requisition of the general government has never been denied, *however long even this may have been* INJURIOUSLY WITHHELD."

About one year after, in December, 1826, the claim was again referred to the Secretary of War by Congress, with instructions to report to the House "what classes and what amount of said claim may be allowed and paid upon the principles and rules which have been applied to the adjustment of claims of other States, *and to which the assumed authority* of the governor of that State to control the militia, and judge of the necessity of ordering them into service, does not apply."

About eighteen months after, in May, 1828, the Secretary of War accordingly submitted a report of the Third Auditor to the House of Representatives, from which it appears the whole amount claimed is $843,349 60.

The amount inadmissible is $412,601 34.

The amount admissible is $430,748 26.

In the winter of 1828 and '29 a bill, in conformity to this result of the report of the Third Auditor, was introduced by the Committee on Military Affairs, and laid upon the table of the House.

On the 5th of January, 1830, Mr. Silsbee, senator from Massachusetts, obtained leave to bring in a bill, the fate of which is not yet decided.

Your committee have intentionally presented this statement in the language of the official organs of the general government, and without comment. The Executive, the Secretaries of War, the committees of Congress, have invariably and uniformly admitted, during the progress of the negotiation for thirteen years past, the validity and justness of so much of the claim as may be within the rules and principles upon which the services of other States have been compensated. On the other hand, the people of Massachusetts, by their legitimate representatives, the legislature, their delegation in Congress, their agents at Washington, and their executive at home, have respectfully asked no more than equal justice—not at the price of "State humiliation," but upon a liberal and equitable construction of the constitutional powers and obligations of the general government. This is the result to which an honest investigation has brought every honest man, whatever may have been originally his prejudices, who has been officially called to examine the subject. It is the ground upon which the honesty of public opinion will place it when it shall be understood by the nation.

A committee of Congress, in 1826, stated the fact that the claim for services rendered in conformity to the principles of the Constitution "had never been denied, however long it had been INJURIOUSLY DELAYED." May not the people of this Commonwealth ask, in the presence of the nation, why has Congress permitted an *additional* "*injurious delay*" of four years since 1826?

Your committee submit the following resolves, and respectfully recommend that his excellency the governor be requested to transmit them, with this report annexed, to each branch of the national legislature in Congress assembled.

By order of the committee.

SAMUEL M. M'KAY, *Chairman.*

Resolves of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That we fully concur in the sentiments expressed by his excellency the governor in his late communication to the two branches of the government in relation to the delay in the settlement of the claim of this Commonwealth upon the general government for the services of the militia of Massachusetts in the last war.

Resolved, That the citizens of this Commonwealth entertain a deep sense of the great advantages of that form of general government adopted by the independent States of this Union; and that they would view with great solicitude and regret any appearance of a disposition in the Congress of the United States to refuse a prompt adjustment of the just claims of any of its members, as tending to lessen, in

every part of the confederacy, that perfect confidence in the justice of the government which can alone insure its permanency.

Resolved, That the claim of this Commonwealth upon the general government, for services rendered by the militia of Massachusetts in the late war with Great Britain, having been before Congress for thirteen years; the particulars of that claim having been repeatedly examined by the executive officer of the government, the Secretaries of War, and committees of Congress, and a large portion thereof declared by them to be admissible and justly due, upon the principles and rules which have been applied to the adjustment of similar claims of other States; and the precise amount so admissible having been reported to Congress by the Secretary of War nearly two years since, it does not comport with those principles of equal justice to which, by the Constitution of the United States, the general government is bound to conform in its transactions with the individual States, nor with the rights and dignity of this Commonwealth, that the payment of that portion of this claim, admitted to be due, should be longer withheld.

Resolved, That the early attention of Congress to the final adjustment of the Massachusetts claim is most earnestly requested; and that the senators and representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth be, and they are hereby, requested to urge an immediate provision for the payment of the same.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be, and he hereby is, requested to transmit to each branch of the national legislature copies of these resolutions, with the report annexed, and to cause copies of the same to be furnished to each senator and each member of the House of Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *February* 13, 1830.

Read twice and passed. Sent up for concurrence.

W. B. CALHOUN, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, *February* 15, 1830.

Read and passed in concurrence.

SAMUEL LATHROP, *President.*

FEBRUARY 15, 1830.—Approved.

LEVI LINCOLN.

A true copy. Attest:

EDWARD D. BANGS, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

21ST CONGRESS.] **No. 440.** [1ST SESSION.

DEFENCE OF THE NORTHERN FRONTIER OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 2, 1830.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February* 26, 1830.

SIR: On the subject of the resolution adopted yesterday by the House of Representatives, relative to plans for the defence of the northern frontier of the United States, I have the honor to inform the House that there are no such plans in the possession of this department the publication of which would not be injurious to the public service.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. EATON.

Hon. A. STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

21ST CONGRESS.] **No 441.** [1ST SESSION.

ON A CLAIM FOR PAY FOR SERVICES IN THE MILITIA OF MICHIGAN DURING THE WAR OF 1812-'15.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 3, 1830.

Mr. WHITTLESEY, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Antoine Dequindre and Richard Smith, for themselves and for the officers and soldiers under their command, as a part of the quota of volunteers, under the act of February 6, 1812, in the service of the United States, reported:

That, by the law of the 6th of February, 1812, the President of the United States was authorized to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers for the period of one year. The companies whose services were tendered and accepted were liable to be called into the service at any time, at the discretion of the

President, within two years; and when ordered into the service were to perform duty for one year, unless sooner discharged. Companies were to be formed by voluntary enrolment of individuals, without any regard to the corps in the militia in which they were liable to perform duty; or any company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division, might volunteer that was then organized, and in the first instance the officers were to be elected by the volunteers, and in the last the officers in commission were to command. In March, 1812, William Hull, as governor of the Territory of Michigan, had ordered the militia to hold themselves in readiness for duty, and ordered them to rendezvous to perfect themselves in military discipline. The petitioner, Antoine Dequindre, then commanded a company of riflemen, and the petitioner, Richard Smith, commanded a troop of horse. On the 17th of April, 1812, the acting governor of Michigan Territory, under the authority of the government of the United States, informed the militia that he was empowered to protect the Territory, and called on Captain Dequindre's company, and on Captain Smith's company, to volunteer their services, and to affix their signatures to an enrolment, and to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. These companies met on the 21st of April, 1812, and most, if not all, of the members of the companies enrolled themselves as volunteers, and with them several volunteered who were not liable to perform military duty. These companies immediately rendezvoused, and were continued in active service until they were surrendered by General Hull, at the capitulation of Detroit, on the 16th of August, 1812, and participated in most of the engagements that preceded that event. Previous to the arrival of General Hull with the main body of the army in the Michigan Territory, these companies were perfecting themselves in discipline, and constructing roads. At the time of the capitulation Cornet Lee, with a detachment from Captain Smith's company, was at the River Raisin; and although he was, with the other troops at that place, included in the articles of the capitulation, he effected his escape, and joined the army under the command of General Harrison, and was engaged in the Massasiniwa battle, and served out the year's engagement. During the time the companies were operating with the volunteers from Ohio they were on a footing of perfect equality. So many of the members of these companies as were at Detroit were paroled with the other volunteers, and were not exchanged until some time in the summer of 1814, of which notice was given by General Mason, commissary general of prisoners, on the 26th of July, 1814. The petitioners say their companions have only been paid to the 16th of August, 1812, whereas the Ohio volunteers were paid for one year; and they pray that the government performs its part of the contract, and allow them pay for the entire year.

The first inquiry is, whether these companies volunteered under the act of February 6, 1812.

Joseph Watson, then acting as aid to the commander-in-chief of the Michigan Territory, says the companies were organized by him, under the immediate orders of the said commander-in-chief; that he advised that they should be called into the service under the provisions of that act; and that, with a view of all the circumstances of the case, the order was intended to impart to them all the advantages of such provisions, and to hold them to service accordingly; that it has ever been his understanding that, by the enrolments made under the order, they did engage to serve twelve months; that such views were not confined to those composing the detachment, but was common to many officers of the army with which they served. The Hon. Mr. Magee says he signed the roll of Captain Dequindre's company, and engaged to serve for twelve months; that he always considered himself as a volunteer under the act of the 6th of February, 1812; that such was the understanding of the other members of the corps to which that company was attached; that he was paroled and remained at home until the 9th of February, 1813, when he was, with others, forced from his home and taken to Fort George.

Colonel Snelling says he arrived at Detroit on the 7th of July, 1812; that the army was reinforced by a corps called the Michigan legion, which he was informed was accepted into the service of the United States under the act of Congress passed February 6, 1812. Governor Cass says his impression is that they were universally considered in the army as volunteers under the act of February 6, 1812, and in the same situation with the Ohio volunteers. Other witnesses testify to the same fact. There was no law which authorized the acceptance of volunteers for twelve months except the act of February 6, 1812, nor was there any act in force which authorized the President of the United States, on the 21st of April, 1812, to accept the services of volunteers, except the act of February 6, 1812.

The enrolment, the universal understanding at the time, and the service for a year of the command under Cornet Lee, that escaped from the River Raisin, with other facts and circumstances, satisfy the committee that these companies did volunteer under the act of February 6, 1812, and were ordered into the service under the provisions of that act.

There is no express evidence that the President accepted the services of these companies, nor is there any express evidence that General Hull was authorized to accept their services. The government, however, has recognized them as being in the service of the United States, and the rolls in the Third Auditor's office describe them as twelve months' volunteers. It is to be borne in mind that General Hull's papers and baggage were destroyed soon after the capitulation, and that in 1814 many if not most of the public papers in the offices here were destroyed. No acceptance by the President of the services of the Ohio volunteers, nor any order to Governor Meigs to accept the services of such volunteers, can be found; nor do the muster-rolls describe them as having volunteered under the act of February 6, 1812; still no one will doubt that they were considered by the President as being volunteers under that act.

The next question is, for what period are they entitled to pay? The second section of the act, after authorizing the President of the United States to call any volunteer company, &c., into the service of the United States within two years, prescribes that said company, &c., "shall be bound to continue in service for the term of twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged; and when so called into service, and whilst remaining therein, shall be under the same rules and regulations, and be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage, and emoluments of every kind, bounty and clothing excepted, with the regular troops of the United States."

The enrolment constitutes a contract with the United States, to be effective from the time of being called into the service, and to continue until the President exercised the power vested in him to put an end to it by a discharge. No such discharge was given. The parole is equally for the advantage of the government, as for the benefit of the captive.

When the claims of the Ohio volunteers for a year's service were presented for payment they were rejected by the accounting officers of the treasury on the ground, it is understood, that they were entitled to pay for no longer period than to the time of the surrender; and, perhaps, an additional allowance for returning home. Colonel Cass, who commanded one of the regiments, acting in behalf of his own regiment and in behalf of the regiments commanded by Colonel Findley and Colonel McArthur, applied to the

President, Mr. Madison, who, after a full investigation of the facts and the law, ordered payment to be made to these regiments for a year.

John Campbell raised a company under the provisions of the same act, and was ordered into the service by Governor Meigs. His company rendezvoused on the 4th of July, 1812, and was ordered to join General Hull at Detroit. He had proceeded as far as the River Raisin, at the capitulation of Detroit, and was included with the other troops at that station in the surrender. This company was paid for their arms and clothing, as provided for by the said act, and for six months' service. The merits of their claim were not fully investigated nor its adjustment pressed until last year, when the President, Mr. Adams, having come to the same conclusion that Mr. Madison arrived at, as above mentioned, ordered additional payment to be made to this company for six months.

The petitioners state their sufferings, hardships, and losses to have been great; but these the committee will not suffer to mingle with or influence any decision it makes. The opinion, however, is expressed that the petitioners have cause to complain that the paymaster charged them, and those they represent, with twelve per cent. on the money paid; nevertheless, it is not within the province of the committee, in this particular, to grant relief. After duly weighing the whole case, the committee think the petitioners are entitled to the full benefits of the act of February 6, 1812; and to extend to them its provisions a bill is herewith reported.

21st Congress.] No. 442. [1st Session.

ESTIMATES OF THE EXPENSE OF ARMING AND ORGANIZING THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO A PARTICULAR PLAN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 3, 1830.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February* 27, 1830.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 1st instant, I have the honor to enclose reports from the commanding general and the Ordnance department, which furnish the information required.

The militia bill, No. 168, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

Hon. WILEY THOMPSON, *Chairman of Com. on Militia, House of Reps.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, February* 27, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you a report made by the Adjutant General, furnishing, as near as practicable, the estimates asked for by the Hon. Wiley Thompson, chairman of the Committee on the Militia, in his letter of the 1st of this month addressed to you, having reference to the probable expense of carrying into effect the provisions of bill No. 168, reported in the House of Representatives January 27, 1830.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 23, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to furnish herewith the information requested in a letter from the chairman of the Committee on the Militia in the House of Representatives to the Secretary of War, dated February 1, which has been referred to this office.

The information desired being confined to estimates, it has been found practicable to exhibit it in a tabular form, and that has been preferred for its distinctness as well as its compactness. The information is shown in the table in its maturer state; and as it may be satisfactory to know upon what data it has been founded, a full explanation of it is furnished separately. The explanation will show that the data upon which it is based has been assumed or deduced from existing analogous circumstances.

The establishment of an office at Washington for the general superintendent would involve the expense of employing clerks and providing stationery and other contingencies, including postage, the annual expense of which would be about $3,500.

The duties of the general superintendent would correspond generally with those of the Adjutant General of the army of the United States, and his salary, as an equivalent to the compensation allowed to the latter, has been stated at $2,500.

The annual expense of providing the blanks issued from this office to the army, exclusive of the Army Register, is between $100 and $200, and it is supposed that the annual expense of providing those required for the superintendent general's office would not exceed $100.

The estimates required to carry into effect the provisions of the 15th, 16th, and 18th sections of the bill depend upon the ascertainment of the numbers belonging to the 1st and 2d classes, respectively, together with the proportions of officers and sergeants included in both classes.

There are no certain data upon which could be estimated the numbers of the militia belonging to the junior and senior classes, as distinguished in the bill. The returns in this office show only the aggregate numbers of the militia between the ages of eighteen and forty-four, inclusive. The only distinction that is made in returns that would have a bearing on the subject is in those of the census of 1820 of the

population of the United States. Those returns show that the whole number of white male population between the ages of 16 and 44, inclusive, a period of twenty-nine years, amounted to 1,542,233; and between the ages of 26 and 44, inclusive, a period of nineteen years, 766,083.

The mean of the ages between 26 and 44, inclusive, is 34½, and corresponds very nearly with the mean of the ages between 30 and 40, which would be 35. The mean of the two periods being so nearly the same, the annual ratio of each may be assumed as being the same. The number, 766,083, as above stated, divided by 19—the number of years embracing the ages between 26 and 44, inclusive—would show 40,320 to be the annual ratio; and that applied to the ten years—embracing the ages between 31 and 40, inclusive, which corresponds with the ages comprised in the senior class—would produce 403,200.

The white male population constitutes the militia, with the exception of such as are exempted by law from the performance of militia duty. This exemption applies to all ages within the prescribed limits; and therefore it may be assumed that the ratio of white male population of the ages embraced between any term of years may be applied to the ratio of the militia of the corresponding term of years. This being admitted, the ratio of the militia of the senior class may be deduced from the ratio which has been made of the population between the ages corresponding with the ages comprised in the senior class.

The last returns in this office of the militia of the United States make the aggregate 1,191,388; but these returns do not include any return from Florida, and they give the return from Mississippi for the year 1812; that for Delaware for 1814; and returns from several other States between the year 1822 and the present date. Moreover, in the remarks accompanying the general returns of several of the States, it is stated that the returns from several of the brigades had not been received. It is therefore to be inferred that the last returns received at this office do not embrace the whole of the militia of the United States, and it is proper, in order to fulfil the purpose for which this report is intended, that an estimate should be made of the deficiency. If 1,300,000 be assumed as the number of militia at this time, the allowance for that deficiency would be 108,612, which it is supposed would not be too great.

The returns of the census for the year 1820 show the aggregate of white male population between the ages of sixteen and forty-four, inclusive, to be 1,542,233. The aggregate of the militia at this time, as assumed, of 1,300,000, refers to the ages between eighteen and forty-four, inclusive. It will be perceived that there is a slight difference between the ages embraced, respectively, by these aggregates. If the return of the militia had embraced the ages between sixteen and forty-four in the same way as the returns for the population, this difference would be provided for, and the aggregate, instead of 1,300,000, would be 1,445,408. This case must be supposed to admit of the adaptation to the militia of the ratio which has been ascertained respecting the population. The number stated as the aggregate of the militia that would be so produced of 1,445,408 is obtained in this way. It has been shown that the white male population for twenty-nine years amounts to 1,542,233, and for nineteen years, between the ages of twenty-six and forty-four, inclusive, to 766,083, or $49\frac{87}{100}$ per cent., which would give the average of $2\frac{81}{100}$ per cent. for one year. The difference between 1,542,233 and 766,083 is 776,150, which is the number for the remaining ten years, embracing the ages been sixteen and twenty-six, inclusive, and is equal to $50\frac{33}{100}$ per cent., or $5\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. for one year. The two years, embracing the ages of sixteen and seventeen, would therefore, at $5\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. each, amount to $10\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. The number assumed as the aggregate for the militia for twenty-seven years, embracing the ages between eighteen and forty-four, of 1,300,000, multiplied by $10\frac{6}{10}$ per cent., and the remainder divided by the difference between $10\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. and 100 per cent., or $89\frac{94}{100}$ per cent., would produce 145,408, the number for these two years; which, added to the assumed aggregate of 1,300,000, would produce 1,445,408, as has been stated. This sum multiplied by $5\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. would produce 72,704, which would be the average number in each year of the junior class, and multiplied by 9, the number of years in the junior class, would produce 654,336 as the aggregate number of the junior class. In like manner, 1,445,408 multiplied by $2\frac{81}{100}$ per cent. would produce 37,725 as the average number of each year of the senior class; and multiplied by 10, the number of years embraced by the senior class, would produce 377,251 as the aggregate of the senior class. The aggregate of the two classes amounts to 1,031,587.

The numbers in the junior and senior classes, respectively, being thus ascertained, the explanation of the estimates required by the 15th, 16th, and 18th sections of the bill may be proceeded with.

The table showing the component parts of a division has been made according to the provisions of the bill, in all respects, as far as they have been specified. The bill provides that a brigade shall consist of any number of regiments not less than two or exceeding four. In the table two has been taken as the number of regiments in a brigade, which is understood to be the composition of a brigade of the army. The aggregate of a division, as shown in the organization, of 4,756, divided into 1,031,587, the aggregate of the two classes would produce 217 nearly, and that number has been taken for the number of divisions.

The number of the junior and senior classes divided in like manner by the aggregate of a division would produce, respectively, $137\frac{58}{100}$ as the number of divisions in the junior class, and $79\frac{42}{100}$ as the number in the senior class. The fraction has been thrown off the junior class and added to the senior class; making the number of divisions in the junior class 137, and in the senior class 80.

The number of tents and camp-kettles stated in the estimate are made up by allowing to general officers three wall tents and three camp-kettles; to field officers, two wall tents and two camp-kettles; to captains, one wall tent and one camp-kettle; to every two subalterns, one wall tent and one camp-kettle; and to every six sergeants, one common tent and one camp-kettle; being conformable to the allowances made to the army.

The musicians are not included in the estimates for camp equipage and transportation, as they are omitted in the provisions of the bill referring to these allowances.

To determine the distance to be estimated for transportation to and from the encampment, an average was made of the distances between the centre and extremes of the States and Territories, respectively, the mean of which was ascertained to be about forty-nine miles. If the estimate had been made on the supposition that there would be only one place of encampment in each of the respective States and Territories, the distance for the transportation would be ninety-eight miles for going and returning; but as it is probable there will be a number of encampments in each State and Territory, and as the distance of travelling would be reduced in proportion to the increase of these numbers, the distance stated in the estimate is probably a fair average of the distance that would be travelled.

Respectfully submitted.

S. COOPER, *Acting Adjutant General.*

Major General ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Commanding the Army.*

Table showing the organization of a division of militia, and of the whole militia of the United States, computed at two hundred and seventeen divisions, distinguishing the junior and senior classes, as required by bill No. 168, reported in the House of Representatives on January 27, 1830; also, showing the number of officers and sergeants comprised in both classes, and the number of non-commissioned officers and privates of the infantry in the junior class.

	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments of infantry.	Number of companies of artillery.	Number of companies of cavalry.	Division staff.					Brigadier staff.				Infantry.			
						Major general.	Division inspector.	Aides-de-camp.	Division quartermaster.	Judge advocate.	Brigadier generals.	Brigadier inspectors.	Aides-de-camp.	Brigade quartermasters.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.
	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4
Junior class	137	274	548	137	137	137	137	274	137	137	274	274	274	274	548	548	548	548
Senior class	80	160	320	80	80	80	80	160	80	80	160	160	160	160	320	320	320	320
	217	434	868	217	217	217	217	434	217	217	434	434	434	434	868	868	868	868

TABLE—Continued.

	Infantry.																
	Quartermasters.	Paymasters.	Surgeons.	Surgeons' mates.	Chaplains.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Drum majors.	Fife majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40	40	40	160	160	80	4,000
Junior class	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	5,480	5,480	5,480	21,920	21,920	10,960	548,000
Senior class	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	3,200	3,200	3,200	12,800	12,800	6,400	320,000
	868	868	868	868	868	868	868	868	868	8,680	8,680	8,680	34,720	34,720	17,360	868,000

TABLE—Continued.

	Artillery.						Cavalry.									Aggregate.
	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Cornet.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Saddler.	Farrier.	Trumpeter.	Privates.	
	1	2	4	4	2	42	1	2	1	4	4	1	1	1	100	4,756
Junior class	137	274	548	548	274	5,754	137	274	137	548	548	137	137	137	13,700	651,572
Senior class	80	160	320	320	160	3,360	80	160	80	320	320	80	80	80	8,000	380,480
	217	434	867	868	434	9,114	217	434	217	868	868	217	217	217	21,700	1,032,052

AGGREGATE.

For one division—	
General officers	3
Field officers, and staff entitled to the allowance of field officers	19
Captains, and staff entitled to the allowance of captains	70
Subalterns	85
Sergeants	176
Commissioned officers and sergeants	353
For two hundred and seventeen divisions—	
General officers	651
Field officers, and staff entitled to the allowance of field officers	4,123
Captains, and staff entitled to the allowance of captains	15,190
Subalterns	18,445
Sergeants	38,192
Commissioned officers and sergeants	76,601
Non-commissioned officers of infantry, junior class	592,936

Estimate of the expense of encamping the officers and sergeants of the junior and senior classes, of furnishing muskets and accoutrements to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the infantry of the junior class, and of establishing at the city of Washington the office of the General Superintendent of Militia, including his salary.

Items of the estimate.	651 general officers.	4,123 field officers and staff, entitled to allowances of field officers.	15,190 captains and subalterns in the staff, entitled to the allowance of captains.	18,445 subalterns.	38,199 sergeants.	76,601 officers and sergeants.	868 musicians.	592,936 non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry in the junior class.	Total of numbers and quantities.	Rates.	Amount for twenty years.	Amount for one year.	Total for one year.	Aggregate.
EXPENSE OF ENCAMPING.														
For camp equipage.														
Wall tents	1,953	8,243	15,190	9,223					34,609	$25 40	$779,068 60	$38,150 43		
Common tents					6,366				6,366	10 69	68,052 54	3,402 67		
Camp kettles	1,953	3,906	15,190	9,223	6,366				36,638	1 08	39,569 04	1,978 45		
													$44,331 55	
Pay.														
For 76,601 officers and sergeants for eight days, making 612,808 days									612,808	2 00		1,225,808 00		
For 868 musicians for eight days, 6,944 days									6,944	1 50		10,416 00		
													1,236,224 00	
Transportation.														
For 76,601 officers and sergeants the average distance of twenty miles each, 1,532,020 miles									1,532,020	4		61,280 80		
													61,280 80	
														$1,341,836 35
ARMING THE JUNIOR CLASS.														
Muskets and their appendages.														
Muskets and appendages, including screw-drivers, wipers, ball-screws, spring-vices, and brushes and pickers, the whole number required for the non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry of the junior class.									592,936	13 00	7,708,168 00	385,408 40		
Deduct the number already furnished and on hand for distribution									195,769	13 00	2,144,987 00	122,249 35		
And the number to be furnished will be									397,167	13 00	5,263,181 00	263,159 05		
													263,159 05	
Sets of accoutrements for muskets.														
Cartridge-boxes and belts, bayonet-scabbards and belts, and belt-plates, the whole number required for the non-commissioned officers and privates of the infantry of the junior class.									592,936	2 50	1,482,340 00	74,117 00		
Deduct the number already furnished									16,057	2 50	40,140 50	2,007 02		
And the number to be furnished will be									576,879	2 50	1,442,199 50	72,109 98		
													72,109 98	
														335,269 04
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.														
Office.														
Clerk hire, stationery, and contingencies, including postage												3,500 00		
Blanks												100 00		
													3,600 00	
Salary												2,500 00	2,500 00	
														6,100 00
														1,683,205 39

NOTE.—The number of tents and camp-kettles stated in the estimate are made up by allowing to general officers each three wall-tents and three camp-kettles; to field officers, each two wall-tents and two camp-kettles; to captains, each one wall-tent and one camp-kettle; to every two subalterns one wall-tent and one camp-kettle; and to every six sergeants one common tent and one camp-kettle, being conformable to the allowance made to the army.

Expense of encamping one division, $6,137 49.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 23, 1820.

S. COOPER, *Acting Adjutant General.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, February* 26, 1830.

SIR: In answer to such part of the communication of the honorable chairman of the Committee on the Militia as refers to this department, I have the honor to report that the statement marked A exhibits the number and description of arms and equipments which have been furnished to the militia of the United States since the 1st of January, 1816, and the number now on hand ready for delivery whenever called for by the States to which they are due. This statement exhibits also the number of arms which have been procured and apportioned during the same period. The results shown are as follows, viz:

Arms and equipments procured and apportioned, estimated in muskets		199,000
Number distributed	145,672	
Number remaining on hand to be distributed	50,097	
		195,769

The difference between these numbers arises from the circumstance of there having been an excess of arms delivered to some of the States prior to 1816.

By this statement it appears that for the last fourteen years the average annual product of the present appropriation for arming and equipping the militia is 14,214 muskets. For a few years past the product has been greater, and it will be safe to estimate it at 15,000 for the future.

The bill, however, provides for furnishing equipments as well as arms, and the fund is, therefore, insufficient for arming that number of men per annum.

In order to ascertain the number of militia organized in the manner proposed by the bill, which may be fully armed and equipped by the present appropriation of $200,000 per annum, I beg leave to refer to the annexed estimate, marked B. By this estimate it will appear that, by including infantry, cavalry, and artillery in the proportions prescribed by the bill, the average cost of arms and accoutrements for each man will be about sixteen dollars. Upon this basis the present appropriation will arm and equip about 12,500 men per annum.

The number of men who may compose the junior class of militia, according to the provisions of the bill, cannot be ascertained with any reasonable exactness without further information as to the number of persons subject to militia service within the ages prescribed for this class. It is probable, however, that, as the whole number of enrolled militia at present exceeds 1,200,000, the junior class may consist of five or six hundred thousand. Assuming the lowest of these numbers as the minimum of the junior class we have 500,000 as the number of men to be armed. The number of arms distributed, as above stated, amounts to nearly 200,000; deducting these, there remains 300,000 men for whom arms are yet to be provided.

It has been shown that the present appropriation will arm and equip about 12,500 men per annum. It would, therefore, require a period of twenty-four years to complete the arming of the junior class, with the means which are now provided for that purpose. At the end of that period, however, this class would probably have increased to double its present number; for it is found that the militia have increased fifty per cent. during the last twelve years.

Upon the supposition that the junior class would at the present time consist of 500,000 men, its annual increase may be estimated at 20,000. And it follows that if this class were now fully armed and equipped the present appropriation would be inadequate to meet the demands of the annually increasing number of the militia. Hence it appears that, in order to completely arm and equip the junior class and keep pace with its annual augmentation, provision should be made, *first*, for arming 300,000 men; *second*, for obtaining an annual supply sufficient for 20,000. The latter may be effected by increasing the present annual appropriation of $200,000 to $320,000. The armories now employed in fabricating arms for the militia can be extended in this proportion without inconvenience or delay.

The appropriations necessary for effecting the former, that is to say: for arming 300,000 men, must depend much on the period within which it may be desired to accomplish the object. If it be required that all the arms shall be furnished in a short time, resort must be had to the armories of Europe. The armories of the United States are, however, capable of being very considerably extended, without increasing the cost of the arms. Their products may be increased 50 per cent. within one year, and may be doubled in the course of two or three years.

In order to exhibit more fully the course pursued under the present laws for arming the militia, a printed copy of the established regulations upon this subject is annexed. And I would respectfully refer to a report of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives, of March 10, 1824, relating to the expediency of amending the present laws. The report is contained in vol. 14, State Papers, 1st session 18th Congress, No. 83.

It will be perceived that the preceding refers only to the arms procured and distributed since the 1st of January, 1816. During the period between that date and the passage of the act in 1808 a considerable number of arms was procured. A part only of the money appropriated was applied to that object; large sums were carried to the surplus fund and expended for other purposes. The arms furnished for that period were delivered during the war, and it is probable that very few of them could now be found in good order for service. And, for this reason, they are not included in the estimates, as forming any part of the available resources of the country at the present time.

I beg leave to add a remark on the proportion of artillery provided for by the bill. It provides for one company of artillery of 42 privates, for each division consisting of 4,000 men at least. To a company of 42 privates, a half division, or three pieces of artillery, would be a suitable allowance. This proportion gives a full division of artillery, of six pieces to 8,000 men. This proportion of artillery is less than is usually considered necessary. No exact proportion has been prescribed, either by law or usage, for our service. But it has been usual to allow from a half to a full division to each 1,000 men, giving a larger proportion to newly raised troops than to old well disciplined soldiers. And it is conceived that the circumstances under which the militia would generally be called into active service would require the largest allowance of artillery to be furnished.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Statement of the arms and military equipments procured and apportioned to the militia of the several States and Territories, under the act of 1808, *for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia, from the* 1*st January,* 1816, *to the* 31*st December,* 1829. *Also, the number and description of arms and equipments distributed to the militia during the same period.*

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS PROCURED.

These consist of muskets, rifles, swords, pistols, cannon, gun carriages, and other military equipments; the whole of which, procured from 1816 to 1829, inclusive, are equal in value to 199,000 muskets. And this number has been apportioned to the several States and Territories, in proportion to the effective militia of each.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS DISTRIBUTED.

93, 271 muskets.	
11, 041 rifles.	
521 repeating rifles.	
17, 529 pistols.	
10, 428 cavalry sabres.	
2, 404 swords.	
16, 057 sets infantry accoutrements.	
5, 386 sabre belts.	
945 sword belts.	
200 cavalry cartridge boxes and belts.	
720 pairs of holsters.	
5, 879 sets rifle accoutrements.	
4 4-pounder brass cannon, mounted, complete.	
42 6-pounder brass cannon, mounted, complete.	
157 6-pounder iron cannon.	
156 6-pounder field carriages, complete.	
9 6-pounder caissons.	
2 4-pounder caissons.	
2 24-pounder iron howitzers, mounted complete.	
2 ammunition wagons.	
1 travelling forge.	
3 bugles.	
12 drums.	
12 fifes.	
The whole of which are equal in value to	145, 672 muskets.
Arms and equipments now in store for distribution	50, 097
Total	195, 769

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *February* 26, 1830.

B.

Estimate of the cost of arming and equipping the militia.

FOR A COMPANY OF INFANTRY.

100 muskets, at $13 each	$1, 300
100 sets of accoutrements, at $2 50 per set	250
4 sergeants' swords and belts, at $5 each	20
	1, 570

FOR A COMPANY OF CAVALRY.

100 sabres, at $6 each	$600
200 pistols, at $8 each	1, 600
100 sabre belts, at 50 cents each	50
100 pairs holsters, at $2 per pair	200
	2, 450

FOR A COMPANY OF ARTILLERY.

3 6-pounder cannon, with carriages and equipments complete, at $400 each	$1, 200
50 artillery swords and belts, at $5 each	250
	1, 450

One full division to consist of 40 companies of infantry, 100 men each	4,000
One company of cavalry	100
One company of artillery	50
Total number	4,150
Arms and equipments for 40 companies of infantry, at $1,570 per company, is	$62,800
One company of cavalry	2,450
One company of artillery	1,450
	66,700

To arm 4,150 men will cost $66,700; which gives an average of $16 07 per man.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *February* 26, 1830.

Regulations for apportioning to the several States and Territories the arms and military equipments procured under the act of April, 1808, "for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States."

The act provides "That the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated for the purpose of providing arms and military equipments for the whole body of the militia of the United States, either by purchase or manufacture, by and on account of the United States." And it further provides "That all the arms procured in virtue of this act shall be transmitted to the several States composing this Union and Territories thereof, to each State and Territory, respectively, in proportion to the number of the effective militia in each State and Territory, and by each State and Territory to be distributed to the militia in such State and Territory, under such rules and regulations as shall be by law prescribed by the legislature of each State and Territory."

The arms are apportioned annually, and as soon after the close of each year as the number of arms procured during the year can be ascertained. The number of arms apportioned to any State or Territory bears the same proportion to the number of its militia that the whole number of arms procured bears to the whole number of militia in the United States.

To determine the number of effective militia in each State and Territory the official returns of each, respectively, which are required by the act of March 2, 1803, to be made annually to the President of the United States, are taken as a guide. In cases where no return has been received for the year for which the apportionment is made, then the latest return which has been received is taken.

The arms procured consist of muskets, rifles, pistols, sabres, swords, and accoutrements for small arms generally, with a few pieces of field artillery. The principal part of the arms, however, consist of muskets, therefore the apportionments are made, and the quotas are assigned, in muskets only. The whole of the quota assigned to any State or Territory will be furnished in muskets, if desired, or in any other description of arms or accoutrements, of equal value, (except field artillery,) which the proper authorities of the State may require. Field artillery will be furnished whenever practicable, but not without special application and instructions therefor. When other arms than muskets are furnished they will be given in such numbers as will be equal in value to the assigned quota of muskets, estimated according to the average contract price of each, respectively.

The arms will be transported at the expense of the United States, and will be delivered at any place within the State or Territory, situated upon navigable waters, which may be designated by the governor or other authorized officer. But the United States cannot incur any expense for transporting the arms to the interior by land.

The quotas assigned to any State or Territory will be transmitted annually, if desired by the proper authorities; but if not so desired the distribution will be made less frequently.

Triplicate receipts are necessary for all arms and equipments delivered, and they should be signed by the governor, or other duly authorized officer of the State or Territory. The form for the receipt is subjoined.

The relative value of the several kinds of arms and equipments procured during the undermentioned periods is as follows, viz:

For the years 1823, 1824, 1825, and 1826:

Muskets, each	$13 00
Rifles, each	16 00
Pistols, each	8 00
Cavalry sabres, each	6 00
Artillery swords, each	4 00
Non-commissioned officers' swords, each	4 00
Accoutrements for muskets, per set	2 50
Accoutrements for rifles, per set	2 00
Cavalry sabre and sword belts, each	60
Six-pounder cannon, with carriage and equipments complete, exclusive of harness	400 00

The number of arms apportioned to the ——— of ——— for the years herein stated is as follows, viz:

Period.	Number of militia.		Number of arms.	
	Total in United States.	In the State or Territory.	Total procured.	Apportioned to the State or Territory.

FORM OF RECEIPT.

I hereby acknowledge to have received of the United States, by the hands of ———, of the United States army, the following arms and accoutrements, viz:

100 rifles equal in value to	123	1-13	muskets.
100 sets of accoutrements for rifles equal in value to	15	5-13	do.
350 pistols equal in value to	215	5-13	do.
50 non-commissioned officers' swords equal in value to	15	5-13	do.
175 cavalry sabres equal in value to	80	10-13	do.
175 cavalry belts equal in value to	8	1-13	do.
1,000 muskets equal in value to	1,000		do.
500 sets of accoutrements for muskets	96	2-13	do.
4 six-pounder iron cannon, 4 six-pounder field carriages, with equipments complete, } equal in value to	123	1-13	do.
Total	1,677	4-13	do.

The whole being equivalent to sixteen hundred and seventy-seven muskets, which are received on account of the quota of arms due to the ——— of ———, under the act of April, 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia, and for which I have signed triplicate receipts.

Given at ———, this ——— day of ———, 182—.

NOTE.—The numbers given above are used merely as an example. The numbers to be inserted in the receipts will, of course, correspond with the articles actually issued.

21ST CONGRESS.] **No. 443.** [1ST SESSION.

AMOUNTS OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTING AND REPAIRING FORTIFICATIONS ON THE HARBORS AND COASTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1815 TO 1829, AND OF THE NUMBER OF TROOPS GARRISONING THE SAME.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 9, 1830.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 9, 1830.

SIR: I forward the enclosed report from the Engineer department, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ultimo.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

The SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *March* 8, 1830.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith a statement showing the amount of appropriations made by Congress, since the year 1815, for the purpose of constructing and repairing fortifications on the harbors and coasts of the United States, being so much of the information called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ultimo as can be furnished from the files of this department.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT, *Brigadier General.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

Statement showing the amount of appropriations made by Congress since the year 1815, *for the purpose of constructing and repairing fortifications in the harbors and coasts of the United States.*

Objects of appropriation.	1816.	1817.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
Fortifications in general	$838,000	$838,000	$500,000	$800,000										$2,976,000 00	Applied chiefly to the construction of Forts Lafayette, Delaware, Washington, Monroe, Calhoun, and of forts at Dauphin island, the Rigolets, and Chef Menteur.
Fort Delaware, Delaware bay					$55,000	$20,000	$58,000		$71,679 50					204,679 50	Finished; in good preservation, though a slight settling continues, in consequence of the foundations not having been originally secure.
Fort Washington, Maryland					22,000	25,000	46,000							93,000 00	Not in good condition, in consequence of its unfinished state.
Fort Monroe, Virginia					65,000	75,000	100,000	$95,000	100,000 00	$115,000	$90,000	$100,000	$100,000 00	840,000 00	Unfinished, but in very good condition; construction still in progress.
Fort Calhoun, Virginia					50,000	50,000	80,000	90,000	70,000 00	80,000	55,000	80,000	100,000 00	655,000 00	Do. do.
Fort at Rigolets and Chef Menteur, La					60,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000 00	85,000	30,000			575,000 00	Both works completed, and in excellent condition.
Fort at Mobile Point, Alabama					30,000	50,000	50,000	125,000	100,000 00	90,000	70,000	80,000	100,000 00	695,000 00	Unfinished; work in progress.
Fort Jackson, Louisiana						30,000	40,000	110,000	100,000 00	90,000	80,000	88,500	16,000 00	554,500 00	Will be completed this year.
Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island								50,000	60,000 00	100,000	70,000	80,000	100,000 00	460,000 00	Unfinished; work in progress.
Fort Hamilton, New York								50,000	40,000 00	75,000	55,000	60,000	100,000 00	380,000 00	Will probably be completed this year.
Fort Macon, North Carolina									30,000 00	25,000	15,000	52,500	60,000 00	182,500 00	Unfinished; construction in progress.
Fort at Oak island, North Carolina									50,000 00	30,000	25,000	60,000	62,834 00	227,834 00	Do. do.
Battery at Bayou Bienvenue, Louisiana										90,000			6,447 80	96,447 80	Finished as far as is now advisable.
Fortifications at Charleston, S. Carolina												25,000	75,000 00	100,000 00	Commenced last year.
Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia												25,000	75,000 00	100,000 00	Do.
Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida												50,000	75,000 00	125,000 60	Do.
Tower at Bayou Dupré, Louisiana													16,677 41	16,677 41	Will be completed this spring.
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications					20,000	20,000	26,000	26,000	8,320 50	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000 00	160,320 50	
Repairs to Fort Jackson, Savannah							8,000							8,000 00	
Preserving islands in Boston harbor									52,972 56			2,000	7,310 54	62,283 10	Sea-wall completed and in good preservation.
Repairs to Fort Constitution, in Portsmouth harbor										2,500				2,500 00	
Purchase of Throg's Point, New York										17,000				17,000 00	
Repairs at Fort Delaware													15,000 00	15,000 00	Applied to wharves and embankments of the island.
Repairs at Fort Lafayette, New York													33,386 70	33,386 70	Repairs nearly completed, which will put the work in very good condition.
	838,000	838,000	500,000	800,000	*302,000	370,000	508,000	646,000	782,972 56	814,500	505,000	718,000	957,656 45	8,580,129 01	

* The appropriation for the year 1821 includes an unexpended balance of former appropriations for *fortifications* of $100,000 00

Total amount appropriated for *constructing* and *repairing* fortifications, and for *purchasing* and *preserving sites* for fortifications since 1821 .. 8,480,129 01

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March* 9, 1830.

SIR: The enclosed report from the commanding general, relative to "the number of troops" which garrison the "fortifications on the harbors and coast of the United States," should have accompanied the report from this department of yesterday, but was accidentally omitted. I have now to request that it be received as part thereof.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, March* 3, 1830.

SIR: I transmit herewith a statement of the number of troops constituting the garrisons of the several fortifications in the harbors and on the coasts of the United States, this being all the information which can be furnished from the headquarters of the army on the subject to which the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th of February, 1830, has reference.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of the number of troops forming the garrisons of the fortifications of harbors and coasts of the United States, taken from the latest returns on file in this office, and furnished in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th of February, 1830.

Posts.	State.	Regiment.	Number of companies.	Aggregate.
Fort Sullivan	Eastport, Maine	3d artillery	1	63
Fort Preble	Portland, Maine	do	1	62
Fort Constitution	Portsmouth, New Hampshire	do	1	59
Fort Independence	Boston harbor, Massachusetts	do	3	176
Fort Wolcott	Newport harbor, Rhode Island	do	1	57
Fort Trumbull	New London, Connecticut	do	2	119
Fort Columbus	New York harbor, New York	4th artillery	4	245
Fort Delaware	On the Delaware, Delaware	do	2	120
Fort McHenry	Baltimore, Maryland	do	2	117
Fort Severn	Annapolis, Maryland	do	1	61
Fort Washington	On the Potomac, Maryland	1st artillery	1	61
Fortress Monroe	Old Point Comfort, Virginia	do	6	388
Fort Johnston, North Carolina	Smithville, North Carolina	do	1	61
Fort Moultrie	Charleston harbor, South Carolina	2d artillery	3	164
Fort Johnson	Charleston harbor, South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Fort Marion	St. Augustine, Florida	2d artillery	1	59
Fort Wood	Louisiana	do	1	58
Fort Pike	Louisiana	do	1	59
Fort St. Philip	On the Mississippi, Louisiana	4th infantry	1	42
Fort Niagara	New York	2d infantry	2	105

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March* 2, 1830.

S. COOPER, *Acting Adjutant General.*

21ST CONGRESS.] No 444. [1ST SESSION.

ON A CLAIM FOR PAY FOR SERVICES AS A COLONEL OF THE MILITIA OF NEW YORK DURING THE TIME HE WAS A PRISONER OF WAR.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 15, 1830.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Cyrenius Chapin, reported:

That the memorialist sets forth that he was a colonel in the service of the United States during the late war. That upon the approach of the enemy towards Buffalo, in the State of New York, he met them, with a flag of truce, for the purpose of agreeing upon terms for the inhabitants of that village, in which there was not a sufficient force to make any opposition. That whilst discharging this duty, he was

detained as a prisoner of war by the enemy and sent to Quebec, where he remained from the 30th of December, 1813, until the 4th of June succeeding, when he was exchanged and permitted to return home; and that his pay as a colonel has been refused to him during the period of his captivity at Quebec, upon the ground that his name was not inserted in any muster-roll. He therefore prays that a law may be passed allowing to him the pay and emoluments of his rank which he considers to be equitably due to him.

It was established to the satisfaction of the committee that the memorialist had served as a colonel during a part of the late war with the militia of the State of New York in the service of the United States, and that he had conducted himself with distinguished courage and ability; but as at the time when he undertook to be the bearer of a flag of truce to the enemy he was not in the military service, either of the State of New York or of the United States, the compensation which he asks for cannot legally be granted to him.

The committee therefore recommend that the prayer of the memorialist be rejected.

21ST CONGRESS.] **No. 445.** [1ST SESSION.

APPLICATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS AS CADETS AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT TO 1829, AND THE ANNUAL AND GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE SAME DURING THAT TIME.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 15, 1830.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March* 15, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith three reports from the Chief Engineer and the Second and Third Auditors of the Treasury, containing, as far as it is practicable to furnish it, the information on the subject of the Military Academy which was called for by a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 26th of January last. These reports contain—

1. A register exhibiting the names and number of all the cadets that have been received into the Military Academy of the United States, in each and every year, from its first establishment until the present time; the States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, from which they came, respectively, distinguishing between those who have graduated and have received commissions and such as have withdrawn or have been dismissed from the institution; stating also the names and number of those graduates now in the army of the United States, and designating, as far as practicable, those whose fathers or guardians were, or are now, members of Congress or other officers of the general government, or governors of States or Territories, or holding offices in the District of Columbia.

2. A register of those applicants who were appointed cadets, but failed to report at the academy, or did not obtain admission; stating also the names of those foreigners who have been received into the academy, and the countries of which they are natives.

3. A register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for appointments as cadets, with the State and Territory from which they came, respectively.

4. A register showing the names and number of professors, instructors, and all other officers employed in the Military Academy, with their pay and emoluments as such.

5. A statement of the annual expense of the institution; showing also the monthly pay of the cadets, and whether they are supplied with fuel and quarters, &c., at the public expense, or are furnished by themselves.

6. A statement exhibiting the annual pay and emoluments of the professors, instructors, cadets, and all others employed in the Military Academy, from the 1st of July, 1815, to the 31st of December, 1829, and embracing other items of disbursement, so as to show the entire expense of the institution for those years, as far as can be ascertained from the books of the Second Auditor's office.

7. A statement exhibiting the amount expended at the Military Academy for the construction of buildings and appurtenances, the purchase of books, maps, apparatus, and all other purposes, for the use of the Military Academy, pay and subsistence of teachers, officers, and cadets, and other persons employed or attached to the institution, as far as the same has been ascertained from accounts rendered and settled in the office of the Third Auditor.

These reports contain information on all the subjects embraced in the resolution, except that part which calls for a statement of the number of cadets "who were in circumstances too indigent to be educated on their own means or those of their parents." This information it is impracticable to give, because no testimonials with regard to pecuniary circumstances are required from those who apply for admission into the Military Academy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. EATON.

HON. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March* 15, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith statements, numbered from 1 to 6, containing such part of the information on the subject of the Military Academy, called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th of January, as can be furnished from the records of this office.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT, *Brigadier General.*

HON. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 1.

A register exhibiting the names and number of all the cadets who have been received into the United States Military Academy, in each year, from its first establishment until December 31, 1829; the States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, from which they came, respectively, distinguishing between those who have been graduated and have received commissions and those who have withdrawn or have been dismissed from the institution; stating also the names and number of those graduates now in the army of the United States, and designating (as far as practicable) those whose fathers or guardians were, or are now, members of Congress or other officers of the general government, or governors of States or Territories, or holding offices in the District of Columbia.

No.	Names of all the cadets that have been received into the Military Academy of the United States from its first establishment until the present time.	State or Territory, including the Dist. of Columbia, from which they came, respectively.	Names of those that have been graduated and have received commissions.	Those who have withdrawn, or have been dismissed from the institution.	Names and number of those graduates now in the army of the United States.	Remarks.
	1800.					
1	Joseph G. Swift*	Massachusetts	Joseph G. Swift			In civil service.
2	Joseph Proveaux*	South Carolina	Joseph Proveaux			Died in service.
	1801.					
1	William Gates*	Massachusetts	William Gates		William Gates	
2	Samuel Gates*	do	Samuel Gates			Died in service.
3	Henry B. Jackson*	do	Henry B. Jackson			
4	John Lillie*	do	John Lillie			
5	Ambrose Porter*	Connecticut		Ambrose Porter		
6	Simeon M. Levy*	Maryland	Simeon M. Levy			
7	W. K. Armistead*	Virginia	W. K. Armistead		W. K. Armistead	
	1802.					
1	John Livingston	New York		John Livingston		
2	Joseph G. Totten	Connecticut	Joseph G. Totten		Joseph G. Totten	
	1803.					
1	Hannibal N. Allen	Vermont	H. N. Allen			Do.
2	John Doyle	Dist. of Columbia		John Doyle		
3	Julius F. Heileman	Massachusetts	Julius F. Heileman		Julius F. Heileman	
4	Prentis Williard	Connecticut	Prentis Williard			Do.
5	Thomas Bennett	New Jersey	Thomas Bennett			Do.
6	William Macomb	do		William Macomb		
7	Samuel B. Rathbone	New York	Samuel B. Rathbone			Killed in battle.
8	Frederick Lewis	do	Frederick Lewis			
9	William McRee	North Carolina	William McRee			Surveyor general of Missouri.
	1804.					
1	Ethan A. Allen	Vermont	Ethan A. Allen			
2	George Bomford	New York	George Bomford		George Bomford	
3	John J. Kelly	do	John J. Kelly			
4	Robert Lucas	Pennsylvania	Robert Lucas			Died in service.
5	Paschal Vincent Bouis	Ter. of Missouri	Paschal Vincent Bouis			
6	Augustus Chouteau	do	Augustus Chouteau			
7	Charles Gratiot	do	Charles Gratiot		Charles Gratiot	
8	Lewis Lorrimier	do	Lewis Lorrimier			
9	Auguste Lorrimier	do		Auguste Lorrimier		
	1805.					
1	Satterlee Clark	Vermont	Satterlee Clark			
2	Luther Dyer	do		Luther Dyer		
3	William Partridge	do	William Partridge			Do.
4	Alden Partridge	do	Alden Partridge			
5	E. D. Wood	New York	E. D. Wood			
6	Alex. J. Williams	Pennsylvania	Alex. J. Williams			Killed in battle.
7	Henry J. Williams	do		Henry J. Williams		
8	Louis Valle	Ter. of Missouri	Louis Valle			
	1806.					
1	John Anderson	Vermont	John Anderson		John Anderson	
2	Daniel A. A. Buck	do	Daniel A. A. Buck			
3	Luther Leonard	do	Luther Leonard			
4	Justus Post	do	Justus Post			
5	Samuel Babcock	Massachusetts	Samuel Babcock		Samuel Babcock	
6	Samuel Champion	Connecticut	Samuel Champion			
7	James Gibson	Maryland	James Gibson			Do.
8	Thos. J. Beall	Dist. of Columbia	Thomas J. Beall		Thomas J. Beall	
9	H. H. Villard	do	H. H. Villard			
	1807.					
1	Oliver G. Burton	Vermont	Oliver G. Burton			
2	Heman A. Fay	do	Heman A. Fay		Heman A. Fay	
3	Milo Mason	do	Milo Mason		Milo Mason	
4	George P. Peters	New Hampshire	George P. Peters			Died in service.
5	Altheus Roberts	do	A. Roberts			Do.
6	Erastus Roberts	do		E. Roberts		

* These were cadets of the "corps of artillerists and engineers," (established in 1794,) and became members of the Military Academy on its formation, in 1802.

No. 1.—*A register exhibiting the number and names of all the cadets, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Names of all the cadets that have been received into the Military Academy of the United States from its first establishment until the present time.	State or Territory, including the Dist. of Columbia, from which they came, respectively.	Names of those that have been graduated and have received commissions.	Those who have withdrawn, or have been dismissed from the institution.	Names and number of those graduates now in the army of the United States.	Remarks.
7	Minor Huntington	Connecticut	Minor Huntington			
8	Ormond Marsh	....do	Ormond Marsh			
9	Sylvanus Thayer	Massachusetts	Sylvanus Thayer		Sylvanus Thayer	
10	R. E. DeRussey	New York	R. E. DeRussey		R. E. DeRussey	
11	John R. Alexander	Unknown		John R. Alexander		
12	George W. Hyght	....do		George W. Hyght		
13	Charles Juderwink	....do		Charles Juderwink		
14	James Smith	....do		James Smith		
15	Asa Aikins	....do		Asa Aikins		
	1808.					
1	Leonidas Buck	Vermont	Leonidas Buck			
2	James D. Cobb	....do	James D. Cobb			
3	Augustus Conant	....do	Augustus Conant			
4	Gustavus Loomis	....do	Gustavus Loomis		Gustavus Loomis	
5	Ezra Smith	....do	Ezra Smith			
6	John Bliss	New Hampshire	John Bliss			
7	Henry A. Hobart	Massachusetts	Henry A. Hobart			Killed in battle.
8	Augustus Magee	....do	Augustus Magee			
9	George Templeman	....do	George Templeman			
10	James Dallaby	Connecticut	James Dallaby			
11	Adam Larrabee	....do	Adam Larrabee			
12	Francis B. Murdock	... do	Francis B. Murdock			
13	Abraham Sands	....do	Abraham Sands			
14	Joseph A. Wilcox	....do	Joseph A. Wilcox			Killed at Fort Mimms.
15	John S. Brush	New York	John S. Brush			
16	John R. Bell	....do	John R. Bell			Died in service.
17	Solomon Conkling	....do	Solomon Conkling			Do.
18	Milton Haxton	....do	Milton Haxton			
19	Thomas Ketchum	....do	Thomas Ketchum			
20	George Morley	....do	George Morley			Do.
21	Nathan W. Osgood	....do	Nathan W. Osgood			Do.
22	S. M. Osborn	....do	S. M. Osborn			
23	George Rouan	....do	George Rouan			Killed in battle.
24	C. Vandeventer	....do	C. Vandeventer			
25	William Cutbush	Pennsylvania	William Cutbush			
26	Armstrong Irvin	....do	Armstrong Irvin			Died in service.
27	Benjamin Fields	Maryland	Benjamin Fields			
28	John J. Abert	Virginia	J. J. Abert		John J. Abert	Resigned, and afterwards entered the service.
29	Thomas B. Randolph	....do	Thomas B. Randolph			
30	Patrick Byrne	Unknown		Patrick Byrne		
31	Charles Blanchard	....do		Charles Blanchard		
32	S. D. Davies	....do		S. D. Davies		
33	James F. Griswold	....do		James F. Griswold		
34	Ansant Hall	....do	Ansant Hall			Died in service.
35	Lawson Kingsbury	....do		Lawson Kingsbury		
36	Jno. A. Lillington	....do		John A. Lillington		
37	Geo. W. Pike	....do		George W. Pike		
38	Joel Strong	...do		Joel Strong		
39	Henry Walcott	....do		Henry Walcott		
40	Henry C. White	....do		Henry C. White		
	1809.					
1	Alex. Fanning	Massachusetts	Alex. Fanning		Alex. Fanning	
2	Wm. F. Habert	....do	Wm. F. Habert			
3	Richard Ashley	Rhode Island	Richard Ashley			
4	Henry Burchstead	New York	H. Burchstead			Killed at Fort Mimms.
5	M. V. Boisaubin	New Jersey	M. V. Boisaubin			Died in service.
6	Wm. W. Smith	....do	Wm. W. Smith			Killed in battle.
7	John A. Chandler	Unknown		John A. Chandler		
8	Joel Johnson	....do		Joel Johnson		
9	Wm. C. Lefingwell	....do		Wm. C. Lefingwell		
10	Asa Paine	....do		Asa Paine		
	1810.					
1	Alex. Thompson	New York	Alex. Thompson		Alexander Thompson	
2	Wm. Sumpter	South Carolina	Wm. Sumpter			
	1811.					
	None					
	1812.					
1	John A. Dix	New Hampshire	John A. Dix			
2	John Wright	Vermont	John Wright			
3	Isaac A. Adams	Massachusetts	Isaac A. Adams			Died in service.
4	N. G. Dana	....do	N. G. Dana		A. G. Dana	
5	John S. Allanson	New York	John S. Allanson			

No. 1.—*A register exhibiting the number and names of all the cadets, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Names of all the cadets that have been received into the Military Academy of the United States from its first establishment until the present time.	State or Territory, including the Dist. of Columbia, from which they came, respectively.	Names of those that have been graduated and have received commissions.	Those who have withdrawn, or have been dismissed from the institution.	Names and number of those graduates now in the army of the United States.	Remarks.
6	Charles Merchant	New York	Charles Merchant		Charles S. Merchant	
7	John Monroe	do	John Monroe		John Monroe	
8	Henry W. Fitzhugh	District Columbia	H. W. Fitzhugh		H. W. Fitzhugh	
9	George W. Gardiner	do	G. W. Gardiner		G. W. Gardiner	
10	James Spencer	Kentucky	James Spencer			Died in service.
	1813.					
1	Alonzo Brewer	Vermont	Alonzo Brewer			
2	Milton Partridge	do		Milton Partridge		
3	J. Parkhurst	do	J. Parkhurst			Do.
4	Jasper Strong	do	Jasper Strong			
5	Jackman Davis	New Hampshire	J. Davis			Do.
6	George Blaney	Massachusetts	George Blaney		George Blaney	
7	Thomas Childs	do	Thomas Childs		Thomas Childs	
8	Thomas Denny	do				Do.
9	O. B. Fowle	do		O. B. Fowle		
10	George W. Gardiner	do	George W. Gardiner			
11	John Hills	do	John Hills		John Hills	
12	Henry W. Loring	do	H. W. Loring		H. W. Loring	
13	Nath. H. Loring	do		N. H. Loring		
14	Ward Marston	do		W. Marston		
15	John A. Webber	do	John A. Webber			
16	Samuel W. Wetmore	do	S. W. Wetmore			
17	William Wells	do	William Wells		William Wells	
18	Simon Willard	do	Simon Willard			
19	James Ripley	Connecticut	James Ripley		James Ripley	
20	Robert L. Armstrong	New York	R. L. Armstrong		R. L. Armstrong	
21	Jas. K. Armstrong	do		J. K. Armstrong		
22	John Armstrong	do	John Armstrong			
23	Thos. K. Broom	do	Thos. R. Broom			
24	Benj. Bonville	do	B. Bonville		B. L. Bonville	
25	Stephen Birdsall	do	Stephen Birdsall			
26	George Brewerton	do		George Brewerton		
27	Henry Brewerton	do	Henry Brewerton		Henry Brewerton	
28	Samuel Cooper	do	Samuel Cooper		Samuel Cooper	
29	Ebenezer Chatson	do				Do.
30	Lewis G. De Russey	do	L. G. De Russey		L. G. De Russey	
31	John B. Duffy	do		John B. Duffy		
32	Charles Despinville	do	Chas. Despinville		Chas. Despinville	
33	Charles Davies	do	Charles Davies			Professor of mathematics at the Military Academy.
34	Thomas J. Gardiner	do	Thomas J. Gardiner			Died in service.
35	Nicholas Gray	do		N. Gray		
36	George K. Gibbs	do		Geo. K. Gibbs		
37	Evans Humphrey	do	E. Humphrey			
38	Allen A. Jackson	do		A. A. Jackson		
39	Milo Johnson	do	M. Johnson			
40	Wm. L. McLaughlin	do	Wm. L. McLaughlin			
41	Jas. L. McBurnie	do		J. L. McBurnie		
42	William Rigall	do	Wm. Rigall			
43	Wm. Kenwicke	do		Wm. Kenwicke		
44	G. B. Staats	do		G. B. Staats		
45	Wm. H. Swift	do	Wm. H. Swift		Wm. H. Swift	
46	Henry Smith	do	Henry Smith		Henry Smith	
47	James Simonson	do	James Simonson		James Simonson	
48	M. F. Vandeventer	do	M. F. Vandeventer			Do.
49	W. Williams	do	W. Williams			
50	Abraham Wendall	do	A. Wendall			Do.
51	Bloomfield Webb	do		B. Webb		
52	Hillary Brunot	Pennsylvania	H. Brunot			
53	Thomas J. Baird	do	Thomas J. Baird			
54	Isaac E. Craig	do	Isaac E. Craig			Do.
55	Stephen Herberger	do		S. Herberger		
56	Thomas J. Leslie	do	Thomas J. Leslie		Thomas J. Leslie	
57	Robert C. Brent	Maryland	Robert C. Brent			
58	Henry R. Dulany	do	H. R. Dulany			
59	Joseph Smoot	do		J. Smoot		
60	John Symington	do	John Symington		John Symington	
61	W. C. N. Armistead	Virginia		W. C. N. Armistead		
62	Edmond Brooke	do	E. Brooke			
63	James D. Graham	do	James D. Graham		James D. Graham	
64	Thomas P. Gwynn	do		Thomas P. Gwynn		
65	James Monroe	do	James Monroe		James Monroe	
66	Robert S. Scott	do	Robert S. Scott			
67	Samuel McKenzie	North Carolina	S. McKenzie		Samuel McKenzie	

No. 1.—*A register exhibiting the number and names of all the cadets, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Names of all the cadets that have been received into the Military Academy of the United States from its first establishment until the present time.	State or Territory, including the Dist. of Columbia, from which they came, respectively.	Names of those that have been graduated and have received commissions.	Those who have withdrawn, or have been dismissed from the institution.	Names and number of those graduates now in the army of the United States.	Remarks.
68	Wm. B. G. Taylor.	North Carolina.....	.....	Wm. B. G. Taylor ...	.....	
69	Daniel Turner.	....do.....	Daniel Turner.....	.....	.....	
70	John McKenzie.....	South Carolina.....	John McKenzie	.....	John McKenzie	
71	Henry Middleton	....do.....	Henry Middleton	.....	.....	
72	George Trescott	....do.....	George Trescott	.....	.....	
73	Robert M. Forsyth.	Georgia.....	R. M. Forsyth	.....	.....	
74	Robert W. Pooler.....	....do.....	R. W. Pooler.....	.....	.....	
75	Henry W. Griswold	Ohio	Henry W. Griswold..	.....	Henry W. Griswold..	
76	Eli W. Ken.....	....do.....	.....	E. W. Ken.....	.....	
77	C. A. Ogden.....	....do.....	C. A. Ogden.....	.....	C. A. Ogden.....	
78	John R. Sloo	....do.....	J. R. Sloo.....	.....	.....	
79	James Badelet.....	Indiana.....	James Badelet.....	.....	.....	
80	William Vandeburgh...	....do.....	.....	William Vandeburgh.	.....	
81	William L. Booth.....	Dist. of Columbia ..	William L. Booth....	.....	.....	
82	Alexander Cochran ...	....do.....	Alexander Cochran ..	.....	.....	
83	William A. Dulany	....do.....	.....	William A. Dulany ..	.....	
84	William S. Evelith	....do.....	William S. Evelith..	.....	.....	Died in service.
85	William M. Graham....	....do.....	William M. Graham..	.....	Wm. M. Graham	
86	B. S. A. Lowe.....	....do.....	B. S. A. Lowe.....	.....	.....	
87	Thomas W. Lendrum..	....do.....	Thomas W. Lendrum	.....	Thomas W. Lendrum.	
88	William W. McIntire..	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
89	Edwin Newton	....do.....	.....	E. Newton	.....	
90	George W. Swift.....	....do.....	.....	George W. Swift.....	.....	
91	Thomas Stephenson....	....do.....	Thomas Stephenson.	.....	.....	Do.
92	Charles M. Thruston...	....do.....	Charles M. Thruston.	.....	Charles M. Thruston.	Son of a person holding office in the District of Columbia.
93	Geo. A. Washington....	....do.....	Geo. A. Washington.	.....	.....	Died in service.
94	Alexander Smoot	....do.....	.....	Alexander Smoot	.....	
95	S. G. Morgan.....	Unknown	.....	S. G. Morgan	.....	
	1814.					
1	Roswell Conant.....	Vermont	Roswell Conant.....	.....	.....	
2	Justin Dimmick.....	....do.....	Justin Dimmick.....	.....	Justin Dimmick	
3	Ethan Hitchcock	....do.....	E. Hitchcock.....	.....	E. A. Hitchcock.....	
4	Horace Webster.....	....do.....	Horace Webster.....	.....	.....	Professor of Geneva College.
5	William H. Chase.....	Massachusetts	William H. Chase ...	.....	William H. Chase....	
6	Grenville Cooper.....	....do.....	.....	Grenville Cooper.....	.....	
7	Charles Dana	....do.....	.....	Charles Dana.....	.....	
8	Benjamin Gorham	....do.....	Benjamin Gorham ...	.....	.....	Died in service.
9	James B. Gerry.....	....do.....	.....	James B. Gerry	.....	
10	William G. Malcolm ...	....do.....	William G. Malcolm.	.....	.....	Do.
11	John C. Russell	....do.....	John C. Russell.....	.....	John C. Russell.....	
12	Joseph D. Rapp.....	....do.....	Joseph D. Rapp.....	.....	.....	Do.
13	William Shearer	....do.....	.....	William Shearer	.....	
14	Elijah Stoddard.	....do.....	.....	Elijah Stoddart	.....	
15	Frederick W. C. Story..	....do.....	.....	Frederick W. C. Story	.....	
16	Charles M. Watson	....do.....	.....	C. M. Watson	.....	
17	Alexander Antill.....	New York.	.....	Alexander Antill.....	.....	
18	Francis N. Berrien.....	....do.....	Francis N. Berrien ..	.....	.....	
19	Francis N. Barbarin....	....do.....	Francis N. Barbarin..	.....	Francis N. Barbarin..	
20	Edward Butler.....	....do.....	.....	Edward Butler.....	.....	
21	George Cooper.....	....do.....	George Cooper.....	.....	.....	
22	William E. Cruger.....	....do.....	....	William E. Cruger...	.....	
23	Richard Delafield	....do.....	Richard Delafield	.....	Richard Delafield ...	
24	Peter Embury	...do.....	Peter Embury	.....	.....	
25	Constantine Eakin.....	....do.....	Constantine Eakin....	.....	.....	
26	John P. Emmett	....do.....	.....	John P. Emmett	.....	
27	Henry J. Feltus.....	....do.....	Henry J. Feltus.....	.....	.....	
28	John C. Fields.....	....do.....	.....	John C. Fields.....	.....	
29	Sutherland German....	....do.....	.....	S. German.....	.....	
30	Henry Gilbert.....	....do.....	Henry Gilbert.....	.....	.....	Do.
31	Henry P. Giles.....	....do.....	Henry P. Giles.....	.....	.....	
32	Benjamin L. Havilan...	... do.....	.....	B. S. Havilan.....	.....	
33	William Hamilton	....do.....	.....	William Hamilton ...	.....	
34	James S. Hepburn	....do.....	James Hepburn.....	.....	.....	
35	Edgar S. Hawkins	....do.....	Edgar S. Hawkins....	.....	Edgar S. Hawkins ...	
36	Daniel Jacob	....do.....	.....	Daniel Jacob	.....	
37	John C. Kirk	....do.....	John C. Kirk	.....	.....	
38	Ambrose Kirkland	....do.....	.....	A. Kirkland	.....	
39	Z. J. D. Kinsley	....do.....	Z. J. D. Kinsley	.....	Z. J. D. Kinsley	
40	John Lamb.....	....do.....	.....	John Lamb.....	.....	
41	Edward Livingston	....do.....	.....	Edward Livingston ..	.....	
42	Julius A. Lagnell.....	....do.....	J. A. Lagnell	.....	J. A. Lagnell.....	
43	Morgan Livingston.....	....do.....	....	Morgan Livingston...	.....	
44	Edmund Morton	....do.....	....	E. Morton.....	.....	

No. 1.—*A register exhibiting the number and names of all the cadets, &c.*—Continued.

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45	Alexander Morton	New York	A. Morton		A. Morton	
46	William A. McKisson	do		Wm. A. McKisson		
47	William S. Maitland	do	Wm. S. Maitland		Wm. S. Maitland	
48	William W. Morris	do	Wm. W. Morris		Wm. W. Morris	
49	William S. Oakley	do		Wm. S. Oakley		
50	Giles Porter	do	Giles Porter		Giles Porter	
51	James Rodgers	do		James Rodgers		
52	Jaques Ruden	do		Jaques Ruden		
53	Alexander Spencer	do		A. Spencer		
54	Theodore Spencer	do		Theodore Spencer		
55	Ethan C. Stickles	do	E. C. Stickles			Died in the service.
56	Aaron B. Skinner	do	A. B. Skinner			
57	Augustus Tompkins	do		A. Tompkins		
58	John M. Tufts	do	John M. Tufts			
59	Daniel D. Tompkins	do	D. D. Tompkins		D. D. Tompkins	
60	Fred. A. Underhill	do	F. A. Underhill			
61	Ming Valleau	do		Ming Valleau		
62	William H. Welsh	do		Wm. H. Welsh		
63	Edward R. Alberti	Pennsylvania		Edward R. Alberti		
64	Hartman Bache	do	Hartman Bache		Hartman Bache	
65	Joseph Caufman	do		J. Caufman		
66	John H. Kepple	do		John H. Kepple		
67	Daniel Mulhallon	do		Daniel Mulhallon		
68	Lewis Ravardi	do		Lewis Ravardi		
69	Augustus Roumfort	do	Augustus Roumfort			
70	Thomas Symington	do		Thomas Symington		
71	Wm. B. Weed	do		Wm. B. Weed		
72	Henry H. Baker	New Jersey		Henry H. Baker		
73	Harvey Brown	do	Harvey Brown		Harvey Brown	
74	James H. Cooper	do		J. H. Cooper		
75	Wm. C. D. Hart	do	William C. D. Hart		Wm. C. D. Hart	
76	David Hopkins	do		D. Hopkins		
77	William C. Bordly	Maryland		Wm. C. Bordly		
78	Leonard O. Brooke	do	Leonard O. Brooke			
79	Joshua Barney	do	Joshua Barney		Joshua Barney	
80	Joseph N. Chambers	do	J. N. Chambers			
81	James A. Chambers	do	J. A. Chambers		J. A. Chambers	
82	Jacob A. Dumeste	do	J. A. Dumeste		J. A. Dumeste	
83	William G. Hall	do		Wm. G. Hall		
84	Edward Harding	do	Edward Harding		Edward Harding	
85	George O. Karrick	do		G. O. Karrick		
86	Edwin E. Little	do		E. E. Little		
87	Thomas Noel	do	Thomas Noel		Thomas Noel	
88	Edward L. Nicholson	do		E. L. Nicholson		
89	Samuel Ringgold	do	Samuel Ringgold		Samuel Ringgold	
90	James Ringgold	do		James Ringgold		
91	Robert A. Slye	do		R. A. Slye		
92	John Schwartz	do		John Schwartz		
93	Thomas E. Sadler	do	Thomas E. Sadler			Professor in Annapolis College. Maryland.
94	Robert B. Taylor	do		Robert B. Taylor		
95	William Turnbull	do	William Turnbull		William Turnbull	
96	Thomas Tilghman	do		Thomas Tilghman		
97	Wm. H. Van Wycke	do		Wm. H. Van Wycke		
98	John H. Winder	do	John H. Winder		John H. Winder	
99	Robert Wright	do		Robert Wright		
100	William Whetcroft	do	William Whetcroft			
101	George Webb	do	George Webb		George Webb	
102	Edward Alexander	Virginia		E. Alexander		
103	Benjamin L. Beall	do		B. L. Beall		
104	Austin Brockenborough	do	A. Brockenborough		A. M. Brockenborough	
105	John R. Berryman	do		J. R. Berryman		
106	Henry Berryman	do	Henry Berryman		Henry Berryman	
107	Francis J. Bailey	do		F. J. Bailey		
108	George W. Corprew	do	George W. Corprew		George W. Corprew	
109	Landon Carter	do		Landon Carter		Marine corps.
110	Wm. B. Davidson	do	Wm. B. Davidson		Wm. B. Davidson	
111	Joseph Dangerfield	do	J. Dangerfield			
112	George W. Fairfax	do		George W. Fairfax		
113	George W. Frost	do		George W. Frost		
114	Frederick Griffith	do	Frederick Griffith		Frederick L. Griffith	
115	Edward S. Gantt	do	E. S. Gantt			
116	John Gough	do		John Gough		
117	Titus L. Jameson	do		T. L. Jameson		
118	William Jenners	do		William Jenners		

No. 1.—*A register exhibiting the number and names of all the cadets, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Names of all the cadets that have been received into the Military Academy of the United States from its first establisnment until the present time.	State or Territory, including the Dist. of Columbia, from which they came, respectively.	Names of those that have been graduated and have received commissions.	Those who have withdrawn, or have been dismissed from the institution.	Names and number of those graduates now in the army of the United States.	Remarks.
119	Lucius Jones	Virginia		Lucius Jones		
120	Alfred Lee	....do		Alfred Lee		
121	Richard B. Lee	....do	Richard B. Lee		Richard B. Lee	Son of a person holding office in the District of Columbia.
122	Angus McDonald	....do	A. McDonald			
123	James Newton	....do		James Newton		
124	Hay Taliaferro	....do		Hay Taliaferro		
125	John M. Washington	....do	John M. Washington		John M. Washington	
126	J. R. Wallace	....do		J. R. Wallace		
127	Edward Bernard	North Carolina		Edward Bernard		
128	William Fenner	....do		William Fenner		
129	Wm. G. McNeill	....do	Wm. G. McNeill		Wm. G. McNeill	
130	James H. Walker	....do		James H. Walker		
131	Charles Parker	South Carolina		Charles Parker		
132	William H. Gordon	Georgia	Wm. H. Gordon			
133	Thomas Rodney	Delaware		Thomas Rodney		
134	Alexander Reed	....do		Alexander Reed		
135	Samuel L. Smith	....do	Samuel L. Smith			Died in service.
136	John R. Vinton	Rhode Island	John R. Vinton		John R. Vinton	
137	Thomas O. Bruff	Dist. of Columbia		Thomas O. Bruff		
138	John H. Coolidge	....do		John H. Coolidge		
139	Edward J. Lambert	....do	E. J. Lambert			
140	Benedict Maul	....do		B. Maull		
141	William S. Newton	....do	Wm. S. Newton		Wm. S. Newton	
142	John H. Pleasonton	....do		John H. Pleasonton		Son of a person holding office in the District of Columbia.
143	George D. Ramsay	....do	George D. Ramsay		George D. Ramsay	Do. do.
144	Charles Simmons	....do		Charles Simmons		
145	William Johnson	Kentucky		Wm. Johnson		
146	John D. W. Orr	....do	John D. W. Orr			
147	John Payne	....do		John Payne		
148	John Pratt	....do	John Pratt			
149	George W. Whistler	....do	George W. Whistler		George W. Whistler	
150	James R. Stubbs	Ohio	J. R. Stubbs			
151	Jas. D. Worthington	....do		Jas. D. Worthington		
152	Aaron G. Gano	....do	A. G. Gano			
153	John Hutt	....do		John Hutt		
154	Emanuel Du Bois	Indiana		E. Du Bois		
155	Robert a Forsyth	Michigan		R. A. Forsyth		
156	Samuel Hunt	....do	Samuel Hunt			
	1815.					
1	John R. Bowes	Massachusetts	John R. Bowes			
2	Andrew Talcott	Connecticut	Andrew Talcott		Andrew Talcott	
3	Nicholas J. Cruger	New York	Nicholas J. Cruger			
4	Edwin D. Mansfield	....do	Edwin D. Mansfield			
5	Lewis N. Morris	....do	L. A. Morris		L. Morris	
6	Edmund O. Fling	....do		Edmund O. Fling		
7	Jason Rogers	....do	Jason Rogers		Jason Rogers	
8	William E. Sykes	....do		William E. Sykes		
9	James A. Williams	....do		James A. Williams		
10	James R. Blaney	Delaware	James R. Blaney			
11	Charles R. Vining	....do		Charles R. Vining		
12	Benjamin C. Vining	....do	B. C. Vining			Died in service.
13	George Leib	Pennsylvania		George Leib		
14	William C. Lindsay	....do		William C. Lindsay		
15	Joseph Strong	....do	Joseph Strong			
16	Aaron K. Woolley	....do		Aaron K. Woolley		
17	William C. Boardley	Maryland		William C. Boardley		
18	Henry Thompson	....do	Henry Thompson		Henry A. Thompson	
19	George S. Watkins	....do		George S. Watkins		
20	John M. Edwards	Virginia	John M. Edwards			
21	Charles Guerrant	....do	Charles Guerrant			
22	John J. Jackson	....do	John J. Jackson			
23	Robert A. Lacey	....do		Robert A. Lacey		
24	Charles Marshall	....do		Charles Marshall		
25	Thomas Ragland	....do		Thomas Ragland		
26	Samuel B. Dusenbury	North Carolina	Samuel B. Dusenbury		Samuel B. Dusenbury	
27	Samuel McRee	....do	Samuel McRee		Samuel McRee	
28	Richard Nixon	....do		R. Nixon		
29	John C. Pickens	....do		John C. Pickens		
30	John Harleston	South Carolina		John Harleston		
31	John L. L'Engle	....do	John L. L'Engle		John L. L'Engle	
32	Edward Pinckney	....do		E. Pinckney		
33	Richard White	....do	Richard White			

No. 1.—*A register exhibiting the number and names of all the cadets, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Names of all the cadets that have been received into the Military Academy of the United States from its first establishment until the present time.	State or Territory, including the Dist. of Columbia, from which they came, respectively.	Names of those that have been graduated and have received commissions.	Those who have withdrawn, or have been dismissed from the institution.	Names and number of those graduates now in the army of the United States.	Remarks.
34	Richard Millen	Georgia		R. Millen		
35	Charles C. Ward	do		Charles C Ward		
36	Wm. B. McClellan	Tennessee		Wm. B. McClellan		
37	Richard Corbin	Ohio		Richard Corbin		
38	Thomas J. McArthur	do	Thomas J. McArthur			
39	John Hamtramck	Illinois	J. F. Hamtramck			Indian agent.
40	C. A. H. Ball	Dist. of Columbia		C. A. H. Ball		
41	John C. Jones	do		John C Jones		
42	Z. F. Johnson	do		Z. F. Johnson		
43	William H. Kerr	do		William H. Kerr		
44	George F Lindsay	do	George F. Lindsay			Marine corps.
45	William O'Neil	do		William O'Neil		
46	Robert O'Neil	do		Robert O'Neil		
47	Andrew Ramsay	do		Andrew Ramsay		Son of a person holding office in the District of Columbia.
48	Edward Swan	do		Edward Swan		
	1816.					
1	Charles Cutts	New Hampshire		Charles Cutts		
2	Nathaniel Johnston	do		Nathaniel Johnston		
3	William G. Hunter	Vermont		William G. Hunter		
4	Henry Bainbridge	Massachusetts	Henry Bainbridge		Henry Bainbridge	
5	Charles Dimmock	do	Charles Dimmock		Charles Dimmock	
6	Isaac C. Easton	do		Isaac C. Easton		
7	Prescott Robinson	do		Prescott Robinson		
8	George W. Tallmadge	Connecticut		Geo. W. Tallmadge		
9	Daniel Tyler	do	Daniel Tyler		Daniel Tyler	
10	Vincent M. Lowe	New York				Killed by the accidental discharge of a gun at West Point.
11	Charles Ratcliffe	do		Charles Ratcliffe		
12	John F. Scott	do	John F. Scott			
13	James A. Wilking	do		James A. Wilking		
14	David Kirby	New Jersey		David Kirby		
15	Stephen Tuttle	do	Stephen Tuttle		Stephen Tuttle	
16	Dryden Laycock	Pennsylvania		D. Laycock		
17	Joseph Pentland	do	Joseph Pentland		Joseph Pentland	
18	Edward C. Ross	do	Edward C. Ross		Edward C. Ross	
19	William Wright	Maryland		William Wright		
20	Richard Ashton	Virginia		Richard Ashton		
21	Robert S. Brooke	do	Robert S. Brooke			
22	William P. Buchanan	do	Wm. P. Buchanan			Died in service.
23	Wm. M. C. Fairfax	do		Wm. M. C. Fairfax		
24	Armistead Long	do		A. Long		
25	Westwood Lacy	do	Westwood Lacy		Westwood Lacy	
26	Thomas Mason	do		Thomas Mason		
27	Ambrose Madison	do	Ambrose Madison			
28	William H. Bell	North Carolina	William H. Bell		William H. Bell	
29	Robert W. Allston	South Carolina	Robert W. Allston			
30	William T. Browne	do		Wm. T. Browne		
31	Rutledge C. Holmes	do		R. C. Holmes		
32	Daniel J. Gaillard	do		Daniel J. Gaillard		
33	William H. James	do		Wm. H. James		
34	Rawlins Lowndes	do	R. Lowndes		R. Lowndes	
35	Robert Rowland	do		Robert Rowland		
36	Thomas O. Lowndes	do		Thomas O. Lowndes		
37	E. G. W. Butler	Tennessee	E. G. W. Butler		E. G. W. Butler	
38	Alexander Barrow	do		Alexander Barrow		
39	Charles Floyd	Georgia		Charles Floyd		
40	William A. Eliason	Dist. of Columbia	William A. Eliason		Wm. A. Eliason	
41	Daniel Easton	do		Daniel Easton		
42	Jefferson Myers	do		Jefferson Myers		
	1817.					
1	Horace Bliss	New Hampshire	Horace Bliss		Horace Bliss.	
2	Benjamin Walker	do	Benjamin Walker		Benjamin Walker	
3	Otis Wheeler	do	Otis Wheeler		Otis Wheeler	
4	Alvin Edson	Vermont		A. Edson		Marine corps.
5	Charles G. Pierce	do		Charles G. Pierce		
6	Silas B. Fillebrown	Massachusetts		S. B. Fillebrown		
7	Samuel A. Hobart	do		S. A. Hobart		
8	Henry S. Mead	do		Henry S. Mead		
9	Jonathan Prescott	do	Jonathan Prescott		Jonathan Prescott	
10	W. Wheelwright	do	W. Wheelwright		W. Wheelwright	
11	Joseph Mansfield	Connecticut	Joseph Mansfield		Joseph Mansfield	
12	John B. Scott	do	John B. Scott		John B. Scott	
13	Seth M. Capron	New York	Seth M. Capron			

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14	James Grier	New York	James Grier			Died in service.
15	Wiliam Rose	do	William Rose			Do.
16	Eustis Frenor	do	Eustis Frenor		Eustis Frenor	
17	Israel Clarke	Pennsylvania		Israel Clarke		
18	Julian Henry	do		Julian Henry		
19	James Wood	do		James Wood		
20	Edward L. Wells	Delaware		Edward L. Wells		
21	William Bourne	Maryland		William Bourne		
22	Hammond Burwell	New Hampshire		Hammond Burwell		
23	Henry Hobbs	Maryland		Henry Hobbs		
24	John H. Latrobe	do		John H. Latrobe		
25	Jefferson Vail	do	Jefferson Vail		Jefferson Vail	
26	Thomas Wright	do		Thomas Wright		
27	Robert Day	Virginia		Robert Day		
28	Walter Gwynn	do	Walter Gwynn		Walter Gwynn	
29	James Henshaw	do	James Henshaw			
30	William J. Scott	do		Wm. J. Scott		
31	Nathaniel Tyler	do		Nathaniel Tyler		
32	George Taylor	do		George Taylor		
33	W. W. Gaillard	South Carolina	W. W. Gaillard			Do.
34	Robert S. Hunt	do		Robert S. Hunt		
35	John C. Holland	do	John C. Holland			Do.
36	Wilson G. Waites	do		W. G. Waites		
37	Clarke Burdine	Georgia	C. Burdine			
38	E. B. Alexander	Kentucky	E. B. Alexander		E. B. Alexander	
39	John S. Craig	do		John S. Craig		
40	John McKay	do		John McKay		
41	William Stith	do		William Stith		
42	John J. Abercrombie	Tennessee	J. J. Abercrombie		J. J. Abercrombie	
43	Richard Cross	do		Richard Cross		
44	A. J. Donaldson	do	A. J. Donaldson			
45	Samuel Kennedy	do		Samuel Kennedy		
46	Thompson Morris	Ohio	T. Morris		T. Morris	
47	David Wallace	do	David Wallace			
48	William W. Wells	Indiana	William W. Wells		William W. Wells	
49	David Moniac	Mississippi	D. Moniac			
50	Robert A. Thruston	Dist. of Columbia		R. A. Thruston		Son of a person holding office in the District of Columbia.
51	Joshua Baker	Louisiana	Joshua Baker			
	1818.					
1	George Stickney	New Hampshire		George Stickney		
2	A. M. Wright	do	A. M. Wright			
3	Hannibal Day	Vermont	H. Day		H. Day	
4	Trueman Emmerson	do		T. Emmerson		
5	J. D. Hopson	do	J. D. Hopson		J. D. Hopson	
6	George Wright	do	George Wright		George Wright	
7	Henry Carlton	Massachusetts		Henry Carlton		
8	E. D. Clary	do		E. D. Clary		
9	Thomas Edwards	do		Thomas Edwards		
10	John W. Fales	do		John W. Fales		
11	George F. Folger	do	George W. Folger			
12	M. A. Jones	do		M. A. Jones		
13	Frederick Searle	do	F. Searle		F. Searle	
14	T. B. Wheelock	do	T. B. Wheelock			
15	Henry Clarke	Connecticut	Henry Clarke		Henry Clarke	
16	George Dutton	do	George Dutton		George Dutton	
17	Albert Lincoln	do	Albert Lincoln			Died in service.
18	Charles G. Smith	do	Charles G. Smith			Do.
19	John S. Wolcott	do		John S. Wolcott		
20	D. H. Vinton	Rhode Island	D. H. Vinton		D. H. Vinton	
21	D. W. Allenson	New York		D. W. Allenson		
22	Egbert B. Birdsall	do	E. B. Birdsall		E. B. Birdsall	
23	H. D. Burke	do		H. D. Burke		
24	H. Boso	do		H. Boso		
25	R. D. C. Collins	do	R. D. C. Collins		R. D. C. Collins	
26	Samuel C. Ellis	do		Samuel C. Ellis		
27	Edward Feltus	do		Edward Feltus		
28	Henry H. Gird	do	H. H. Gird			President of Jackson College, Louisville.
29	Charles Hall	do		Charles Hall		
30	J. H. Hewitt	do		J. H. Hewitt		
31	T. R. Ingalls	do	T. R. Ingalls			Profes'r in Jackson College, Va.
32	Governeur Morris	do		Governeur Morris		
33	G. W. McLean	do		G. W. McLean		

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34	John Nichols	New York	John Nichols		John Nichols	
35	John C. Pickell	do	John C. Pickell		John C. Pickell	
36	J. G. Reynolds	do		J. G. Reynolds		Marine corps.
37	Charles B. Shaw	do		C. B. Shaw		
38	Joseph Snelling	do		Joseph Snelling		
39	Constantine Smith	do		C. Smith		Do.
40	Edward Thompson	do		Edward Thompson		
41	Benjamin H. Wright	do	B. H. Wright			
42	G. J. D. Wade	do		G. J. D. Wade		
43	W. Whitten	do		William Whitten		
44	William Wame	do		William Wame		
45	William C. Young	do	William C. Young			
46	William Cook	New Jersey	William Cook		William Cook	
47	Augustus Canfield	do	Augustus Canfield		Augustus Canfield	
48	William C. Finnemore	do		Wm. C. Finnemore		
49	Jasper Macomb	do	Jasper Macomb		Jasper Macomb	
50	Joseph A. Philips	do	Joseph A. Philips		Joseph A. Philips	
51	William M. Boyce	Pennsylvania	William M Boyce		William M. Boyce	
52	John L. Beau	do		John L. Beau		
53	St. Clair Denny	do	St. Clair Denny		St. Clair Denny	
54	Jefferson H. Fulton	do		Jefferson H. Fulton		
55	Thomas J. Harman	do		Thomas J. Harman		
56	Norman Holmes	do		Norman Holmes		
57	Thomas Johnson	do	Thomas Johnson		Thomas Johnson	
58	Francis Lee	do	Francis Lee		Francis Lee	
59	George A. McCall	do	George A. McCall		George A. McCall	
60	John J. Shuler	do	John J. Shuler			
61	George Shales	do		George Shales		
62	Charles Rodney	Delaware		Charles Rodney		
63	E G. Tilton	do		E. G. Tilton		In the navy.
64	Henry S. Coulter	Maryland		Henry S. Coulter		
65	Edward H. Courtenay	do	E. H. Courtenay			Professor of philosophy, Military Academy.
66	John Denny	do		John Denny		
67	Elijah Massey	do		Elijah Massy		
68	D. S. Miles	do	D. S. Miles		D. S. Miles	
69	J. F. Buck	Virginia		J. F. Buck		
70	William D. Chipley	do		William D. Chipley		
71	R. Corbin	do		R. Corbin		
72	Campbell Graham	do	Campbell Graham		Campbell Graham	
73	A. Graham	do		A. Graham		
74	William H. Harding	do		Wm. H. Harding		
75	T. F. Johnson	do		T. F. Johnson		
76	D. Hunter, sr.	do		D. Hunter, sr		
77	Thomas McNamara	do	T. McNamara		T. McNamara	
78	Enoch Mason	do		Enoch Mason		
79	James R. Stevenson	do	James R. Stevenson		James R. Stevenson	
80	M. G. Taliaferro	do		M. G. Taliaferro		
81	H. B. Tyler	do		H B. Tyler		Marine corps.
82	Henry E. Bell	North Carolina		H. E. Bell		In the navy.
83	James H. Cooke	do	James H. Cooke		James H. Cooke	
84	Farnifold Green	do		F. Green		
85	Henry L. Irwin	do		H. L. Irwin		
86	John E. Newell	do	John E. Newell		John E. Newell	
87	Benjamin E. Puson	do		B. E. Puson		
88	James Scott	do		James Scott		
89	John J. James	South Carolina		John J. James		
90	P. D. Trezvant	do		P. D. Trezvant		
91	Samuel Wragg	do	Samuel Wragg			Died in service.
92	John P. Watts	do		John P. Watts		
93	P. McCormick	Georgia		P. McCormick		
94	Marcus Anderson	Tennessee		M. Anderson		
95	N. W. Easterland	do		N. W. Easterland		
96	Albert S. Miller	do	Albert S. Miller		Albert S. Miller	
97	D. M. Porter	do	D M. Porter			
98	Nathaniel Gardiner	Kentucky		N. Gardiner		
99	C. L. Lee	do		C. L. Lee		
100	Edmond I. Seers	do		E. I. Seers		
101	M. W. Satterwhite	do		M. W. Satterwhite		
102	Isaac Trimble	do	Isaac Trimble		Isaac Trimble	
103	Edward E. Root	Ohio		E. E. Root		
104	William Wall	do		William Wall		
105	J. R. Wilcox	do	J. R. Wilcox			
106	Francis Lassell	Indiana		Francis Lassell		

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107	N. P. Trist	Louisiana		N. P. Trist		
108	George L. Cathcart	Dist. of Columbia		George L. Cathcart		Son of a person holding office in the District of Columbia.
109	David Hunter, jr.	do	D. Hunter, jr.		D. Hunter, jr.	
110	James Ross	do		James Ross		
111	Henry Stewart	do	Henry Stewart			
	1819.					
1	Cyrus Conant	Maine		Cyrus Conant		
2	A. McMillon	do		A. McMillon		
3	Levi Nute	New Hampshire	Levi Nute		Levi Nute	
4	Alvin Easterbrook	Vermont				Died in service.
5	William Bissell	do		William Bissell		
6	A. Richardson	do	A. Richardson		A. Richardson	
7	Christopher Webber	do				Do.
8	Lucian B. Webster	do	L. B. Webster		L. B. Webster	
9	John W. Cotton	Massachusetts	John W. Cotton		John W. Cotton	
10	G. H. Crossman	do	G. H. Crossman		G. H. Crossman	
11	Frederick Lithgow	do		Frederick Lithgow		
12	Edwin Leavey	do		Edwin Leavey		
13	Henry Vose	do		H. Vose		
14	George W. Waters	do	George W. Waters		George W. Waters	
15	William B. Dyer	Connecticut		William B. Dyer		
16	Reuben Holmes	do	R. Holmes		R. Holmes	
17	Joel Hawley	do		Joel Hawley		
18	James W. Kingsbury	do	J. W. Kingsbury		J. W. Kingsbury	
19	Julius J. B. Kingsbury	do	J. J. B. Kingsbury		J. J. B. Kingsbury	
20	Timothy Larrabee	do		T. Larrabee		
21	George S. Green	Rhode Island	George S. Green		George S. Green	
22	Wm. B. Bloodgood	New York	Wm. B. Bloodgood		Wm. B. Bloodgood	
23	James Diven	do		James Diven		
24	Charles Holt	do	Charles Holt			Do.
25	Henry B. Hoffman	do		Henry B. Hoffman		
26	Rensselaer Pearson	do		R. Pearson		
27	John M. Picton	do	John M. Picton		John M. Picton	
28	Alexander H. Radcliffe	do		A. H. Radcliffe		
29	George C. Richards	do	George C. Richards			Do.
30	Washington Romane	do		W. Romane		
31	Joseph R. Smith	do	Joseph R. Smith		Joseph R. Smith	
32	Wm. B. Thompson	do	Wm. B. Thompson		Wm B. Thompson	
33	James Engle	New Jersey	James Engle		James Engle	
34	Sidney P. Haines	do		Sidney P. Haines		
35	Elias Phillips	do	Elias Phillips		Elias Phillips	
36	John G. Stone	do		John G. Stone		
37	Ralph R. Shreve	do		R. R. Shreve		
38	Thomas Collins	Pennsylvania		Thomas Collins		
39	Wm. Florence	do		William Florence		
40	Andrew Kinnard	do	Andrew Kinnard		Andrew Kinnard	
41	Wm. McCullough	do		Wm. McCullough		
42	John McCartney	do		John McCartney		
43	George Nauman	do	George Nauman		George Nauman	
44	Walter Wall	do		Walter Wall		
45	T. H. Burd	do				Do.
46	Mark W. Batman	do	Mark W. Batman		Mark W. Batman	
47	Pinkney Davidson	Maryland				Do.
48	Robert T. Conrad	Virginia		Robert T. Conrad		
49	G. F. Brent	do		G. F. Brent		
50	W. Van Buskirk	do		W. Van Buskirk		
51	Wm. L. Harris	do	Wm. L. Harris		Wm. L. Harris	
52	Edward C. McDonald	do		Edward C. McDonald		
53	John Moore	do		John Moore		
54	Richard Newman	do		Richard Newman		
55	John Van Swearingen	do	John Van Swearingen		John Van Swearingen	
56	Uriel Wright	do		Uriel Wright		
57	F. Washington	do		F. Washington		
58	William Reynolds	Delaware	Wm. Reynolds		Wm. Reynolds	
59	Lorenzo Thomas	do	Lorenzo Thomas		Lorenzo Thomas	
60	W. C. G Carrington	North Carolina		W. C. G. Carrington		
61	A. B. Gloster	do		A. B. Gloster		
62	Alfred Mordecai	do	Alfred Mordecai		Alfred Mordecai	
63	Samuel U. Southerland	do	Sam. U. Southerland			
64	Richard De Truille	South Carolina	R. De Truille			
65	Stephen Lee	do		Stephen Lee		Professor in Charleston College, South Carolina.
66	James S. McCall	do		James S. McCall		

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67	Lydoll Saxon	South Carolina		Lydoll Saxon		
68	James F. Walker	Georgia		James F. Walker		
69	Alfred Beckley	Kentucky	Alfred Beckley		Alfred Beckley	
70	John Lowry	do		John Lowry		
71	Edward I. Peers	do		Edward I. Peers		
72	N. B. Stout	do		N. B. Stout		
73	R. B. Washington	do		R. B. Washington		
74	J. R. Burley	Ohio		Jacob R. Burley		
75	F. L. Guion	Mississippi	F. L. Guion			Died in service.
76	Charles Goodwin	do		Charles Goodwin		
77	L. T. Jamieson	Louisiana	L. T. Jamieson		L. T. Jamieson	
78	George Andrews	Dist. of Columbia	Geoge Andrews.		George Andrews.	
79	E. R. Armistead	do		E. K. Armistead		
80	Wm. T. Washington	do	Was not graduated but received a commission.			Son of a person holding office in District of Columbia.
81	John Farley	Michigan	John Farley		John Farley	
82	James Hamilton	Missouri		James Hamilton		
	1820.					
1	George W. Long	New Hampshire	George W. Long.		George W. Long.	
2	Robert P. Parrott	do	Robert P. Parrot		Robert P. Parrott.	
3	Timothy Paige	do	Timothy Paige.		Timothy Paige.	
4	F. Thomas	Vermont	F. Thomas		F. Thomas	
5	R. A. Coney	Maine		R. A. Coney		
6	J. C. McMillan	do		J. C. McMillan		
7	J. W. A. Smith	do	J. W. A. Smith.			
8	S. R Allston	Massachusetts	S. R. Allston		S. R. Allston	
9	W. W. Eaton	do	W. W. Eaton			Died in service.
10	Jonh M. Fessenden	do	John M. Fessenden		John M. Fessenden.	
11	E. W. Low	do	E. W. Low			Do.
12	F. B. Newcomb	do	F. B. Newcomb		F. B. Newcomb	
13	N. Tillinghast	do	N. Tillinghast		N. Tillinghast	
14	Wm. Hunter	Rhode Island		Wm. Hunter		
15	Electus Backus	New York	Electus Backus		Electus Backus	
16	Joseph Cadle	do	Joseph Cadle		Joseph Cadle	
17	H. K. Fleming	do		H. K. Fleming		
18	A. W. Stow	do		A. W. Stow		
19	Wm. A. Thornton	do	Wm. A. Thornton		Wm. A. Thornton	
20	H. A. Wilson	do	H. A. Wilson		H. A. Wilson	
21	Henry Belin	Pennsylvania		Henry Belin		Assistant civil engineer.
22	Napoleon Bennett	do	N. Bennett		N. B. Bennett	
23	Julius Catlin	do	Julius Catlin			
24	John K. Findlay	do	John K. Findlay			Son of a governor of Pennsyl'a
25	Nathaniel Fowler	do		Nathaniel Fowler		
26	W. A. Gordon	do		W. A. Gordon		
27	Alex Johnson	do	Alex. Johnson.		Alex. Johnson.	
28	F. T. Kneasse	do		F. T. Kneasse		
29	Samuel McCoskry	do		Samuel McCoskry		
30	George O. Driscoll	do		George O. Driscoll		
31	A. W. Porter	do		A. W. Porter		
32	Charles F. Smith	do	Charles F. Smith.		Charles F. Smith	
33	Osborn Cross	Maryland	Osborn Cross		Osborn Cross	
34	S. P. Dickinson	do		S. P. Dickinson		
35	A. Drane	do	A. Drane		A. Drane	
36	George W. Garey	do	George W. Garey		George W. Garey	
37	George Davis	Delaware		George Davis		
38	L. F. Carter	Virginia	L. F. Carter		L. F. Carter	
39	D. H. Mahan	do	D. H. Mahan		D. H. Mahan	
40	R. B. Wallace	do		R. B. Wallace		
41	Wm. Taliaferro	do		Wm. Taliaferro		
42	Wm. A. Borden	North Carolina		Wm. H. Borden		
43	Fred. B. Sheppard	do		F. B. Sheppard		
44	Henry Williams	do		Henry Williams		
45	J. Dickinson	South Carolina		J. Dickinson		
46	R. E Hazzard	do	R. E. Hazzard.			
47	Wm. G. Williams	do	Wm. G. Williams		Wm. G. Williams	
48	Thomas Backlie	Georgia		Thomas Backlie		
49	Francis L. Jones	Tennessee	F. L. Jones		F. L. Jones	
50	A. P. Maury	do		A. P. Maury		
51	H. L. Connor	Mississippi		H. L. Connor		
52	J. N. Dillahunty	do	J. N. Dillahunty		J. N. Dillahunty	
53	H. E. V. Robinson	do		H. E. V. Robinson		In the navy.
54	Wm. P. Bainbridge	Kentucky	Wm. P. Bainbridge		Wm. P. Bainbridge	
55	Wm. Bickley	do	Wm. Bickley			

No. 1.—*A register exhibiting the number and names of all the cadets, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Names of all the cadets that have been received into the Military Academy of the United States from its first establishment until the present time.	State or Territory, including the Dist. of Columbia, from which they came, respectively.	Names of those that have been graduated and have received commissions.	Those who have withdrawn, or have been dismissed from the institution.	Names and number of those graduates now in the army of the United States.	Remarks.
56	Washington Buford	Kentucky		Washington Buford		
57	J. R. Ward	do		J. R. Ward		
58	Wm. Bailey	Ohio		Wm. Bailey		
59	J. W. Stephenson	Illinois		J. W. Stephenson		
60	J. G. Bruff	Dist. of Columbia		J. G. Bruff		
61	H. S. Chalmers	do		H. S. Chalmers		
62	E. W. Lewis	do		E. W. Lewis		
63	R. G. Wirt	do		R. G. Wirt		Son of a person holding office in the District of Columbia.
64	James D. Burnham	Michigan	James D. Burnham			Died in service.
65	George Tennison	Missouri		George Tennison		
	1821.					
1	J. W. Harris	New Hampshire	J. W. Harris		J. W. Harris	
2	Gustavus Dorr	Massachusetts	Gustavus Dorr		Gustavus Dorr	
3	S. Mills, jr.	do				Do.
4	L. M. Parker	do		L. M. Parker		
5	Wm. H. Stackpole	do		Wm. H. Stackpole		
6	Wm. F. Hopkins	Connecticut	Wm. F. Hopkins		Wm. F. Hopkins	
7	T. S. Brown	New York	T. S. Brown		T. S. Brown	
8	Wm. H. K. Biddy	do		Wm. H. K. Bibby		
9	E. P. Mazcellin	do				Do.
10	P. McMartin	do	P. McMartin			
11	C. F. Mumford	do		C. F. Mumford		
12	A. D. Mackay	do	A. D. Mackay		A. D. Mackay	
13	E. L. Pittit	do		E. L. Pittit		
14	P. A. Radcliffe	do		P. A. Radcliffe		
15	S. V. R. Ryan	do	S. V. R. Ryan		S. V. R. Ryan	
16	Horace Smith	do	Horace Smith			Do.
17	James F. Swift	do		James F. Swift		Assistant civil engineer.
18	R. C. Smead	do	R. C. Smead		R. C. Smead	
19	O. C. Tibbitts	do		O. C. Tibbitts		
20	F. I. Van Ness	do		F. I. Van Ness		
21	J. S. Worth	do	J. S. Worth		J. S. Worth	
22	N. S. Harris	New Jersey	N. S. Harris		N. S. Harris	
23	R. M. Montgomery	do	R. M. Montgomery		R. M. Montgomery	
24	John Williamson	do	John Williamson		John Williamson	
25	A. D. Bache	Pennsylvania	A. D. Bache			Professor in Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia.
26	Jos. Bonnell	do	J. Bonnell		J. Bonnell	
27	A. H. Bowman	do	A. H. Bowman		A. H. Bowman	
28	John M. Ewing	do		John M. Ewing		
29	James R. Irwin	do	J. R. Irwin		J. R. Irwin	
30	H. W. Nancrede	do		H. W. Nancrede		
31	Cyrus F. Smith	do		C. F. Smith		
32	B. Shaw	do		B. Shaw		
33	J. D. Gibbs	Delaware		J. D. Gibbs		
34	J. M. Hughes	Maryland		J. M. Hughes		
35	G. A. Kilty	do		George A. Kilty		
36	H. Polk	do		H. Polk		
37	J. T. A. Sanford	do		J. T. A. Sanford		
38	James S. Thompson	do	James S. Thompson		James S. Thompson	
39	Daniel Beddinger	Virginia		Daniel Beddinger		
40	M. M. Clarke	do	M. M. Clarke		M. M. Clarke	
41	Alexander Herring	do		A. Herring		
42	M. S. Maurice	do		M. S. Maurice		
43	Theophilus Mead	do		Theophilus Mead		
44	J. R. Page	do		J. R. Page		
45	Washington Seawell	do	W. Seawell		W. Seawell	
46	F. L. Dancey	North Carolina	F. L. Dancey		F. L. Dancey	
47	William M. Inge	do		Wm. M. Inge		
48	G. W. McGhee	do		G. W. McGhee		
49	Frederick Norcom	do	F. Norcom		F. Norcom	
50	N. H. Street	do	N. H. Street			
51	A. H. Brisbane	South Carolina	A. H. Brisbane			
52	Jere. B. Cape	do		J. B. Cape		
53	S. M. Dessausure	do		S. M. Dessausure		
54	Benjamin Huger	do	Benjamin Huger		Benjamin Huger	
55	Joseph Beck	Georgia		Joseph Beck		
56	Joseph Clay	do	Joseph Clay		Joseph Clay	
57	M. R. T. Harrison	do	M. R. T. Harrison			
58	J. V. Lacey	do		J. V. Lacey		
59	A. S. Miller	do				Died in service.
60	E. C. Mounger	do		E. C. Mounger		
61	W. K. Simms	do	W. K. Simms			

No. 1.—*A register exhibiting the number and names of all the cadets, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Names of all the cadets that have been received into the Military Academy of the United States from its first establishment until the present time.	State or Territory, including the Dist of Columbia, from which they came, respectively.	Names of those that have been graduated and have received commissions.	Those who have withdrawn, or have been dismissed from the institution.	Names and number of those graduates now in the army of the United States.	Remarks.
62	D. S. Donelson	Tennessee	D. S. Donelson			
63	J. Meredith	do				Died in service.
64	Robert Anderson	Kentucky	Robert Anderson		Robert Anderson	
65	J. I. Anderson	do	J. I. Anderson		J. I. Anderson	
66	J. W. Cox	do		J. W. Cox		
67	Thomas H. Clay	do		Thomas H. Clay		Son of a member of Congress.
68	J. B. Grayson	do	John B. Grayson		John B. Grayson	
69	James Lafou	do		James B. Lafou		
70	N. C. Summers	do		N. C. Summers		
71	J. B. Cox	Ohio		J. B. Cox		
72	Inlay Goodno	do		I. Goodno		
73	Jerome Callen	Indiana		J. Callen		In the navy.
74	Wm. H. C. Bartlett	Missouri	Wm. H. C. Bartlett		Wm. H. C. Bartlett	
75	William B. Lee	Dist. of Columbia		William B. Lee		Son of a person holding office in District of Columbia.
76	William A. McRea	do		William A. McRea		
77	Francis Taylor	do	Francis Taylor		Francis Taylor	
	1822.					
1	Charles C. Frost	Maine		Charles C. Frost		
2	Moses E. Merrill	do	Moses E. Merrill		Moses E. Merrill	
3	Henry P. Thatcher	do		Henry P. Thatcher		
4	Thomas J. Crane	New Hampshire	Thomas J. Crane		Thomas J. Crane	
5	N. S. Durell, jr	do				Died in service.
6	James F. Miller	do		James F. Miller		
7	J. C. Townsend	do	Joel C. Townsend			Do.
8	Lewis B. Peck	Vermont		L. B. Peck		
9	George H. Prentiss	do	George H. Prentiss			
10	Thomas S. Trask	do	Thomas S. Trask		Thomas S. Trask	
11	D. H. Tufts	do	D. H. Tufts		D. H. Tufts	
12	Thomas S. Twiss	do	Thomas S. Twiss			
13	J. L. Daniel	Massachusetts		J L. Daniel		
14	N. I. Eaton	do	N. I. Eaton		N. J. Eaton	
15	F. B. McNiell	do		F. B. McNiell		
16	James C. Stevens	do		James C. Stevens		
17	George Woodbridge	do	George Woodbridge			
18	Silas Casey	Rhode Island	Silas Casey		Silas Casey	
19	A. H. Foot	Connecticut		A. H. Foot		
20	Wm. S. Whiting	do		Wm. S. Whiting		
21	T. B. Brown	New York	T. B. Brown		T. B. Brown	
22	L. P. Buckley	do		L. P. Buckley		
23	L. F. Dering	do		L. F. Dering		
24	Amos B. Eaton	do	A. B. Eaton		A. B. Eaton	
25	John Johnson, jr.	do		John Johnston, jr		
26	Robert W. Kearney	do		R. W. Kearney		
27	Edgarill Lacey	do	E. Lacey		E. Lacey	
28	John T. Parker	do		John T. Parker		
29	M. M. Wilson	do		M. M. Wilson		
30	Alex. T. Nicholl	New Jersey		A. T. Nicholl		
31	J. M. Berrien	Pennsylvania	J. M. Berrien		J. M. Berrien	
32	Charles Colerick	do	Charles Colerick			Do.
33	Edward P. Duane	do		Edward P. Duane		
34	M. C. Ewing	do	M. C. Ewing		M. C. Ewing	
35	John Grimmel	do		John Grimmel		
36	William B. Hare	do				Do.
37	S. P. Heintzelman	do	S. P. Heintzelman		S. P. Heintzelman	
38	Andrew McManus	do		A. McManus		
39	John McClellan	do	John McClellan		John McClellan	
40	Thomas H. Pearce	do	Thomas H. Pearce		Thomas H. Pearce	
41	James Ramsay	do		James Ramsay		
42	J. D. Searight	do	J. D. Searight		S. D. Searight	
43	Jacob Zielen	do		Jacob Zielen		
44	Charles G. Ridgeley	Delaware	Charles G. Ridgeley			
45	John Archer	Maryland	John Archer		John Archer	
46	J. H. Benson	do		John H. Benson		
47	S. H. Ridgely	do	S. H. Ridgely			Do.
48	T. Armstrong	Virginia		T. Armstrong		
49	William Bryant	do	William Bryant		William Bryant	
50	Alex. G. Baldwin	do	A. G. Baldwin		A. G. Baldwin	
51	F. J. Brooke	do	F. J. Brooke		F. J. Brooke	
52	William Bell	do		William Bell		
53	John D. Glenn	do		John D. Glenn		
54	D. S. Herring	do	D. S. Herring		D. S. Herring	
55	Wm. B. Magruder	do	Wm. B. Magruder			
56	N. C. McCrae	do	A. C. McCrae		N. C. McCrae	

No. 1.—*A register exhibiting the number and names of all the cadets, &c.*—Continued.

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57	Charles L. C. Minor	Virginia	Charles L. C. Minor		Charles L. C. Minor	
58	H. T. Washington	do		H. T. Washington		
59	J. H. Bowman	North Carolina		J. H. Bowman		
60	J. T. Green	do		J. T. Green		
61	A. H. Henderson	do		A. H. Henderson		
62	B. H. Henderson	do	B. H. Henderson		B. H. Henderson	
63	Martin P. Parks	do	M. P. Parks			
64	Warren Thomas	do		Warren Thomas		
65	L. S. Wilkins	do		L. S. Wilkins		
66	R. M. Colcocke	South Carolina	R. M. Colcocke		R. M. Colcocke	
67	G. P. Cohen	do		G. P. Cohen		
68	John G. Furman	do	John G. Furman		John G. Furman	
69	Fisher Gadsden	do		Fisher Gadsden		
70	Thomas M. Hazell	do		T. M. Hazell		
71	A. F. Holmes	do		A. F. Holmes		
72	Thomas Studman	do		Thos. Studman		
73	E. B. White	do	E. B. White		E. B. White	
74	Amasa Jackson	Georgia		A. Jackson		
75	James Allison	Tennessee		James Allison		
76	James G. Allen	do	James G. Allen			
77	William Overton	do				Died in service.
78	J. F. Sanders	do		J. Sanders		
79	D. P. Buckner	Kentucky		D. P. Buckner		
80	Henry I. Griffin	do	H. I. Griffin			Do.
81	Joseph Hise	do		Joseph Hise		
82	J. B. Bissell	Ohio		J. B. Bissell		
83	E. H. Babbitt	Indiana	E. B. Babbitt		E. B. Babbitt	
84	Samuel Hitchcock	Alabama	S. Hitchcock			
85	A. B. Keyes	do		A. B. Keyes		
86	Albert S. Johnston	Louisiana	A. S. Johnston		A. S. Johnston	
87	L. P. Chouteau	Missouri		L. P. Chouteau		
88	Aug. J. Pleasanton	Dist. of Columbia	A. J. Pleasanton		A. J. Pleasanton	Son of a person holding office in the District of Columbia.
89	Robert Washington	do		Robert Washington		Do. do.
90	Charles W. Whipple	Michigan		C. W. Whipple		
91	J. B. Strong	East Florida		J. B. Strong		
92	E. K. Smith	Florida	E. K. Smith		E. K. Smith	
	1822.					
1	Marshall S. Howe	Maine		Marshall S. Howe		
2	Edward H. Hubbard	do		E. H. Hubbard		
3	Francis J. Thompson	do		F. J. Thompson		
4	William H. Baker	Vermont	Wm. H. Baker		Wm. H. Baker	
5	Charles Cushman	do		C. Cushman		
6	J. L. Congar	do		J. L. Congar		
7	Henry C. Donnison	do		H. C. Donnison		
8	Isaac Lynde	do	Isaac Lynde		Isaac Lynde	
9	Lemuel B. Whitney	do		L. B. Whitney		
10	E. H. L. Elwyn	New Hampshire		E. H. L. Elwyn		
11	J. J. Austin	Massachusetts	J. J. Austin		J. J. Austin	
12	John Child	do	John Child		John Child	
13	Richard J. Cleaveland	do		R. J. Cleaveland		
14	Robert E. Clary	do	R. E. Clary		R. E. Clary	
15	G. T. Goldthwaite	do		G. T. Goldthwaite		
16	J. K. Greenough	do	J. K. Greenough		J. K. Greenough	
17	M. S. Stilwell	do	M. S. Stilwell		M. S. Stilwell	
18	Francis Wheaton	Rhode Island		F. Wheaton		
19	Edwin N. Barber	Connecticut		E. N. Barber		
20	Charles Berry	do		Charles Berry		
21	Ed. French	do	Ed. French		Ed. French	
22	Wm. R. Lee	do		Wm. R. Lee		
23	E. G. Mitchell	do	E. G. Mitchell		E. G. Mitchell	
24	Wm. W. Mather	do	Wm. W. Mather		Wm. W. Mather	
25	Israel Clark	New York		Israel Clark		
26	A. I. Centre	do	A. I. Centre		A. I. Centre	
27	Nelson N. Clarke	do	N. N. Clarke		N. N. Clarke	
28	John C. Clark	do		J. Clark		
29	Philip I. Forbes	do		P. I. Forbes		
30	John R. Gardiner	do	John R. Gardiner		John R. Gardiner	
31	F. Harrison, jr	do		F. Harrison, jr.		Assistant civil engineer.
32	Alanson House	do		A. House		
33	George W. Hughes	do		Geo. W. Hughes		Do.
34	Edwin Schenck	do	Edwin Schenck		Edwin Schenck	
35	Th. B. W. Stockton	do	Tho. B. W. Stockton		Th. B. W. Stockton	
36	Abraham Van Buren	do	A. Van Buren		A. Van Buren	Son of a senator.

No. 1.—*A register exhibiting the number and names of all the cadets, &c.*—Continued.

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37	I. P. V. Van Antwerp..	New York.....	.....	I. P. V. Van Antwerp.	.....	
38	Eli Wilkinson.....	....do.....	.....	E. Wilkinson.....	.....	
39	A. H. Blackwell.....	New Jersey.....	.....	A. H. Blackwell.....	.....	
40	Charles G. Hunter.....	....do.....	.....	Charles G. Hunter....	.....	
41	John Westcott.....	....do.....	.....	John Westcott.....	.....	
42	George Bungard.....	Pennsylvania	.....	George Bungard.....	.....	
43	Alexander Cheeves.....	....do.....	.....	Alexander Cheeves ..	.....	
44	George Fetterman.....	....do.....	George Fetterman....	.....	George Fetterman....	
45	Theodore Franks	....do.....	.....	Theodore Franks	.....	
46	Washington Hood.....	....do.....	Washington Hood...	.....	Washington Hood....	
47	A. R. Hentzell.....	....do.....	A. R. Hentzell.....	.....	A. R. Hentzell.....	
48	Anthony B. Johnson ...	....do.....	.....	A. B. Johnson	.....	
49	David Perkins, jr.....	....do.....	David Perkins, jr....	.....	David Perkins.....	
50	John C. Stocker, jr....	...do.....	.....	John C. Stocker, jr...	.....	
51	Edward Watts.....	....do.....	.....	Edward Watts.....	.....	
52	James Wilson.....	.. do.....	.....	James Wilson.....	.....	
53	—— M'Calmont	Delaware	.....	—— M'Calmont....	.....	
54	Howell J. Terry	....do.....	.....	Howell J. Terry	.....	
55	J. W. Collins	Maryland	.....	J. W. Collins.....	.....	
56	Levin Gale, jr.....	....do.....	Levin Gale, jr	.....	Levin Gale, jr.....	
57	Essea Sterrett.....	....do.....	E. Sterrett.....	.....	.....	
58	Nathaniel C. Weems...	....do.....	.....	N. C. Weems.....	.....	
59	William E. Asquith....	Virginia	W. E. Asquith.....	.....	W. E. Asquith.....	
60	P. St. George Cooke....	....do.....	P. St. Geo. Cooke....	.....	P. St. Geo. Cooke....	
61	Dabney O. Carr	....do.....	.....	D. O. Carr.....	.....	
62	Fred. W. Campbell	....do.....	.....	F. W. Campbell	.....	
63	Henry Fairfax	....do.....	.....	Henry Fairfax	.....	
64	G. M. Graham	....do.....	.....	G. M. Graham.....	.....	
65	Arch. M. Green.....	....do.....	.....	A. M. Green.....	.....	
66	Alexander S. Hooe....	....do.....	A. S. Hooe	.....	A. S. Hooe	
67	William Matthews	....do.....	.....	Wm. Matthews	.....	
68	C. F. M. Noland.....	....do.....	.....	C. F. M. Noland....	.....	
69	Samuel F. Singleton...	....do.....	.....	S. F. Singleton.....	.....	
70	Peachy R. Taliaferro...	....do.....	.....	P. R. Taliaferro.....	.....	
71	Temple M. Washington.	....do.....	.....	T. M. Washington...	.....	
72	Pleasant Heise.....	North Carolina.....	.....	P. Heise.....	.....	
73	George Hooper.....	....do.....	.....	George Hooper	.....	
74	Joseph H. Lamotte.....	...do.....	J. H. Lamotte	.....	J. H. Lamotte	
75	Edward L. Martin.....	....do.....	.....	Edward L. Martin....	.....	
76	Leonidas Polk.....	....do.....	L. Polk	.....	.....	
77	Giles W. Pearson	....do.....	.....	G. W. Pearson.....	.....	
78	Gabriel I. Rains.....	....do	G. I. Rains	.....	G. I. Rains	
79	Samuel Spruile.....	....do.....	.....	S. Spruile	.....	
80	Washington Thompson.	....do.....	.....	W. Thompson.....	.....	
81	Thomas Drayton.....	South Caolina.....	Thomas Drayton.....	.....	Thomas Drayton....	Son of a member of Congress.
82	William S Moore.....	....do.....	William S. Moore....	.....	William S. Moore	
83	F. M. Robertson	....do.....	.....	F. M. Robertson	.....	
84	Solomon Betton.....	Georgia.....	.....	S. Betton.....	.....	
85	J. B. Beckman.....	....do.....	.....	J. B. Beckham.....	.....	
86	Peter A. A. Early.....	....do.....	.....	Peter A. A. Early....	.....	
87	William Mahany.....	....do.....	.....	William Mahany.....	.....	
88	Josiah Wilson	....do.....	.....	Josiah Wilson	.....	
89	P. B. Anderson	Tennessee.....	.....	P. B. Anderson	.....	Son of a person holding office in the District of Columbia.
90	Samuel I. Hayes.....	....do.....	.....	S. I. Hayes	.....	
91	E. B. W. Nowland.....	....do.....	.....	E. B W. Nowland...	.....	
92	Richard W. Saunders...	....do.....	.....	R. W. Saunders.....	.....	
93	O. R. Watkins.....	....do.....	.....	O. R. Watkins.....	.....	
94	N. B. Buford.....	Kentucky.....	N. B. Bufotd.....	.....	N. B. Buford.....	
95	Lucian Bibb.....	....do.....	Lucian Bibb.....	.....	Lucian Bibb.....	
96	James A. J. Bradford..	....do.....	James A. J. Bradford.	.....	James A. J. Bradford.	
97	L. F. Carter	....do.....	.....	L. F. Carter	.....	
98	M. Flourney.....	....do.....	.....	M. Flourney.....	.....	
99	William W. Flanagan..	....do.....	William W. Flanagan.	.....	.....	
100	A. D. Mann.....	....do.....	.....	A. D. Mann	.....	
101	William Irwin, jr.....	Ohio.....	.....	William Irwin, jr.....	.....	
102	William M. L. Kenton.	....do.....	.....	William M. L. Kenton	.....	
103	Wyllis Sillman, jr.....	....do.....	.....	Wyllis Sillman, jr....	.....	
104	Isaac P. Simonton	....do.....	I. P. Simonton.....	.....	I. P. Simonton.....	
105	James F. Schenck.....	....do.....	.....	James F. Schenck...	.....	In the navy.
106	Samuel Torrence	....do.....	S. Torrence	.....	S. Torrence	
107	Jefferson Van Horn	....do.....	J. Van Horn	.....	J. Van Horn.....	
108	C. J. Wright.....	....do.....	C. J. Wright.....	....	C. J. Wright.....	Son of a member of Congress.
109	Thomas Worthington ..	....do.....	Thomas Worthington.	.....	Thomas Worthington.	

No. 1.—*A register exhibiting the number and names of all the cadets, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Names of all the cadets that have been received into the Military Academy of the United States from its first establishment until the present time.	State or Territory, including the Dist. of Columbia, from which they came, respectively.	Names of those that have been graduated and have received commissions.	Those who have withdrawn, or have been dismissed from the institution.	Names and number of those graduates now in the army of the United States.	Remarks.
110	Henry Bry	Louisiana		Henry Bry		
111	Elijah Clarke, jr	....do		E. Clark, jr		
112	Peter Walker	....do		Peter Walker		
113	Daniel Walker	....do		Daniel Walker		
114	Alvan Cook	Missouri		Alvan Cook		
115	Alton R. Easton	....do		A. R. Easton		
116	Richard B. Graham	....do		R. B. Graham		
117	J. W. Penrose	....do	J. W. Penrose		J. W. Penrose	
118	Frederick Hewitt	Illinois		Frederick Hewitt		
119	William Maynadier	Dist. of Columbia	W. Maynadier		Wm. Maynadier	
120	E. S. Sibley	Michigan	E. S. Sibley		E. S. Sibley	
	1824.					
1	Thomas Cutts	Maine	Thomas Cutts		T. Cutts	Son of a person holding office in the District of Columbia.
2	Seth Eastman	....do	Seth Eastman		Seth Eastman	
3	B. W. Kinsman	....do	B. W. Kinsman		B. W. Kinsman	
4	John L. Locke	....do	John L. Locke		John L. Locke	
5	Amos Foster	New Hampshire	Amos Foster		Amos Foster	
6	James N. Gale	....do		James N. Gale		
7	Robert E. Temple	Vermont	Robert E. Temple		Robert E. Temple	
8	Thomas B. Adams	Massachusetts	Thomas B. Adams		Thomas B. Adams	
9	Peter R. Bryant	....do		Peter R. Bryant		
10	George E. Chase	....do	George E. Chase		George E. Chase	
11	William Kenneth	....do		William Kenneth		
12	William R. Phelps	....do		William R. Phelps		
13	Chris. N. Green	Rhode Island		C. N. Green		
14	Albert Martin	....do		Albert Martin		
15	Thomas C. Brockway	Connecticut	T. C. Brockway		T. C. Brockway	
16	Albert E. Church	....do	A. E. Church		A. E. Church	
17	R. B. Hitchcock	....do		R. B. Hitchcock		
18	George C. Bomford	New York		George C. Bomford		Son of a military officer stationed in Washington.
19	George W. Cuyler	....do		George W. Cuyler		
20	Charles O. Collins	....do	C. O. Collins		C. O. Collins	
21	Wm. P. N. Fitzgerald	....do		Wm. P. N. Fitzgerald		
22	Robert Fulton	....do		Robert Fulton		
23	Alex. H. Hammond	....do		A. H. Hammond		
24	C. B. Rees	....do		C. B. Rees		
25	Burrit Sheppard	....do		B. Sheppard		
26	John F. Sherrill	....do		John F. Sherrill		
27	Franklin E. Hunt	New Jersey	F. E. Hunt		F. E. Hunt	
28	Charles G. Hunter	....do		Charles G. Hunter		
29	Theo. Simpson	....do		Theo. Simpson		
30	Philip R. Van Wyck	....do	P. R. Van Wyck			Assistant civil engineer.
31	John H. M. Clayton	Delaware		J. H. M. Clayton		
32	D. M. Farrelly	Pennsylvania		D. M. Farrelly		
33	George Jackson	....do		George Jackson		
34	James F. Izard	....do	J. F. Izard		J. F. Izard	Son of a governor of Arkansas
35	Henry Smyser	....do		Henry Smyser		
36	Collin Stephenson	....do		Collin Stephenson		
37	Andrew Thompson	Maryland				Died in service.
38	R. C. Tilghman	....do	R. C. Tilghman		R. C. Tilghman	
39	Charles H. Winder	....do		C. H. Winder		
40	Archibald M. Green	Virginia		A. M. Green		
41	Hugh W. Mercer	....do	H. W. Mercer		H. W. Mercer	
42	Daniel McNiel	North Carolina		D. McNiel		
43	J. E. B. Finley	South Carolina		J. E. B. Finley		
44	J. H. Wright	....do	J. H. Wright		J. H. Wright	
45	George Matthews	Georgia		George Matthews		
46	C. H. Spalding	....do		C. H. Spalding		
47	R. M. Williams	....do		R. M. Williams		
48	S. L. Dashiel	Tennessee		S. L. Dashiel		
49	J. G. M. Floyd	....do		J. G. M. Floyd		
50	William Gillespie	....do		William Gillespie		
51	Joel Lewis	....do		Joel Lewis		
52	James Thompson	....do	James Thompson		James Thompson	
53	Robert Sevier	....do	R. Sevier		R. Sevier	
54	George H. Baltzell	Kentucky		George H. Baltzell		
55	A. W. Davis	....do		A. W. Davis		
56	Thomas M. Lewis	....do		Thomas M. Lewis		
57	James T. Martin	....do		James T. Martin		
58	S. J. Stewart	....do		S. J. Stewart		
59	Edward Worthington	....do		E. Worthington		
60	R. W. Burnet	Ohio	R. W. Burnet		R. W. Burnet	Son of a senator.

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61	Benjamin F. Gard	Ohio		Benjamin F. Gard		
62	L. M. Gwynne	do		L. M. Gwynne		
63	Eli Mygatt	do		Eli Mygatt		
64	Calvin Pease	do		Calvin Pease		
65	Alfred Cutler	Indiana		Alfred Cutler		
66	John F. Lane	do	John F. Lane		John F. Lane	
67	Wm. Palmer	do	Wm. Palmer		Wm. Palmer	
68	J. R. S. Van Vleet	do		J. R. S. Van Vleet		
69	N. W. Edwards	Illinois		N. W. Edwards		Son of a member of Congress.
70	W. L. E. Morrison	do	Wm. L. E. Morrison		Wm. L. E. Morrison	
71	J. W. Penrose	Missouri	J. W. Penrose		J. W. Penrose	
72	S. K. Cobb	Alabama	S. K. Cobb		S. K. Cobb	
73	E. B. Grayson	do		E. B. Grayson		
74	Samuel A. Roberts	do		S. A. Roberts		
75	F. J. Davis	Mississippi	F. J. Davis		F. J. Davis	
76	Walter B. Guion	do		Walter B. Guion		Assistant civil engineer.
77	Alfred Lewis	Louisiana		A. Lewis		
78	Gustavus Rousseau	do	G. Rousseau		G. Rousseau	
79	Jas. W. Hamilton	Arkansas		J. W. Hamilton		
	1825.					
1	John P. Davis	Maine	John P. Davis		John P. Davis	
2	Charles Haynard	do		C. Haynard		
3	Albemarle Cady	New Hampshire	A. Cady		A. Cady	
4	Peter Johnson	do		P. Johnson		
5	Charles May	Vermont	Charles May			Died in service.
6	Sidney Burbank	Massachusetts	Sidney Burbank		Sidney Burbank	
7	James Barnes	do	James Barnes		James Barnes	
8	A. G. Blanchard	do	A. G. Blanchard		A. G. Blanchar'	
9	William R. Lee, jr.	do		Wm. R. Lee, jr.		
10	G. R. Sullivan	do	G. R. Sullivan		G. R. Sullivan	
11	Caleb Sibley	do	Caleb Sibley		Caleb Sibley	
12	John R. Randolph	Rhode Island		John R. Randolph		
13	Minor Knowlton	Connecticut	Minor Knowlton		Minor Kowlton	
14	G. A. Sterling	do	G. A. Sterling		G. A. Sterling	
15	E. R. Williams	do	E. R. Williams		E. R. Williams	
16	O. M. Adams	New York		O. M. Adams		
17	P. N. Adams	do		P. N. Adams		
18	P. L. Chauncey	do		P. L. Chauncey		
19	Thos. A. Daviss	do	Thomas A. Daviss		Thomas A. Daviss	
20	C. S. Howe	do	C. S. Howe		C S. Howe	
21	C. W. Hackley	do	C. W. Hackley		C. W. Hackley	
22	Wm. Hoffman	do	Wm. Hoffman		Wm. Hoffman	
23	L. P. Lupton	do	L. P. Lupton		L. P. Lupton	
24	Charles Mason	do	Charles Mason		Charles Mason	
25	Walter Patterson	do		Walter Patterson		
26	Thomas Smith	do		Thomas Smith		
27	Alex. H. Smith	do		A. H. Smith		
28	Thos. Swords, jr.	do	Thos. Swords, jr.		Thos. J. Swords, jr.	
29	Jas. H. Taylor	do				Still at the academy; son of a member of Congress.
30	John C. Casey	New Jersey	John C. Casey		John C. Casey	
31	Jno. Freeman	do	Jno. Freeman		Jno. Freeman	
32	Jno. S. Vandevere	do				Still at the academy.
33	Henry D. Bird	Delaware		H. D. Bird		
34	S. P. Brady	Pennsylvania		S. P. Brady		
35	James Clarke	do	James Clarke		James Clarke	
36	L. H. Drum, jr.	do				Do.
37	Mylan Fox	do		Mylan Fox		
38	Robert Harris, jr.	do		Robert Harris, jr.		
39	Alex Hamilton	do		A. Hamilton		
40	Wm. C. Hall	do		Wm. C. Hall		
41	John L. Keffer	do		Jno. L. Keffer		
42	T. B. Linnard	do				Do.
43	Jno. H. Pawling	do	Jno. H. Pawling		Jno. H. Pawling	
44	Jacob S. Schriver	do		Jacob S. Schriver		
45	Antis Snyder	do	Antis Snyder		Antis Snyder	
46	J. A. Smith	do	J. A. Smith		J. A. Smith	
47	Edw. P. Hanson	Maryland		E. P. Hanson		
48	Jno. F. Kennedy	do	Jno. F. Kennedy		Jno. F. Kennedy.	
49	F. D. Magruder	do		F. D. Magruder		
50	R. H. West	do		R. H. West		
51	James Purviance	do		James Purviance		
52	N. H. Wyse	do		N. H. Wyse		
53	W. H. Warfield	do	Wm. H. Warfield		Wm. H. Warfield	

No. 1.—*A register exhibiting the number and names of all the cadets, &c.*—Continued.

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54	Dabney O. Carr	Virginia		D. O. Carr		
55	Jno. E. Johnson	do	J. E. Johnson		J. E. Johnson	
56	Fayette Jones	do		Fayette Jones		
57	N. W. W. Kerr	do		N. W. W. Kerr		
58	Robert E. Lee	do	R. E. Lee		Robert E. Lee	
59	A. G. Pendleton	do		A. G. Pendleton		
60	Jos. W. Paine	do		J. W. Paine		
61	Gus. B. Wallace	do		G. B. Wallace		
62	Wm M. Ward	do		Wm. M. Ward		
63	Wm. Boylan	North Carolina		Wm. Boylan		
64	James N. Forsyth	do		Jas. N. Forsyth		
65	Archd. S. Hall	do		A. S. Hall		
66	Theo. Holmes	do	Theo. Holmes		Theo. Holmes	
67	E. R. Long	do	E. R. Long		E. R. Long	
68	Samuel C. Yellowly	do		S. C. Yellowly		
69	Robertson Corlass	South Carolina		R. Corlass		
70	Thomas P. Lowndes	do		T. P. Lowndes		
71	Charles Pettigru	do	Charles Pettigru		Charles Pettigru	
72	John J. Salley	do		John J. Salley		
73	R. B. Screven	do	R. B. Screven		R. B. Screven	
74	Henry L. Theus	do		H. L. Theus		
75	J. W. M. Berrien	Georgia		J. W. M. Berrien		
76	W. H. Harford	do	W. H. Harford		W. H. Harford	
77	P. O. Lumpkin	do		P. O. Lumpkin		Son of a member of Congress.
78	John Mackay	do	John Mackay		John Mackay	
79	James S. Moore	do	J. S. Moore		J. S. Moore	
80	Wm. D. Chappell	Tennessee		Wm. D. Chappell		
81	J. G. M. Floyd	do		J. G. M. Floyd		
82	John Roberts	do		John Roberts		
83	Gustavus Brown	Kentucky	G. Brown		G. Brown	
84	Albeit Bledsoe	do				Still at the academy.
85	Nelson F. Clark	do		N. F. Clark		
86	C. C. Daviess	do				Do.
87	George Green	do		George Green		
88	Wm. R. McKee	do	Wm. R. McKee		Wm. R. McKee	
89	Robert Sterrett	do		Robert Sterrett		
90	Benj. W. Brice	Ohio	B W. Brice		B. W. Brice	
91	C. P. Buckingham	do	C. P. Buckingham		C. P. Buckingham	
92	O. M. Mitchell	do	O. M. Mitchell		O. M. Mitchell	
93	J. M. Trimble	do		J. M. Trimble		
94	George Wilson	do				Do.
95	James Allen	Indiana	James Allen		James Allen	
96	Hampton Hunter	Illinois		H. Hunter		
97	M. L. Clarke	Missouri				Do.
98	William R. Burnley	Alabama		Wm. R. Burnley		
99	John S. Greening	do		J. S. Greening		
100	B. G. Humphreys	Mississippi		B. G. Humphreys		
101	M. H. Tinnille	Louisiana		M. H. Tinnille		
102	W. C. D. Murdock	Dist. of Columbia		W. D. C. Murdock		
103	Robert S. Rogers	do		R. S. Rogers		
104	Joseph B. Smith	do	J. B. Smith		J. B. Smith	
105	Thos. A. H. Edwards	Michigan		T. A. H. Edwards		
	1826.					
1	James M. Hill	Maine				Do.
2	Benjamin Poole	do				Do.
3	Daniel Davis	New Hampshire		Daniel Davis		
4	Eben. M. Dwight	do		E. M. Dwight		
5	J. B. Walbach, jr	do		J. B. Walbach, jr		Son of an officer of the army.
6	Wm. B. Southworth	Vermont		Wm. B. Southworth		
7	Jesse H. Leavenworth	do				Still at the academy.
8	William Eustis	Massachusetts				Son of an officer of the army; still at the academy.
9	Levi Lincoln, jr	do		Levi Lincoln, jr		Son of a governor of Mass.
10	Amos T. Jenckes	Rhode Island		A. T. Jenckes		
11	George W. Patten	do				Still at the academy.
12	John R. Randolph	do		John R. Randolph		
13	Francis Vinton	do				Do.
14	Wm. H. Pitkin	Connecticut		Wm. H. Pitkin		
15	P. N. Adams	New York		P. N. Adams		
16	Wm. C. Heyward	do				Do.
17	Stephen B. Legate	do				Still at the academy; son of an officer of the army.
18	George W. McClure	do				Still at the academy.
19	Theodorus Miller	do		Theo. Miller		

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20	Edwin Rose	New York				Still at the academy.
21	Elias Root	do		Elias Root		
22	John S. Stoddard	do				Do.
23	Alexander J. Swift	do				Do.
24	John H. Willard	do		John H. Willard		
25	Algernon S. Worth	do		A. S. Worth		
26	Alex. C. M. Pennington	New Jersey		A. C. M. Pennington		
27	Moses Scott	do				Do.
28	James C. Taylor	do		James C. Taylor		
29	Jacob Brown	Pennsylvania		Jacob Brown		
30	Guilford J. Claiborne	do		G. C. Claiborne		
31	Fitzimmons Calhoun	do		F. Calhoun		
32	John Conrad, jr	do				Do.
33	Wm. A. Maxwell	do		Wm. A. Maxwell		
34	John W. Murray	do				Do.
35	Horatio Norris	do		Horatio Norris		
36	Joseph Ritner, jr.	do				Do.
37	James S. Naudain	Delaware		J. S. Naudain		Son of a senator.
38	Robert H. R. Whitely	do				Still at the academy.
39	Lloyd J. Beall	Maryland				Do.
40	John M. Clendenin	do				Do.
41	Wm. H. Emory	do				Do.
42	Richard Gott	do		Richard Gott		
43	Richard H. Ross	do				Do.
44	James West	do				Do.
45	Wm. R. Boyer	Virginia		W. R. Boyer		
46	Francis H. Deane	do		F. H. Deane		
47	John B. Fulton	do		John B. Fulton		
48	Julius D. Johnston	do		J. D. Johnston		
49	George N. Kennon	do		George N. Kennon		
50	Benjamin Lewis	do		B. Lewis		
51	John B. Magruder	do				Do.
52	Fayette H. Nowell	do		F. H. Nowell		
53	Walter L. Otey	do		W. L. Otey		
54	Wm. N. Pendleton	do				Do.
55	Joseph J. Winters	do		Joseph J. Winter		
56	John H. R. Burgewin	North Carolina				Do.
57	Rufus F. Caldwell	do		R. F Caldwell		
58	David A. Manning	do				Do.
59	Alfred Plummer	do		A. Plummer		
60	Alex. T. Telfair	do		A. T. Telfair		
61	Daniel W. Whitehurst	South Carolina		D. W. Whitehurst		
62	W. E. Bassinger	Georgia				Do.
63	John A. Campbell	do		John A. Campbell		
64	Wm. H Miller	do		W. H. Miller		
65	Mark J. B. Wood	do				Died in service.
66	John T. Collinsworth	Tennessee				Still at the academy.
67	George W. Lawson	do				Do.
68	William Moore	do		William Moore		
69	Wm. K. Morgan	do		William K. Morgan		
70	James G. Overton	do		J. G. Overton		
71	Charles Schoolfield	do		Charles Schoolfield		
72	J. L. Williams	do		J. L. Williams		
73	Thomas L. Alexander	Kentucky				Do.
74	John W. Barry	do				Do.
75	Aylet Buckner	do		A. Buckner		
76	Henry Clay	do			Admitted in 1827	Still at the academy; son of a person holding office in the District of Columbia.
77	John Bartley	Ohio		John Bartley		
78	Austin Barber	do		Austin Barber		
79	John H. Harris	do		J. H. Harris		
80	Joseph N. Phelps	Indiana		Joseph N. Phelps		
81	James H. Prentiss	do				Still at the academy.
82	Samuel Kinney	Illinois				Do.
83	Charles Whistler	Missouri		Charles Whistler		
84	Thos. B. Percy	Louisiana		T. B. Percy		
85	Benj. F. Roussel	do		B. F. Roussel		
86	Thomas J. Royster	do				Do.
87	George G. Skipwith	do		George G. Skipwith		
88	Thos. K. Beck	Alabama		Thomas K. Beck		
89	Robert C. Buchanan	Dist. of Columbia				Do.
90	Walter S. Chandler	do				Do.
91	Thos. J. Lee	do				Still at the academy; son of a person holding office in the District of Columbia.

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92	James B. D. Harham...	Florida	.....	J. B. D. Harham	.....	
	1827.					
1	Henry E. Prentiss.....	Maine	.....	.....	.....	Still at the academy.
2	Roger S. Dix	New Hampshire ...	.....	.....	.....	Do.
3	Elbridge G. Eastman...	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
4	W. O. L. Elwyn	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Died in service.
5	Philander Anderson....	Vermont	.....	P. Anderson	.....	
6	Henry W. Pettes	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Still at the academy.
7	Dwight P. Russell	....do.....	.....	D. P. Russell	.....	
8	Fred. W. Bottom, jr. ..	Massachusetts	.....	F. W. Bottom, jr	.....	
9	Henry J. Ropes.	....do.....	.....	H. J. Ropes.....	.....	
10	Charles H. Lamed.....	Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	Do.
11	B. R. Alden	New York.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
12	George D. Beers	....do.....	.....	George D. Beers.....	.....	
13	Jacob Brown, jr.	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Still at the academy; son of the late General Brown.
14	William Constable.....	....do.....	.....	William Constable...	.....	
15	George W. Duer.....	....do.....	.....	George W. Duer	.....	
16	Chauncey D. Goodrich	....do.....	.....	Chauncey D. Goodrich	.....	
17	Augustus F. Lawyer...	....do.....	.....	A. F. Lawyer.....	.....	
18	C. D. March.....	....do.....	.....	C. D. March.....	.....	
19	Samuel H. Miller	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Still at the academy.
20	William A. Norton	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
21	Edmund A. Ogden.....	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
22	Roswell Park.....	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
23	Seymour St. John	....do.....	.....	Seymour St. John....	.....	
24	Henry Swartout	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
25	George H. Talcott	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Still at the academy; son of an officer of the army.
26	Henry Van Rensselaer..	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Still at the academy; son of a member of Congress.
27	Arastus A. Wilder.....	....do.....	.....	A. A. Wilder.....	.....	
28	Frederick Wilkinson...	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Still at the academy.
29	Horatio Vancleve.....	New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
30	J. Monroe Bowman....	Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	Do.
31	James W. Burbridge...	....do.....	.....	J. W. Burbridge	.....	
32	Asher W. Garber	....do.....	.....	A. W. Garber.....	.....	
33	T. Jefferson McKean ..	...do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
34	Horatio Norris.....	....do.....	.....	H. Norris.....	.....	
35	James H. Stewart.....	....do.....	.....	J. H. Stewart.....	.....	
36	Lorenzo Sitgreaves	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
37	William W. Templin ..	....do.....	.....	William W. Templin.	.....	
38	Ingham Wood, jr.....	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
39	Benjamin J. Wallace...	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
40	Thomas Stockton, jr...	Delaware	.....	.....	.....	Do.
41	John H. Barney.....	Maryland.	.....	John H. Barney.....	.....	Son of a member of Congress.
42	William Chapman	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Still at the academy.
43	Samuel C. Ridgely.....	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
44	William L. Alexander..	Virginia	.....	William L. Alexander	.....	
45	James D. Brown.....	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
46	James H. Caldwell.....	....do.....	.....	J. H. Caldwell.....	.....	
47	John Harkins.....	....do.....	.....	J. Harkins.....	.....	
48	Lewis G. Harvey	....do.....	.....	Lewis G. Harvey	.....	
49	Thomas T. Henderson.	....do.....	.....	T. T. Henderson.....	.....	
50	William Kello.....	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
51	Thomas A Lewis.....	....do.....	.....	T. A. Lewis.....	.....	
52	Richard H. Peyton.....	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
53	Robert E. Robinson	....do.....	.....	R. E. Robinson	.....	
54	Beverly Snickers	....do.....	.....	B. Snickers	.....	
55	Edwin J. Spencer.....	....do	.....	E. J. Spencer.....	.....	
56	William E. Taylor.....	....do.....	.....	William E. Taylor.	.....	
57	John M. Taliaferro.....	.... to.....	.....	J. M. Taliaferro.....	.....	
58	George W. Turner	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
59	James Allen.....	North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	Do.
60	James W. Armstrong ..	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
61	George G. Harvey.....	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
62	John H. Harden.....	....do.....	.....	J. H. Harden.....	.....	
63	Henry A. Hawkins.....	....do.....	.....	H. A. Hawkins	.....	
64	C. F. McRae.....	....do.....	.....	C. F. McRae.....	.....	
65	John H. Purrington, jr..	....do.....	.....	J. H. Purrington, jr..	.....	
66	Marcus W. Rheinhart..	....do.....	.....	M. W. Rheinhart	.....	
67	M. S. Stokes.....	....do.....	.....	M. S. Stokes.....	.....	
68	Jas. A. G. Bou hell	South Carolina. ...	.....	J. A. G. Bouchell	.....	
69	Lucius B. Northrop	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.

No. 1.—*A register exhibiting the number and names of all the cadets, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Names of all the cadets that have been received into the Military Academy of the United States from its first establishment until the present time.	State or Territory, including the Dist. of Columbia, from which they came, respectively.	Names of those that have been graduated and have received commissions.	Those who have withdrawn, or have been dismissed from the institution.	Names and number of those graduates now in the army of the United States.	Remarks.
70	William W. Turner	South Carolina		William W. Turner		
71	James S. Williams	Georgia				Still at the academy.
72	Albert M. Lea	Tennessee				Do.
73	C. W. Nelson	....do		C. W. Nelson		
74	John Adair, jr	Kentucky		John Adair, jr		
75	Erasmus F. Corington	....do				Do.
76	A. Laughery	....do		A. Laughery		
77	William A. Miller	....do		William A. Miller		
78	Jacob Ammew	Ohio				Do.
79	A. W. Beatty	....do		A. W. Beatty		
80	George N. Cass	....do				Do.
81	Samuel R. Curtis	....do				Do.
82	Franklin Patterson	....do				Died September, 1828.
83	Joseph C. Vance	....do				Son of a member of Congress.
84	Charles Whittlesey	....do				Do.
85	Albert G. Edwards	Illinois				Still at the academy; son of a governor of Illinois.
86	William Woolley	Missouri		William Woolley		
87	Benjamin T. Hughes	Louisiana		B. T. Hughes		
88	Robert A. Wilkinson	....do		R. A. Wilkinson		
89	John N. Drake	Alabama		John N. Drake		
90	Isaac S. Rowland	Michigan		I. S. Rowland		
91	James Scull	Arkansas		James Scull		
92	George Willis	Florida		George Willis		
93	And. A. Humphreys	Pennsylvania				Still at the academy.
	1828.					
1	Charles H. Granger	Maine		C. H. Granger		
2	Thos. M. Hill	....do				Do.
3	Erasmus D. Keyes	....do				Do.
4	George Watson	....do				Do.
5	John Bellows	New Hampshire		John Bellows		
6	John Beach	....do				Do.
7	Frederick T. Kidder	....do		F. T. Kidder		
8	Franklin McDuffie	....do				Do.
9	John J. Deawitt	Vermont		J. J. Deawitt		
10	Vestulon Rich	....do		V. Rich		
11	Chas. G. Bush	Massachusetts				Do.
12	William H. Clarke	....do		William H. Clarke		
13	Freeman Hinckley	....do		F. Hinckley		
14	Randolph B. Marcy	....do				Do.
15	Henry J. Ropes	....do		Henry J. Ropes		
16	George W. Ward	....do				Do.
17	Whitman Bailey	Rhode Island				Do.
18	Thomas E. Clarke	Connecticut		Thomas E. Clarke		
19	George E. Dumon	....do				Do.
20	Francis Freeman	....do				Do.
21	Thos. H. C. Kingsbury	....do		T. H. C. Kingsbury		
22	Henry G. Scill	....do				Do.
23	Douglass Ayres	New York		Douglass Ayres		
24	John H. Allen	....do				Do.
25	John E. Brackett	....do				Do.
26	John J. Beardslee	....do		J. J. Beardslee		
27	Llewellyn Jones	....do				Do.
28	George M. Macomb	....do				Do.
29	John C. Reid	....do				Do.
30	Edward Saffern	....do		E. Saffern		
31	William H. Storer	....do				Do.
32	Daniel P. Whiting	....do				Do.
33	Henry Southard, jr	New Jersey		H. Southard, jr		
34	James H. Simpson	....do				Do.
35	John N. Elbert	Delaware		John N. Elbert		
36	Benjamin Burnett	Pennsylvania				Do.
37	Arthur B. Bradford	....do		A. B. Bradford		
38	John C. Campbell	....do		J. C. Campbell		
39	John R. Edie	....do		John R. Edie		
40	Lewis Howell	....do				Do.
41	Pharon Jarrett	....do		P. Jarrett		
42	Martin M. Moore	....do		M. M. Moore		
43	John Markoe, jr	....do		J. Markoe, jr		
44	Pemberton Waddell	....do				Do.
45	William Wall	....do				Do.
46	Robert H. Archer	Maryland				Do.
47	Edwin M. Muncaster	....do				Do.
48	Tench Tilghman	....do				Do.

No. 1.—*A register exhibiting the number and names of all the cadets, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Names of all the cadets that have been received into the Military Academy of the United States from its first establishment until the present time.	State or Territory, including the Dist. of Columbia, from which they came, respectively.	Names of those that have been graduated and have received commissions.	Those who have withdrawn, or have been dismissed from the institution.	Names and number of those graduates now in the army of the United States.	Remarks.
49	Robert O. Burton	Virginia		Robert O. Burton		
50	Robert C. Chew	....do		Robert C. Chew		
51	Albert G. Conway	....do		A. G. Conway		
52	Philip St. Geo. Cocke	....do				Still at the academy.
53	C. E. Doddridge	....do		C. E. Doddridge		
54	Grenville G. Davidson	....do		G. G. Davidson		
55	B. Ewell	....do				Do.
56	George H. Griffin	....do		George H. Griffin		
57	Taliaferro Hunter	....do		T. Hunter		
58	Bowles A. Lee	....do		B. A. Lee		
59	Shanklin McClintic	....do		S. McClintic		
60	John N. Rose	....do		John N. Rose		
61	R. H. N. Saunders	....do		R. H. N. Saunders		
62	William E. Taylor	....do		William E. Taylor		
63	R. E. Whitlocke	....do		R. E. Whitlocke		
64	Henry K. Burguyn	North Carolina				Do.
65	Duncan Donaldson	....do		D. Donaldson		
66	Richard C. Gatlin	....do				Do.
67	John H. Harden	....do		John H. Harden		
68	Cameron McRea	....do		C. McRea		
69	M. W. Reinhardt	....do		M. W. Reinhardt		
70	Jeremiah E. Dargin	South Carolina		J. E. Dargin		
71	Edward Deas	....do				Do.
72	P. H. Earle	....do		P. H. Earle		
73	John W. Lee	....do		J. W. Lee		
74	Abraham C. Myers	....do				Do.
75	Thomas D Sumpter	....do		Thos. D. Sumpter		
76	William G Bonner	Georgia				Do.
77	Richard W. Habersham	....do		R. W. Habersham		
78	Richard G. Fain	Tennessee				Do.
79	John W. McCrabb	....do				Do.
80	Joseph D. McCann	....do		Joseph D. McCann		
81	Asbury Ury	....do				Do.
82	Henderson K. Yrokun	....do				Do.
83	Joshua Cobb	Kentucky				Do.
84	Geo. B. Crittenden	....do				Do.
85	James G. Hawkins	....do				Do.
86	James P. Harden	....do				Do.
87	William A. Miller	....do		William A. Miller		
88	Humphrey Marshall	....do				Do.
89	Richard Shelby	....do		R. Shelby		
90	Milton Thompson	....do		M. Thompson		
91	Edward P. Fyffe	Ohio		E. P. Fyffe		
92	N. G. R Gassaurey	....do				Died in the service.
93	Gaines P. Kingsbury	....do				Still at the academy.
94	James Walker	....do				Do.
95	Isaac R. D. Burnett	Indiana				Do.
96	George B. Clarke	....do		George B. Clarke		
97	Levay Gregory	....do				Do.
98	John C. Sprigg	Illinois				Do.
99	Augustus Allen	Mississippi				Do.
100	Robert P. Smith	....do				Do.
101	Alfred Bouligny	Louisiana		A. Bouligny		Son of a senator.
102	John N. Drake	Alabama				Still at the academy.
103	Joel Riggs	....do				Do.
104	Thomas F. Wilkinson	....do				Do.
105	James V. Bomford	Dist. of Columbia				Still at the academy; son of an officer of the army stationed at Washington.
106	Charles B. Chalmers	....do		Charles B. Chalmers		
107	Augustin F. Seaton	....do				Still at the academy.
108	Alfred Brush	Michigan				Do.
109	James L. Scull	Arkansas		James L. Scull		
110	John T. Williams	Florida		John T. Williams		
	1829.					
1	H. C. Baxter	Maine				Do.
2	Charles H. Granger	....do				Do.
3	J. M. Chadwicke	New Hampshire				Do.
4	Thomas B. Lambert	....do				Do.
5	Benjamin Alvord	Vermont				Do.
6	Ephraim Brewster	....do		Ephraim Brewster		
7	W. W. L. Bliss	....do				Do.
8	Joseph L. Colburn	....do				Do.
9	S. G. Simmonds	....do				Do.

No. 1.—*A register exhibiting the number and names of all the cadets, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Names of all the cadets that have been received into the Military Academy of the United States from its first establishment until the present time.	State or Territory, including the Dist. of Columbia, from which they came, respectively.	Names of those that have been graduated and have received commissions.	Those who have withdrawn, or have been dismissed from the institution.	Names and number of those graduates now in the army of the United States.	Remarks.
10	J. G. Barnard	Massachusetts				Still at the academy.
11	John P. Centre	do				Do.
12	William H. Clarke	do		Wm. H. Clarke		
13	J. L. Hooper	do				Do.
14	Roswell W. Lee	do				Do.
15	Robert B. Mudge	do				Do.
16	Daniel Ruggles	do				Do.
17	F. A. Smith	do				Do.
18	N. S. Varnum	do		N. S. Varnum		Son of a member of Congress.
19	Thomas T. Wyman	do		T. T. Wyman		
20	David E. Hale	Rhode Island				Still at the academy.
21	G. W. Holly	Connecticut				Do.
22	Francis Howe	do				Do.
23	H. H. Wissells	do				Do.
24	John C. Willey	do		J. C. Willey		Son of a senator.
25	John E. Beardsley	New York		John E. Beardsley		
26	Erastus A. Capron	do				Still at the academy.
27	Nicholas Cruger	do		N. Cruger		
28	J. C. Davis	do				Do.
29	J. E. Edson	do		J. E. Edson		
30	E. D. Elliott	do				Do.
31	George P. Field	do				Do.
32	Charles A. Garnsey	do		C. A. Garnsey		Son of a member of Congress.
33	John Graham	do				Still at the academy.
34	William Harris	do		William Harris		Son of a private soldier; resignation accepted, to take effect March 3, 1830.
35	Arnold Harris	do				Still at the academy.
36	Rufus King	do				Do.
37	Greenville Mills	do		G. Mills		
38	Henry M. Kavot	do				Do.
39	H. A. Norris	do				Do.
40	Wm. H. Sidell	do				Do.
41	T. Tenbroke	do		T. Tenbroke		
42	J. J. Ewing	New Jersey				Do.
43	Alexander E. Shiras	do				Do.
44	Henry Dupont	Delaware				Do.
45	J. E. Blake	Pennsylvania				Do.
46	George W. Cullum	do				Do.
47	J. P. Davis	do		J. P. Davis		
48	J. M. Green	do		J. M. Green		
49	J. H Hobart	do				Do.
50	Pharon Jarrett	do				Do.
51	D. McBridge	do				Do.
52	James McClure	do				Do.
53	John H. Miller	do				Do.
54	James G. Reid	do				Do.
55	Alonzo Switzer	do		Alonzo Switzer		
56	Edward Schriver	do				Do.
57	Richard S. Smith	do				Do.
58	John Watson	do		John Watson		
59	James C. Lynn	Maryland				Do.
60	George Hay Ringgold	do				Do.
61	A. Ball	Virginia				Do.
62	R. W. Crawford	do		R. W. Crawford		
63	J. L. Davis	do				Do.
64	D. B. Harris	do				Do.
65	F. A. Hunter	do		F. A. Hunter		
66	Shanklin McClintic	do		S. McClintic		
67	George H. Pegram	do				Do.
68	Edward D. Steptoe	do		E. D. Steptoe		
69	Larkin Smith	do				Do.
70	Francis H. Smith	do				Do.
71	A. D. Townes	do		A. D. Townes		
72	Thos. H. Williamson	do				Do.
73	John Wimbish	do		John Wimbish		
74	Duncan Donaldson	North Carolina				Do.
75	Achilles Plunkett	do				Do.
76	Alfred Staley	do		Alfred Staley		
77	Henry L. Scott	do				Do.
78	J. H Sheppard	do		Jno. H. Sheppard		
79	Thos. H. Brenan	South Carolina		T. H. Brenan		
80	Wm. S. Drayton	do				Still at the academy; son of a member of Congress.

No. 1.—*A register exhibiting the number and names of all the cadets, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Names of all the cadets that have been received into the Military Academy of the United States from its first establishment until the present time.	State or Territory, including the Dist. of Columbia, from which they came, respectively.	Names of those that have been graduated and have received commissions.	Those who have withdrawn, or have been dismissed from the institution.	Names and number of those graduates now in the army of the United States.	Remarks.
81	Benjamin E. Dubose	South Carolina				Still at the academy.
82	James Reid	do		James Reid		
83	John Word	do		John Word		
84	R. W. Habersham	Georgia				Do.
85	N. W. Hunter	do				Do.
86	Philip Hanson	do				Do.
87	Baldwin Hunter	do		B. Hunter		
88	Joseph D. McCann	Tennessee				Do.
89	J. A. Thomas	do				Do.
90	Philip Barbour	Kentucky				Do.
91	J. G. Hawkins	do				Do.
92	Richard Shelby	do		Richard Shelby		
93	Milton Thompson	do				Do.
94	Henry Waller	do				Do.
95	J. Caldwell, jr.	Ohio		J. Caldwell, jr.		
96	J. W. Caldwell	do				Do.
97	D. C. Green	do		D. C. Green		
98	John Walker	do				Do.
99	Wm. Dewey	Indiana				Do.
100	J. Garrett	Missouri				Do.
101	G. R. Paul	do				Do.
102	Alfred Bouligny	Louisiana		Alfred Bouligny		Son of a senator.
103	Wm. M. Carpenter	do				Still at the academy.
104	Charles N. Olivier	do		Charles N. Olivier		
105	Wm. A. Ellmore	Alabama		Wm. A. Ellmore		
106	J. P. Harrison	do				Do.
107	J. P. Walker	do		J. P. Walker		
108	C. B. Chalmers	District Columbia				Do.
109	Thomas H. Johns	do				Do.
110	James Rush	do				Still at the academy; son of a person holding office in the District of Columbia.
111	J. M. Wells	do		J. M. Wells		Son of a person holding office in the District of Columbia.
112	J. W. Anderson					Still at the academy; son of an officer of marines.
113	Wm. S. Ketchum			Wm. S. Ketchum		Son of a deceased officer of the army.
114	Henry Ingraham	Florida		H. Ingraham		

No. 2.

Names of cadets who were appointed but failed to report for examination at the Military Academy, or were rejected as unqualified for admission.

No.	Name.	State.
	1803.	
1	*Maurice W. Jones	North Carolina.
	1804.	
1	*Samuel Mabson	Do.
2	*Matthew W. Whyte	New York.
	1805.	
1	*H. L. Morton	Do
	1806.	
1	*Ethan A. Greenwood	Do.
2	*Nathan Smith	Do.
	1808.	
1	*Samuel H. Holley	Vermont.
	1812.	
1	Thomas J. Saggett	Kentucky.
	1813.	
1	John B. Armistead	New Hampshire.
2	John Brent	Maryland.
3	William E. Blaney	North Carolina.
4	Thomas Robinson	Do.
5	David Stone	Do.
6	James Wood	Do.
7	William Langstreet	Georgia.
8	George Emerson	
	1814.	
1	Moses Hale	Vermont.
2	William S. Bacon	Massachusetts.
3	John H. Bacon	Do.
4	William Hickling	Do.
5	John Smith	Do.
6	Henry Inman	New York.
7	I. Nelson	Do.
8	Wm H. Nichols	Do.
9	Isaac R. Patten	Do.
10	Sylvanus Sears	Do.
11	Stephen Tompkins	Do.
12	Thomas A. Ogden	New Jersey.
13	John Armstrong	Pennsylvania.
14	William Minchett	Delaware.
15	Narbon Taliaferro	Virginia.
16	Charles Forrest	Do.
17	Richard Ash	North Carolina.
18	——— Coombs	Kentucky.
19	John Letcher	Do.
20	William B. Orr	Do.
21	Henry Wyant	Indiana.
22	Edward Polk	Dist. of Columbia.
23	Allen Bradford	
24	Samuel McMillen	Georgia.
	1815.	
1	Oscar Bullus	New York.
2	James H. Clinton	Do.
3	Thomas Nixon	New York.
4	Oliver S. Wolcott	Do.
5	C. Stoddard	Maryland.
6	Charles Douglass	Virginia.
7	Edward Holmes	South Carolina.
8	John M. Smith	Ohio.
9	Joseph Hodgson	Dist. of Columbia.
10	E. J. Tayloe	Do.
	1816.	
1	William T. Bourne	Massachusetts.
2	E. Cooper	Do.
3	George James	Do.
4	William Kittridge	Do.
5	C. F. Spearing	Pennsylvania.
6	Samuel Dupont	Delaware.
7	James Breckenridge	Virginia.
8	Robert Homer	Do.
9	Francis Rutlidge	South Carolina.
10	Charles Tennant	Do.
11	Alfred Cuthbert	Georgia.
12	Allen B. Bradford	Tennessee.
13	P. Robertson	Do.
	1817.	
1	Thomas H. Dow	Massachusetts.
2	J. Page	Do.
3	John Wheelock	New Hampshire.
4	James Harris	Pennsylvania.
5	——— Purviance	Maryland.
6	Alonzo Brook	Virginia.
7	L. B. Lawrence	Do.
8	George W. Jiles	New York.
9	Putnam Ewing	Kentucky.
10	William B. Orr	Do.
11	David M. Montgomery	Tennessee.
12	M. Grayson	Do.
	1818.	
1	William Allen.	Connecticut.
2	Charles F. Allen	Massachusetts.
3	George S. Blake	Do.
4	Wm. C. Brewer	Do.
5	James R. Mills	Do.
6	James W. Lever	Do.
7	J. Page	Do.
8	Samuel Wales	Do.
9	C. B. Benton	New York.
10	Joseph Cadle	Do.
11	J. Carson	Virginia.
12	John B. Morrison	New York.
13	H. Millard	Do.
14	John B. Turner	Do.
15	Wm. B. Thompson	Do.
16	H. E. Bowen	Pennsylvania.
17	Jacob Florence	Do.
18	J. W. Hunter	Do.
19	William Hamilton	Do.
20	David Krause	Do.
21	J. D. Launch	Do.
22	William Robert	Do.
23	S. Voorhees	Do.
24	Napoleon Bennet	Delaware.
25	H. Davis	Do.
26	J. McCauley	Maryland.

* These names are placed on this list because the official register does not account for them otherwise.

Names of cadets who were appointed but failed to report for examination, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	State.
27	J. Thompson	Maryland.
28	R. H. Homer	Virginia.
29	A. S. Strackel	Do.
30	William Taliaferro	Do.
31	Martin Parks	North Carolina.
32	J. S. Shepperd	Do.
33	J. C. Calhoun	South Carolina.
34	Charles H. Grimke	Do.
35	A. Houston	Do.
36	Francis Jage	Do.
37	F. Rutlidge	Do.
38	J. F. Withers	Do.
39	E. Jones	Georgia.
40	C. M. Brock	Kentucky.
41	J. W. Carlisle	Do.
42	P. M Cunningham	Do.
43	John P. Moore	Do.
44	D. C. Staughton	Do.
45	D. G. Dunlop	Tennessee.
46	C. C. Williams	Do.
47	Aaron Barlow	Ohio.
48	H. I Chalmers	District Columbia.
49	H. Rhodes	Do.
	1819.	
1	Edwin Adams	Massachusetts.
2	Samuel T. Coopes	Do.
3	Edwin J. Hovey	Do.
4	Francis Jennison	Do.
5	Wm. Russell	Vermont.
6	Jonathan Smith	New Hampshire.
7	Wm. S. Chency	Connecticut.
8	J. D. Burnham	New York.
9	George W. Giles	Do.
10	John B. Morrison	Do.
11	Alfred Wilcox	Do.
12	Charles M. Armstrong	New Jersey.
13	Robert Jackson	Do.
14	George O. Driscole	Pennsylvania.
15	James Ewing	Do.
16	James L. Griffin	Do.
17	Henry G. Graff	Do.
18	J. B. Stephenson	Do.
19	George Davis	Delaware.
20	Wm. R. Green	Do.
21	James H. Benson	Maryland.
22	Wm. G. Campbell	Do.
23	Lewis Caton	Do.
24	Anthony Drane	Do.
25	Wm. W. Goodwin	Do.
26	T. B. Buchanan	Virginia.
27	A. S. Brook	Do.
28	Wm. L. Lewis	Do.
29	B. R. Wallace	Do.
30	Samuel N. Hatch	North Carolina.
31	Charles Marshall	South Carolina.
32	George Bucklie	Georgia.
33	John Cox	Tennessee.
34	P. H. Cunningham	Kentucky.
35	Aaron Barlow	Ohio
36	Francis Neville	Do.
37	James Stephenson	Illinois.
38	Owen Thomas	Louisiana.
39	Robert A. Poindexter	Mississippi.
40	——— Robinson	Do.
41	George Knagg	Michigan.
42	J. G. Bruff	District Columbia.
43	Joshua Copp	
44	Henry S. Cotton	
45	George W. King	
	1820.	
1	J. W. Wright	Massachusetts.
2	Charles M. Armstrong	New Jersey.
3	George Haller	Pennsylvania.
4	Charles Wayne	Do.
5	James R. White	Do.
6	W. C. Campell	Maryland.
7	Lewis Caton	Do.
8	S. W. Groome	Do.
9	Robert Armistead	Virginia.
10	A. P. Buchanan	Do.
11	J. A. Copp	Do.
12	R. C. Edwards	Do.
13	J. B. Thornton	Do.
14	W. A. Sale	North Carolina.
15	L. M. Dessausure	South Carolina.
16	Rhitt Bee	Do.
17	J. N. Vernon	Do.
18	William Garvin	Georgia.
19	M. R. T. Harrison	Do.
20	W. A. Randolph	Do.
21	J. C. Thompson	Do.
22	J. W. Cox	Tennessee.
23	D. G. Dunlap	Do.
24	F. Fallinger	Kentucky.
25	William Jennings	Do.
26	Robert Taliaferro	Do.
27	James V. Walker	Do.
28	W. Washington	Do.
29	H. Thibodeux	Louisiana.
	1821.	
1	P. Eastman	Maine.
2	T. A. Hill	Do.
3	Jonathan Palmers	Do.
4	P. Davis	Massachusetts.
5	F. D. Stedman	Do.
6	A. Davis	New York.
7	W. Q. Moreton	Do.
8	J. A. Ingham	Pennsylvania.
9	C. McIntire	Virginia.
10	R. C. Mincure	Do.
11	R. R. Meade	Do.
12	J. Bowman	North Carolina.
13	W. Edwards	Do.
14	Thomas Frohard	Do.
15	J. McWilliam	Do.
16	J. G. Morgan	Do.
17	F. Gadsden	South Carolina.
18	J. A. Harleston	Do.
19	H. Maxey	Do.
20	James Walker	Georgia.
21	James G. Allen	Tennessee.
22	Joel Mitchell	Do.
23	Wm. B. Nowland	Do.
24	W. A. Ashmore	Kentucky.
25	A. C. Johnson	Do.
26	F. S. Neville	Ohio.
27	J. R. Ransom	Do.
28	J. M. Trimbel	Do.
29	M. Whiteside	Illinois.
30	S. P. Chouteau	Missouri.
31	William Elliot	Do.
32	R. Wickliff	Louisiana.
	1822.	
1	John O. Wilson	Maine.
2	G. P. Williams	Vermont.
3	John C. Gore	Massachusetts.
4	William B. Mann	Do.
5	G. W. Pearson	Do.
6	Samuel J. Smith	Rhode Island.
7	Charles Berny	Connecticut.
8	Robert T. Peck	Do.
9	William S. Broadmead	Do.

Names of cadets who were appointed but failed to report for examination, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name	State.
10	William Cooper	New York.
11	William Constable	Do.
12	Alfred Dow	Do.
13	O. Blackwell	New Jersey.
14	H. Rogers	Delaware.
15	L. H. Goldsborough	Maryland.
16	G. S. Ashby	Virginia.
17	G. W. S. Bowman	Do.
18	W. P. Conway	Do.
19	Thomas Clark	Do.
20	William Eyre	Do.
21	Daniel Hill	Do.
22	J. B. Thornton	Do.
23	James Stubblefield	Do.
24	R. J. Haywood	North Carolina.
25	A. H. Richardson	Do.
26	J. A. Wright	Do.
27	F. M. Robinson	South Carolina.
28	Isaac Burton	Georgia.
29	J. B. Bullock	Do.
30	A. P. Dozrer	Do.
31	J. C. Thompson	Do.
32	R. M. Williams	Do.
33	J. S. Mitchell	Tennessee.
34	L. S. Moseley	Do.
35	J. McFaden	Do.
36	S. Brackenridge	Kentucky.
37	Lewis Sands	Do.
38	D. Brooks	Ohio.
39	Israel C. Ludlow	Do.
40	G. H. Reynolds	Do.
41	Theo. Smith	Do.
42	T. L. Schencke	Do.
43	I. Smith, jr	Do.
44	J. Woodrow	Do.
45	J. M. Bunten	Indiana.
46	——— Cox	Illinois.
47	Frederick Hewitt	Do.
48	A. R. Eaton	Missouri.
49	Elijah Clark	Louisiana.
50	J. W. H. Edwards	Michigan.
51	C. B. Rees	Pennsylvania.
	1823.	
1	B. I. Totten	Connecticut.
2	Livian Hall	New York.
3	Ashman Edwards	Kentucky.
4	J. S. Harrison	Ohio.
5	Moses D. Vance	Do.
6	George White	Indiana.
	1824.	
1	Hiram Eddy	Maine.
2	J. D. Thompson	Do.
3	E. H. Everett	Massachusetts.
4	Thomas R. Marston	New Hampshire.
5	R. J. Peck	Connecticut.
6	Jos. J. Seawell	North Carolina.
7	John Billings	Georgia.
8	George W. Alexander	Tennessee.
9	Ashman Edwards	Kentucky.
10	——— Walker	Do.
11	Theo. Smith	Ohio.
12	Camille L. Laudry	Louisiana.
13	D. Gibson	Mississippi.
14	G. W. Harden	Arkansas.
	1825.	
1	Charles C. Drew	New Hampshire.
2	Albert Martin	Rhode Island.
3	Walter L. Newbury	New York.
4	D. W. Stanley	New York.
5	W. Van Valkenburg	Do.
6	Philip Kearney	New Jersey.
7	George Spayd	Pennsylvania.
8	R. H. Carter	Virginia.
9	T. P. Cropper	Do.
10	W. J. Bowman	Tennessee.
11	W. H. Haggarth	Do.
12	James G. Hyde	Do.
13	J. G. Overton	Do.
14	John A. Twiley	Do.
15	R. S. Canby	Ohio.
16	Thomas F. Scott	Do.
17	Matthew Moore	Alabama.
18	M. G. Davis	Kentucky.
	1826.	
1	James Morrill	New Hampshire.
2	R. L. Gansevoort	New York.
3	William J. Freemard	New Jersey.
4	J. Brown, jr	Virginia.
5	Richard T. Nabb	Do.
6	Thomas J. Page	Do.
7	William R. Hill	North Carolina.
8	R. Bevill	South Carolina.
9	J. M. Robertson	Do.
10	V. S. Allen	Tennessee.
11	Timothy Montgomery	Kentucky.
12	Jesse W. Ross	Ohio.
13	Henry Walker	Do.
	1827.	
1	William Craig	Pennsylvania.
2	John C. Campbell	Do.
3	William Picking	Do.
4	Thomas B. Trimble	Do.
5	Joseph Sterrett	Maryland.
6	Thomas B. Cropper	Virginia.
7	Thomas M. Jones	Do.
8	H. R. Pleasants	Do.
9	Richard B. Philips	North Carolina.
10	Joseph F. Black	South Carolina.
11	Robert P. Mayraut	Do.
12	Richard L. Anderson	Do.
13	George W. Anderson	Tennessee.
14	James T. Dunlap	Do.
15	Isaac T. Lenoir	Do.
16	John H. McBee	Do.
17	Basil N. Beckwith	Kentucky.
18	Richard Davenport	Do.
19	Carleton Hoyt	Ohio.
20	Robert P. Welsh	Do.
21	Walter N. Brown	Missouri.
22	Isaac S. Reid	Mississippi.
23	Joseph G. Navarre	Michigan.
24	Fenwick Newton	Arkansas.
	1828.	
1	John B. Walback	New Hampshire.
2	Charles T. Tyler	Vermont.
3	Nathaniel G. Bay	New York.
4	Hugo B. Rathbone	Do.
5	H. L. Scott	Do.
6	Benjamin F. Wood	Do.
7	Elbert Nicholson	Delaware.
8	Robert Blane	Virginia.
9	William Craoons	Do.
10	Francis H. Gregory	Do.
11	Lewis G. Harvey	Do.
12	H. Hicks	North Carolina.
13	R. R. Tunstall	Do.

Names of cadets who were appointed but failed to report for examination, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	State.	No.	Name.	State.
14	Andrew P. Calhoun.....	South Carolina.	3	John F. Stoddard.....	Connecticut.
15	William Crawford.....	Georgia.	4	B. E. Carr.....	New York.
16	W. W. Payne.....	Do.	5	Elieu Rider.....	Do.
17	Burwell Dawson	Kentucky.	6	H. Woodcocke	Do.
18	Thomas Redd.....	Do.	7	Bowles A. Lee	Virginia.
19	George Walker	Ohio.	8	F. E. Brooke.....	Do.
20	R. L. W Hogg	Tennessee.	9	Edward Turner	Do.
21	W. J. Marshall.....	Mississippi.	10	George Keer.....	North Carolina.
22	C. M. Tindall.....	Alabama.	11	Kenwith Rayner	Do.
23	Walter S. Brown.....	Missouri.	12	James Carroll	South Carolina.
24	L. W. Bright	Florida.	13	Leonidas Franklin.....	Georgia.
	1829.		14	William B. Partee.....	Tennessee.
			15	Lafayette Neville	Ohio.
			16	J. S. Slaughter	Indiana.
1	Cyrus Leland.....	Massachusetts	17	F. Vandeburg.....	Do.
2	Benjamin Roberts	Vermont.	18	William Marshall	Mississippi.

The following names of foreigners who have been received into the Military Academy are not embraced in either of the preceding statements not included in the recapitulations:

John B. Windham, a native of England, was admitted in May, 1805; he was commissioned in the army and withdrew from service.

Lewis and Matthew Blanco, natives of Chili, were received into the Military Academy on the 2d of December, 1815; they were paid as cadets up to the 31st of January, 1818, at which time they were removed from the academy by order of the Secretary of War.

Juan A. P. Paez, a native of the republic of Colombia, and nephew of General Paez, came to the United States in 1823 to obtain instruction in military and other science, for which purpose, on the recommendation of General Scott, the President of the United States permitted the superintendent of the Military Academy to receive him into that institution. He was admitted in July, 1823. He bore his own expenses, and remained at the academy the usual term of four years, in order to go through the course of instruction with the class to which he was at first attached; and at the expiration of that time was dropped from the rolls. This indulgence, it may be supposed, was granted to young Paez in the same spirit of courtesy in which a similar one has been extended by the French government to officers of our own army desirous of obtaining instruction at the military schools of that nation.

No. 3.

Register showing, as far as practicable, in each year, the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments, with the States and Territories from which they came, respectively.

No.	Name.	State.	No.	Name.	State.
	1810.		13	Thomas Etheridge.....	Massachusetts.
			14	Bartholomew T. Welch..	Do.
1	James Bogardus	New York.	15	Moses Hill, jr.....	Do.
			16	Charles B. Collins.....	Rhode Island.
	1811.		17	John Williams.....	Connecticut.
			18	Sherman Hartwell.....	Do.
1	Charles Davis.....	Vermont.	19	Alexander T. Bodle.....	New York.
2	Eli M. Todd.....	Connecticut.	20	Henry Young	Do.
3	George Wert.....	New York.	21	Luke B. Weld.....	Do.
4	C. White	Do.	22	Matthew Young.....	Do.
5	William M. Wilson.....	Maryland.	23	Henry Ten Eyck.....	Do.
6	Alexander Belchus.....	Virginia.	24	James R. Townsend	Do.
			25	James Archison.....	Do.
	1812.		26	Lawrence Rigail.....	Do.
			27	Thomas Broom.....	Do
1	Solomon Maun.....	New Hampshire.	28	William J. Thorn	Do.
2	Nicholas G. Bean.....	Do.	29	John Caldwell.....	Do.
3	Isaac Darling.....	Do.	30	John C. Rochester.....	Do.
4	Thomas Carrier.....	Vermont.	31	Peter Sexton.....	Do.
5	Dyer Brewster.....	Do.	32	John C. Donnelly	Do.
6	Almond Carpenter.....	Do.	33	John C. J. Groesbeck....	Do.
7	Abijah Edmunds, jr.	Do.	34	Robert M. Harrison	Do.
8	Moses Baker.....	Do.	35	Cyrenus Glass.....	Do.
9	William Tell Williard ...	Do.	36	John Wynkoop..... ..	Do.
10	James F. Gould.....	Massachusetts.	37	Lambert Norton.....	Do.
11	William Stetson.....	Do.	38	Thomas Turner, jr.....	Do.
12	Thomas G. Chase.....	Do.	39	Jus. V. R. Schounehoon..	Do.

Register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments—Continued.

No.	Name.	State.
40	John S. Chapman	New York.
41	Benjamin F. Haskin, jr.	Do.
42	Addison Mandell	Do.
43	Richard Pomeroy	Do.
44	John Garrison	Do.
45	Charles Roberts	New Jersey.
46	Matthew F. Irwin	Pennsylvania.
47	Peter David	Do.
48	George K. Cobb	Maryland.
49	John F. Paige	Virginia.
50	Pleasant Dearing	South Carolina.
51	Wiley Dearing	Do.
52	Charles D. Donoho	Do.
53	John E. Louden	Kentucky.
54	Thomas L. Hawkins	Do.
55	James Raines	Do.
56	James McClung	Tennessee.
	1813.	
1	Alonzo Brewer	Vermont.
2	Roswell Carter	Do.
3	Horace Broughton	Do.
4	J. H. Robinson	Do.
5	William H Fowle	Massachusetts.
6	Nathaniel Rix, jr	Do.
7	Isaac Hubbard, jr	Do.
8	Woodward A. Dixey	Do.
9	John L. Dimmock	Do.
10	John B. Smith	Do.
11	Samuel L. Dana	Do.
12	John B. Bowles	Rhode Island.
13	Lewis Frink	Connecticut.
14	Horatio Webb	Do.
15	John Bingham, jr.	Do.
16	Lewis Van Wyck	New York.
17	John Minuse	Do.
18	William Moleton	Do.
19	Elias Ransom, jr	Do.
20	Rousel Vextreme	Do.
21	Alanson Worden	Do.
22	William A. Bloodgood	Do.
23	John Word	Do.
24	William L. Reynolds	Do.
25	Isaac Newton	Do.
26	Jacob Bird	Do.
27	Isaac Pinckney	Do.
28	Samuel Martin, jr	Do.
29	Vermylea Taylor	Do.
30	Charles Thompson	Do.
31	Oliver G. North	Do.
32	Samuel L. P. Willing	Do.
33	Robert L. Hedges	Do.
34	William F. Small	Maryland.
35	John H. Conkling	Do.
36	William B. Johnson	Virginia.
37	Benjamin Johnson	Do.
38	Cassius Carter	Do.
39	James H. Fits	North Carolina.
40	Francis Smith	Kentucky.
41	James R. Stubbs	Do.
42	William Harford	Dist. of Columbia.
	1814.	
1	Benjamin Walker	New Hampshire.
2	Hammond Burrill	Do.
3	Ira Jones	Do.
4	Nathaniel Johnson, jr.	Do.
5	Peter N. Green	Do.
6	Rufus Fletcher	Massachusetts.
7	Allen Loowd	Do.
8	John A. B. Hunt	Do.
9	Royal C. Barrett	Do.
10	Anson G. Chandler	Massachusetts.
11	William J. Duff	Do.
12	Nathaniel Wells	Do.
13	George W. Southgate	Do.
14	Edwin G. Lewis	Do.
15	Horace F. Lockwood	Connecticut.
16	Isaac J. Lockwood	Do.
17	Charles Jones	Do.
18	Lemuel Bingham	Do.
19	Francis N. Berrien	New York.
20	George W. Hunter	Do.
21	Thomas M. Morris	Do.
22	Joseph G. Smith	Do.
23	John H. Moscrop	Do.
24	John A. B. Hunt	Do.
25	Mark Hebbard	Do.
26	James T. Moore	Do.
27	Frederick Mangin	Do.
28	Rufus Ingersoll	Do.
29	Thomas Carman	Do.
30	James Paulding	Do.
31	Sylvanus Lears	Do.
32	William Diver	Do.
33	Sutherland Gorman	Do.
34	Oral J. Johnson	Do.
35	Benjamin L. Haviland	Do.
36	Thomas M. Burt	Do.
37	F. Bought	Do.
38	Francis Bryan	Do.
39	Samuel H. Drake	Do.
40	Christopher C. Hart	Do.
41	Thomas Cadle	Do.
42	Samuel W. Spicer	Do.
43	William Burnton	Do.
44	John Quest	Do.
45	John Bentoque	Do.
46	R. P. Livingston	Do.
47	John B. Martin	Do.
48	William Bosworth	Do.
49	William Ludlow	Do.
50	Cornelius Bogart	Do.
51	Charles Tillinghast	Do.
52	Anthony Carroll	Do.
53	Arthur Bainbridge	Do.
54	James Brown	Do.
55	William Shields	Do.
56	Francis Lefort	Do.
57	Charles Minton	Do.
58	Joseph Callender	Do.
59	Samuel Sands	Do.
60	Edward Codwise	Do.
61	John H. Correll	Do.
62	Thomas H. Diver	Do.
63	Hugh G. Muse	Do.
64	Josiah Blockwell	Do.
65	Bernard Rhinelander	Do.
66	Martin Thomas, jr.	Pennsylvania.
67	William Smith	Do.
68	Robert G. Fulton	Do.
69	James Clements	Do.
70	Joseph D. Drinker, jr	Do.
71	Thomas White	Do.
72	Thomas C. Conklin	Maryland.
73	Washington Whistler	Do.
74	Francis Armstrong	Do.
75	John Bordley	Do.
76	Essex Sterrett	Do.
77	Thomas F. Bailey	Do.
78	John Hawkins	Do.
79	William Price	Do.
80	Octavius Harvey	Virginia.
81	Milton Harvey	Do.
82	William G. Hall	Do.
83	George Frost	Do.

Register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments—Continued.

No.	Name.	State.	No.	Name.	State.
84	Charles Parker	North Carolina.	89	William Vass	District Columbia.
85	Adolph L. Garnier	Do.	90	B. Claggett	Do.
86	Charles L. A. Garnier	Do.	91	Robert F. Massey	Do.
87	Thomas Nixon	Do.	92	Patrick Hepburn	Do.
88	George E. Holt	Georgia.			

The names which follow are found on the register of applicants without dates attached. They were entered between the years 1814 and 1823.

1	P. Eastman	Maine.	66	George Cushing	Massachusetts.
2	William S. Rogers	New Hampshire.	67	Franklin Thwing	Do.
3	Robert Morrison, jun	Do.	68	Andrew Brown	Do.
4	Dudley H. Chase	Do.	69	Stephen Crocker	Do.
5	Hammond Buswell	Do.	70	Thomas Edwards	Do.
6	Charles J. Durell	Do.	71	Joseph S. Adams	Do.
7	John Gilbert	Do.	72	Andrew Brown	Do.
8	Daniel Morril, jun	Do.	73	James H. Barbour	Do.
9	D. K. Minor	Do.	74	S. S. Bowman	Do.
10	J. R. Marston	Do.	75	James Barnes	Do.
11	——— Rundlet	Do.	76	J. C. Crossman	Do.
12	J. Walker	Do.	77	S. W. Daggett	Do.
13	Stephen R. Bennet	Vermont.	78	J. S. Daniels	Do.
14	J. K. Baker	Do.	79	J. Etheridge	Do.
15	Silas C. Ring	Do.	80	G. T. Goldthwaite	Do.
16	Edwin Merrill	Do.	81	Austin Hersey	Do.
17	Elias Fasset, jun	Do	82	Solon Hill	Do.
18	Jonathan P. Miller	Do.	83	Thomas L. Hill	Do.
19	Benjamin F. Smead	Do.	84	John Page	Do.
20	Abner Sprague	Do.	85	E. S. Story	Do.
21	George Bellows	Do.	86	F. H. Stillman	Do.
22	Heman B. Brown	Do.	87	Peter Turner	Rhode Island.
23	Augustus Stevens	Do.	88	Amos M. Vinton	Do.
24	Richard Walker, 3d	Do.	89	L. R. Green	Do.
25	Benjamin Bassett	Do.	90	S. H. Middlebrook	Do.
26	Robert Hunking	Do.	91	H. J. Achmuty	Do.
27	E. Dunbar	Do.	92	H. H. Dexter	Do.
28	——— Farnsworth	Do.	93	Charles Rossetter	Connecticut.
29	D. L. Fish	Do.	94	Luke Cheeseborough	Do.
30	T. Gallup	Do.	95	Nelson H. Bell	Do.
31	J. W. Gatherlee	Do.	96	Gurdon Saltonstall	Do.
32	Paul P. Holley	Do.	97	Lemuel Smith	Do.
33	S. Hunnewell	Do.	98	Charles Radcliff	Do.
34	William May	Do.	99	Ralph Lockwood	Do.
35	C. P. Newton	Do.	100	John Balddwin, jun	Do.
36	A. G. Strong	Do.	101	J. C. Butler	Do.
37	William Satterlee	Do.	102	William S. Boardman	Do.
38	M. T. Terrill	Do.	103	T. A. Foot	Do.
39	H. E. Theyer	Do.	104	Joseph Hartwell	Do.
40	William Alvord, jun	Do.	105	J. Hunt, 2d	Do.
41	James T. Gerry	Massachusetts.	106	Jesse Gordon	Do.
42	Henry Dow	Do.	107	Nathan Kinney	Do.
43	Jonathan Snelling, jun	Do.	108	Frederick W. Ludd	Do.
44	George Powell	Do.	109	G. C. Scott	Do.
45	Thomas S. Spear	Do.	110	G. A. Stansbury	Do.
46	Justus Notton	Do.	111	Thomas Stedman	Do.
47	George W. Hodges	Do.	112	David Wheeler	Do.
48	Isaac Bud	Do.	113	William S. Whiting	Do.
49	George Powell	Do.	114	J. P. Taylor	Do.
50	Richard Barker	Do.	115	William C. Watson	New York.
51	Franklin Root	Do.	116	C. Niven	Do.
52	Lewis R. M. Moore	Do.	117	Matthew Van York	Do.
53	Charles Cushman	Do.	118	Daniel De Noyelle	Do.
54	George W. Danforth	Do.	119	Thomas Kenney	Do.
55	Samuel A. Danforth	Do.	120	Moses S. Conklin	Do.
56	Thomas Allen	Do.	121	John E. Rutledge	Do.
57	J. R. Lyman	Do.	122	S. St. Hilaire	Do.
58	Nathaniel Valentine, jun.	Do.	123	Samuel Martin, jun	Do.
59	Edward Breck	Do.	124	Peter V. Gardner	Do.
60	Theodore Breck	Do.	125	Francis L. Spicer	Do.
61	George W. Hathaway	Do.	126	John R. Reeve	Do.
62	John Stone	Do.	127	Thomas J. Gazlay	Do.
63	Marcus M. Little	Do.	128	Charles Minton	Do.
64	Ed. J. V. Davis	Do.	129	William S. Fisk	Do.
65	Leonard Pierce	Do.	130	Peter A. Young	Do.

Register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments—Continued.

No.	Name.	State.
131	Tortullus D. Butler	New York.
132	John A. Cameron	Do.
133	Richard M. White	Do.
134	Lewis Goodwin	Do.
135	Edmund P. Rees	Do.
136	James Hopkins	Do.
137	Felix C. Fling	Do.
138	Guy Champlin	Do.
139	William Turner	Do.
140	—— Murdock	Do.
141	Walter Fields	Do.
142	Ephraim Herrick	Do.
143	Francis Bryan	Do.
144	John Elgin	Do.
145	Theo. Weller	Do.
146	George M. Smith	Do.
147	Robert Delavan	Do.
148	James H. Clinton	Do.
149	John B. Osborn	Do.
150	John R. Johnston	Do.
151	George W. Giles	Do.
152	Chester F. Tracey	Do.
153	Charles B. R. Shaw	Do.
154	Thomas B. Hill	Do.
155	Charles F. Durand	Do.
156	Charles S. Mooers	Do.
157	C. W. Colden	Do.
158	J. V. P. Hoffman	Do.
159	Joseph D. Wheaton	Do.
160	Theodore Adgate	Do.
161	Edwin P. Marcellin	Do.
162	Oscar Gourlay	Do.
163	Cas. Robards	Do.
164	Herman Willard	Do.
165	William D. Adkins	Do.
166	John M. Berrien	Do.
167	William H. Clarke	Do.
168	Moses Bell	Do.
169	John L. Bennett	Do.
170	Jos. H. Collins	Do.
171	Frederick J. Crane	Do.
172	James Campbell	Do.
173	E. H. Camman	Do.
174	Charles Duryee	Do.
175	J. A. Forbes	Do.
176	J. B. Foot	Do.
177	F. E. Guerin	Do.
178	E. S. Grimshaw	Do.
179	F. W. Guilteau	Do.
180	L. Gibbs	Do.
181	W. Gough	Do.
182	M. E. Gomez	Do.
183	T. W. Gilbert	Do.
184	G. H. Hardenburg	Do.
185	John W. Kent	Do.
186	J. Kenyon	Do.
187	H. W. Linn	Do.
188	Alfred Ludlow	Do.
189	H. N. Leet	Do.
190	H. F. Libeneau	Do.
191	S. G. Longrove	Do.
192	P. L. Mabie	Do.
193	J. N. Marselus	Do.
194	W. J. Moreton	Do.
195	J. M. McIntire	Do.
196	—— McRay	Do.
197	C. B. Pelton	Do.
198	C. W. Popham	Do.
199	Edward Quirk	Do.
200	E. S. Roberts	Do.
201	James Ridgway	Do.
202	B. Swartout	Do.
203	George Ross	Do.
204	W. S. Stillwell	Do.
205	Edward Trappan	New York.
206	John Trueman	Do.
207	John Tryon	Do.
208	William H. Taylor	Do.
209	Lawson Wells	Do.
210	H. Walton	Do.
211	A. P. Waldron	Do.
212	H. Young	Do.
213	Robert Morris	Do.
214	Daniel E. Burch	New Jersey.
215	William Edgur	Do.
216	David Risley	Do.
217	John Ustick	Do.
218	Charles F. Lineback	Do.
219	Scipio Hasler	Do.
220	James J. W. Hinchman	Do.
221	John Basset	Do.
222	C. H. Blackwell	Do.
223	Charles Hawkins	Do.
224	Lewis B. Hunter	Do.
225	Eli Moore	Do.
226	Washington Perkins	Do.
227	Henry H. Barker	Pennsylvania.
228	William C. Tompkins	Do.
229	William R. Donnell	Do.
230	Henry C. Fricke	Do.
231	John H. S. Hassler	Do.
232	George Wood	Do.
233	Thomas G. Morgan	Do.
234	William Patterson	Do.
235	Oliver McCormick	Do.
236	Gustavus H. Harper	Do.
237	William Palusan	Do.
238	Benjamin H. Latrobe	Do.
239	Martin Tiernan	Do.
240	Jefferson S. Meyer	Do.
241	Sillsbey Voorhees	Do.
242	Norman Holmes	Do.
243	Henry E. Bower	Do.
244	John W. Hunter	Do.
245	A. W. Atkinson	Do.
246	C. Barrett	Do.
247	William Berrian	Do.
248	G. W. Barton	Do.
249	A. Bradford	Do.
250	—— McPhersons	Do.
251	D. Derrickson, jr.	Do.
252	John Jefferson	Do.
253	William Kerr	Do.
254	A. E. Kennedy	Do.
255	Thomas Knox	Do.
256	C. G. Massey	Do.
257	Charles Mandeville	Do.
258	C. C. Watson	Do.
259	Francis Goldsborough	Delaware.
260	Maning B. Roche	Do.
261	Cornelius Steitham	Do.
262	Benjamin Mecker	Do.
263	H. Rogers	Do.
264	Ed. Tilley	Maryland.
265	Louis Van Wyck	Do.
266	F. Armstrong	Do.
267	T. Jefferson Glenn	Do.
268	John Parrau	Do.
269	John H. Baker	Do.
270	John E. Van Buren	Do.
271	Henry A. Howe	Do.
272	Francis Pascault	Do.
273	—— Ellis	Do.
274	George McConkey	Do.
275	Christopher Lowndes	Do.
276	Christopher Stoddart	Do.
277	Charles B. Hall	Do.
278	Joshua Ward	Do.

Register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments—Continued.

No.	Name.	State.
279	Robert Macgill, jr.	Maryland.
280	—— Conner	Do.
281	Thomas Wright	Do.
282	J. F. Johnston	Do.
283	C. P. S. Milhan	Do.
284	Charles Carroll	Do.
285	Robert H. Speed	Do.
286	Hugh J. Mann	Do.
287	Emelius Morancey	Do.
288	Charles C. Harper	Do.
289	James McCormick	Do.
290	James Coleman	Do.
291	Ed. A. Gault	Do.
292	Edward Briscoe	Do.
293	Ed. Peters	Do.
294	Ed. Griffith	Do.
295	Stoddard Cooksey	Do.
296	Clement Brooke	Do.
297	John M. Smith	Do.
298	Andrew Reburg, jr.	Do.
299	Charles S. Frailey	Do.
300	Samuel Norris	Do.
301	John H. Marbury	Do.
302	Rezin B. Van Horne	Do.
303	Francis D. Magruder	Do.
304	James Thompson, jr.	Do.
305	J. E. Carrington	Do.
306	E. W. Moberly	Do.
307	Lewis Sands	Do.
308	D. Stansbury	Do.
309	Ignatius P. McCandliss	Virginia.
310	Richard Summerson	Do.
311	James N. Berryman	Do.
312	Dangerfield Fauntleroy	Do.
313	John Kankey	Do.
314	Carey Morris	Do.
315	Henry Rose	Do.
316	Thomas Rose	Do.
317	William Bayley	Do.
318	Pierce Bayley	Do.
319	William Powell	Do.
320	Charles Douglass	Do.
321	J. B. Whiterell	Do.
322	Foushee Tebbs	Do.
323	John D. Brainham	Do.
324	Thomas V. Wilson	Do.
325	Samuel Anderson	Do.
326	George W. Foot	Do.
327	French Gray	Do.
328	George A. Magruder	Do.
329	Robert Brooke	Do.
330	Edward Carter	Do.
331	Tobias S. Callis	Do.
332	Richard W. Barton	Do.
333	William Snickers	Do.
334	James R. Duke	Do.
335	Edwin L. C. Randolph	Do.
336	Fleet S. Clapham	Do.
337	Ed. Preble	Do.
338	William Eustice	Do.
339	A. W. Lane	Do.
340	Alexander Hutchinson	Do.
341	George P. French	Do.
342	David Stokely	Do.
343	John J. Chew	Do.
344	Magnus F. Tate	Do.
345	Robert Chew, jr	Do.
346	Ezra Halstead	Do.
347	John Clayton	Do.
348	William Clayton	Do.
349	Philip H. Shackelford	Do.
350	St. Pierre Shackelford	Do.
351	John S. Allen	Do.
352	George S. Ashby	Do.
353	Daniel Bedinger	Virginia.
354	G. U. S. Bowman	Do.
355	Charles Carter	Do.
356	R. C. Clayton	Do.
357	John Clark	Do.
358	Hezekiah Davis	Do.
359	W. A. Moncure	Do.
360	Lewis Minor	Do.
361	A. R. Phelps	Do.
362	William R. Preston	Do.
363	S. M. Pannell	Do.
364	Duncan McAmlin	North Carolina.
365	William A. Hartman	Do.
366	A. Berry	Do.
367	Thomas Wright	Do.
368	Archibald Green	Do.
369	Charles W. Jacocks	Do.
370	Matthew B. Palmer	Do.
371	Ralph E. McNair	Do.
372	J. McMillan	Do.
373	S. S. Wilkins	Do.
374	Milo Johnson	South Carolina.
375	Washington Gibbs	Do.
376	John Washington	Do.
377	Telemachus Rogers	Do.
378	Robert M. Peebles	Do.
379	Adolphus Durkee	Do.
380	—— Green	Do.
381	John Grary	Do.
382	A. Gadsden	Do.
383	C. C. Mounger	Do.
384	John Watts	Do.
385	William McLean	Georgia.
386	William Gerreneau	Do.
387	James Holland	Do.
388	Joseph Beck	Do.
389	J. B. Bullock	Do.
390	J. Thompson	Do.
391	Weedon Gray	Kentucky.
392	A. Gray	Do.
393	W. Tompkins	Do.
394	Manlius Thompson	Do.
395	Merrit Williams	Do.
396	Milton Eve	Do.
397	Cave Johnson	Do.
398	Robert Yancey	Do.
399	Patrick H. Ford	Do.
400	Benjamin Pickett	Do.
401	R. R. Alexander	Do.
402	H. Brown	Do.
403	O. Brown	Do.
404	L. Carter	Do.
405	A. D. Foster	Do.
406	R. W. Gale	Do.
407	Thomas W. Hurt	Do.
408	T. Price	Do.
409	L. D. Lucas	Do.
410	V. Metcalf	Do.
411	John Moreton	Do.
412	James Martin	Do.
413	D. W. Patterson	Do.
414	John Peck	Do.
415	Christopher Cooksey	Tennessee.
416	Abner S. Hogall	Do.
417	Pierce B. Somerville	Do.
418	Alexander Somerville	Do.
419	Thomas Talbot	Do.
420	Phineas M. Nitengale	Do.
421	Joseph C. Nitengale	Do.
422	James Young	Do.
423	William Houston, jr.	Do.
424	Edward Nolin	Do.
425	Benjamin Meeker	Ohio.
426	Alexander Eliason	Do.

Register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments—Continued.

No.	Name.	State.
427	Richard Montgall	Ohio.
428	Samuel B. Finley	Do.
429	D. Brooks	Do.
430	William Mount	Do.
431	Theo. Smith	Do.
432	J. Woodrow	Do.
433	Alexander M. Hamtranck	Indiana.
434	John Whiteside	Illinois.
435	Benjamin Edwards	Do.
436	Moses Whiteside	Do.
437	E. R. Armistead	Dis't of Columbia.
438	James W. Coleman	Do.
439	Thomas Clarke	Do.
440	Robert Kerr	Do.
441	Thomas Williams	Do.
442	John Eliason	Do.
443	Theo. Middleton	Do.
444	John Mechlin, jr	Do.
445	Charles Fletcher	Do.
446	John Storer	Do.
447	Hiram H. Daily	Do.
448	John Lipscomb	Do.
449	Samuel McIntire, jr	Do.
450	William Baltzer	Do.
451	Edward M. Roe	Do.
452	Rolla Weems	Do.
453	Andrew Coyle	Do.
454	Henry Dundas	Do.
455	Z. Calhoun	Not known.
456	H. S. Shannon	Do.
457	George Baker	Do.
	1819.	
1	Benjamin F. Potter	Vermont.
2	James Lowry	Do.
3	J. F. Wait	Do.
4	Charles J. Lyman	Massachusetts.
5	A. T. Penniman	Do.
6	—— Webster	Rhode Island.
7	David Hayden	Connecticut.
8	Joel Hinman	Do.
9	A. Leavenworth	Do.
10	Amasa Paine	Do.
11	W. T. Wattles	Do.
12	William Becker	New York.
13	George L. Bennett	Do.
14	C. C. Clarke	Do.
15	Charles J. Theriot	Do.
16	Robert R. Dobbin	Do.
17	Moses E. Dewitt	Do.
18	John H. Dubois	Do.
19	William Hughson	Do.
20	W. Haight	Do.
21	John Inman	Do.
22	E. F. Jenkins	Do.
23	John Kelsey	Do.
24	Robert Mankle	Do.
25	P. A. Mower	Do.
26	John McGee	Do.
27	W. S. Philpot	Do.
28	G. B. Rowe	Do.
29	Theo. Shiphard	Do.
30	B. Shiphard	Do.
31	Thomas Lammons	Do.
32	Ed. Slater, jr	Do.
33	H. Tappan	Do.
34	C. A. Theriot	Do.
35	W. J. Wiswall	Do.
36	Arthur Breeze	Do.
37	John T. Crane	Do.
38	George A. Stansbury	Do.
39	David Abeel	New Jersey.
40	George M. Howell	Do.
41	D. B. Smith	New Jersey.
42	P. K. Williams	Do.
43	P. B. Curry	Pennsylvania.
44	James Davis, jr	Do.
45	Bedford Moury	Do.
46	—— Moore	Maryland.
47	William H. Eubanks	Do.
48	A. Holt	Do.
49	H. Ringgold	Do.
50	James C. Reyner	Do.
51	J. E. Smith	Do.
52	C. R. Hinson	Do.
53	Jesse Jordan	Do.
54	Y. Dashiell	Do.
55	J. R. C. Edmonds	Virginia.
56	W. A. Murphy	Do.
57	Samuel Reed	Do.
58	William H. Taylor	North Carolina.
	1820.	
1	Benjamin F. Cole	New Hampshire.
2	Charles Darrah	Do.
3	Josiah E. Walcott	Do.
4	A. D. Dearborn	Do.
5	William Wright	Do.
6	Enoch Colby	Vermont.
7	A. G. Strong	Do.
8	J. Easterbrook	Do.
9	Wright Porter	Do.
10	Egbert Hendrick	Do.
11	H. Edgerton	Do.
12	John Mathers	Massachusetts.
13	F. D. Newcomb	Do.
14	D. B. Sibley	Do.
15	John Walker	Do.
16	L. Chappotin, jr	Rhode Island.
17	W. S. Randolph	Do.
18	John R. Eastman	Connecticut.
19	J. Hunt, 3d	Do.
20	M. S. Goodrich	Do.
21	Asa Hopkins	Do.
22	Frederick Merryman	Do.
23	George Street	Do.
24	G. A. Phelps	Do.
25	H. Scoville	Do.
26	William M. Brigham	New York.
27	James C. Dustin	Do.
28	C. W. Graham	Do.
29	M. Gleeson	Do.
30	J. M. Howe	Do.
31	G. W. Kane	Do.
32	W. H. Lyon	Do.
33	J. A. Manning	Do.
34	Daniel McIntyre	Do.
35	John Mills	Do.
36	Barlow Strang	Do.
37	Ed. Shook	Do.
38	G. A. Shook	Do.
39	G. W. Steel	Do.
40	W. Simonson	Do.
41	R. R. Usher	Do.
42	Alonzo Ball	Do.
43	James W. Brown	Do.
44	James Campbell	Do.
45	B. H. Mace	Do.
46	—— Capron	Do.
47	G. W. Thompson	New Jersey.
48	Jno. J. Gourgass	Do.
49	Adolphus Lopez	Do.
50	J. M. Barclay	Pennsylvania.
51	Thomas Bunting	Do.
52	W. S. Crowell	Do.
53	J. H. Campbell	Do.

Register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments—Continued.

No	Name.	State
54	T. T. Carroll	Pennsylvania.
55	S. H. Dobbins	Do.
56	N. B. Goodman	Do.
57	Isaac Hughes	Do.
58	G. A. Lyon	Do.
59	J. C. Ryan	Do.
60	S. Ripley	Do
61	George Shubert	Do.
62	G. B. Westcott	Do.
63	H. N. Bostwick	Do.
64	Gustavus Bines	Do.
65	A. H. Day	Do.
66	F. Ernest	Do.
67	D. P. Rusch	Do.
68	E. W. Grubl	Do.
69	J. Etheridge	Do.
70	A. W. Magill	Do.
71	George Monroe	Delaware.
72	J. Turner	Do.
73	George Brashear	Maryland.
74	W. H. Chambers	Do.
75	H. Lyles	Do.
76	S. P. Dickinson	Do.
77	William Henry Howard	Do.
78	—— Selby	Virginia.
79	—— Selby	Do.
80	S. D. Buck	Do.
81	H. S. Cochran	South Carolina.
82	C. B. Cochran	Do.
83	A. Gilchrist	Do.
84	Edwin Kelly	Do.
85	William M. Lee	Do.
86	William Moore	Do.
87	William Murray	Do.
88	A. Yell	Tennessee.
89	A. Samuels	Kentucky.
90	William Beckley	Do.
91	A. Vaprendelles	Alabama.
92	Thomas Soul	Louisiana.
93	T. J. J. Dean	Dist. of Columbia.
94	James McCauley	Do.
95	Samuel Shay	Do.
96	Jacob Galt	Do.
97	W. W. Scott	Do.
98	B. C. Whery	Do.
99	Jaames Peabody	Do.
100	John P. Derrette	Michigan.
101	Thomas Stead	Do.

1821.

1	Thomas M. Hill	Maine.
2	J. L. Dinsmore	Do.
3	A E. Holmes	New Hampshire.
4	T. A. Kidder	Do.
5	Lewis Hubbard	Vermont.
6	Ed. H Tancon	Massachusetts.
7	Ed. Hall	Do.
8	W. Hardwicke	Do.
9	W. H. Linenou	Do.
10	W. Sawyer, jr	Do.
11	George Thorndike	Do.
12	John Chancy	Do.
13	Angus Eaton	Do.
14	J. B. Morrison	New York.
15	A. H. Bogart	Do.
16	William W. Nugent	Do.
17	P. M. Borst	Do.
18	P. Gordon	Do.
19	E. Clarke	Do.
20	Abraham Lyle	Do.
21	George Rodgers	Do.
22	William H. Stower	Do.
23	A. Van Rensselaer	Do.
24	Ogden A. De Hart	New Jersey.
25	R. Wade	Do.
26	Ed. Comman	Do.
27	A. H. Barnes	Pennsylvania.
28	John Dean	Do.
29	Ed. Hurst	Do.
30	H. C. Pratt	Do.
31	Daniel Rogers	Do.
32	D. P. Ricthe	Do.
33	C. P. Wheelan	Do.
34	John Young	Do.
35	James S. Riddle, jr	Do.
36	Henry M. Watts	Do.
37	William H. Warner	Delaware.
38	S. W. Karsner	Maryland.
39	George H. Reynolds	Do.
40	William C. Bannister	Virginia.
41	—— Hall	Do.
42	R. J. Croom	North Carolina.
43	H. H. Martin	Do.
44	H. Alexander	South Carolina.
45	J. E. Carew	Do.
46	Richard Simpson	Do.
47	W. R. Sibbes	Do.
48	William Townsend	Do.
49	O. Cromwell	Do.
50	William C. Hewson	Georgia.
51	Edwin Rogers	Do.
52	J. B. Tulks	Kentucky.
53	Gilman Peck	Do.
54	R. S. Russel	Do.
55	William Rowan	Ohio.
56	E. A. Eliason	Dist. of Columbia.

1822.

1	Solon Huntington	Maine.
2	Samuel Walker	New Hampshire.
3	Jacob M. G. Riddle	Do.
4	Frederick Johnson	Do.
5	Thomas G. Wells	Do.
6	George Eli	Do.
7	Joseph H. Smith	Do.
8	David Paige	Do.
9	John Bellows	Do.
10	Joshua H. Darling	Do.
11	Thomas L. Hardy	Do.
12	Joel Tracy	Vermont.
13	William Bursess, jr	Do.
14	Azel Spalding	Do.
15	Henry E. Keyer	Do.
16	Simon S. Preston	Do.
17	Lorenzo James	Do.
18	William H. Summer	Do.
19	A. Richards	Do.
20	Abijah Robards	Do.
21	L. H. Woodworth	Do.
22	D. Monroe	Massachusetts.
23	O. W. Ripley	Do.
24	O. W. Page	Rhode Island.
25	H. B. Hoffman	New York.
26	Henry H. Cooke	Rhode Island.
27	D. D. Ellis	Connecticut.
28	Israel Holmes	Do.
29	John Bissell, jr	Do.
30	H. T. Canfield	New York.
31	John T. Gilderslee	Do.
32	John L. Delong	Do.
33	B. Blennerhassett	Do.
34	Austin Baldwin	Do.
35	S. L. Conger	Do.
36	Jonathan D. Harris	Do.
37	B. Van Valkenburg	Do.
38	H. T. Selden	Do.

Register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments - Continued.

No	Name.	State.
39	Robert Ward	New York.
40	William McGregor	Do.
41	Richard Arnold	Do.
42	W. A. Carmichael	New Jersey.
43	William Sloan	Do.
44	George N. Allen	Do.
45	John Beatty	Do.
46	Horatio Campfield	Do.
47	R. W. Brown	Pennsylvania.
48	T. P. Crosby	Do.
49	A. B. Cummings	Do.
50	W. A. Diehl	Do.
51	R. J. Dodd	Do.
52	A. Harris	Do.
53	James James	Do.
54	W. M. Wood	Do.
55	James Glum	Do.
56	William McCartney	Do.
57	Francis Neville	Do.
58	Charles W. Hobbs	Maryland.
59	John T. Bruff	Do.
60	John O. Bruff	Do.
61	Francis Matthews	Do.
62	A. S. Gough	Do.
63	William S. Bolling	Virginia.
64	J. Chalmers	Do.
65	H. T. Dixon	Do.
66	J. N. Fanleon	Do.
67	Edwin Robinson	Do.
68	Richard C. Corbin	Do.
69	Ellis Brunton	Do.
70	W. Taliaferro	Do.
71	Thomas W. Atkinson	Do.
72	George W. Cooper	Do.
73	John C. Carter	Do.
74	Henry A. Harris	Do.
75	Aug. M'D. Haliday	Do.
76	Edward L. Travis	Do.
77	Henry Almand	Do.
78	Edward Denison	Do.
79	George Morton	North Carolina.
80	William S. McKay	Do.
81	E. J. Black	South Carolina.
82	H W. Hynus	Do.
83	J. H. Lawrence	Do.
84	Wm. M. Lawton	Do.
85	B. B. Strobel	Do.
86	—— Christian	Do.
87	Titus Murray	Do.
88	H. Gregoire	Do.
89	Philip Philips	Do.
90	T. H. Sigon	Georgia.
91	E. A. Talbot	Do.
92	Edward W. Parker	Do.
93	—— Early	Do.
94	H. S. Davison	Kentucky.
95	John Miller	Do.
96	Theo. Price	Do.
97	James Lowry	Do.
98	B. J. Wright	Ohio.
99	Thomas B. Dubois	Indiana.
100	Jesse B. Heman	Missouri.
101	James W. Penrose	Do.
102	A. R. McNair	Do.
103	Joel Roberts	Alabama.
104	William Lindsay	Do.
105	Francis Malcolm	Louisiana.
106	E. Spalding, jr.	Dist of Columbia.
107	George M. Graham	Do.
108	William G Lewis	Do.
109	William W. Dencale	Do.
110	Thomas Gardiner	Do.
111	J. L. Schoolcraft	Mich. Territory.
112	Livingston P. Taylor	Do.

No.	Name.	State.
	1823.	
1	Daniel Bradford	New Hampshire.
2	Frederick S. Baker	Vermont.
3	George Robinson, jr.	Do.
4	Henry Raymond	Do.
5	George Wilder	Do.
6	Jonathan Ball	Do.
7	Edmund Burk	Do.
8	Maxey Hall	Do.
9	William Wilson	Do.
10	P. B. Reese	Do.
11	Alonzo Huntington	Do.
12	D. Wadsworth	Do.
13	William Prescott	Massachusetts.
14	Jacob M. G. Riddle	Do.
15	John S. Daniels	Do.
16	Abel Z Foster	Do.
17	Dean Keith	Do.
18	Albert Hopkins	Do.
19	Edmund W. Rathbone	Rhode Island.
20	Alexander H. Vinton	Do.
21	Sutler A. Hall	Connecticut.
22	George Chapman	Do.
23	Nathaniel Burchard	Do.
24	—— Pettibond	Do.
25	William North	Do.
26	Samuel S. Bryant	Do.
27	B. M. Thompson	Do.
28	Thomas Smith	New York.
29	P. J. Forbes	Do.
30	Thomas Patchin	Do.
31	William Wilcocks	Do.
32	Thomas N. Calkins	Do.
33	Albert G. Perkins	Do.
34	Francis A. McKean	Do.
35	James Caro, jr.	Do.
36	William Bailey	Do.
37	George S. Hawkins	Do.
38	Leonard R. Sargeant	Do.
39	James F. Cooledge	Do.
40	Elijah Woodsey	Do.
41	Gad Peck	Do.
42	Joseph C. Lawrence	Do.
43	Joseph S. Clark	Do.
44	George B. Alsop	Do.
45	William A. Cromwell	Do.
46	Thomas B. W. Stockton	Do.
47	Peter M. Dyer	Do.
48	Washington M. C. Ripley	Do.
49	Levi Walker	Do.
50	Sebastian Duffy	Do.
51	Alexander H. Hammond	Do.
52	Robert W. Bowyer	Do.
53	Hector B. Craig	Do.
54	John B. Seely	Do.
55	Alexander H. Lovitt	Do.
56	Henry Silliman	Do.
57	Samuel Denman	New Jersey.
58	—— Danham	Do.
59	Amos Crane	Do.
60	Virus M. Smith	Do.
61	—— Drake	Do.
62	William R. Palmer	Do.
63	William N. Finnimore	Do.
64	Hugh K. Wagner	Pennsylvania.
65	David A. Reed	Do.
66	A. Irwin	Do.
67	Benjamin Bartholomew	Do.
68	Samuel Ross	Do.
69	Thomas C. Climson	Do.
70	Peter W. Goldsmith	Do
71	—— Calvin	Do.
72	Edward O. Parry	Do.

Register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments—Continued.

No.	Name.	State.
73	Benjamin Wallace	Pennsylvania.
74	Henry Bartram	Do.
75	A. Chardon, jr	Do.
76	Wayman Dennison	Do.
77	John B. Carr	Do.
78	Campbell Meredith	Do.
79	Charles B. Russe	Do.
80	Henry A. Sample	Do.
81	William H. Barrington	Do.
82	J. Edgar Thomson	Do.
83	John C. Maelay	Do.
84	John Miller	Do.
85	James J. Browne	Do.
86	George S. Armstrong	Do.
87	James E. Nogus	Do.
88	Benjamin Junklin	Do.
89	F. Wharton, jr	Do.
90	William H. Irwin	Do.
91	A. White	Delaware.
92	J. W. Porter	Do.
93	Thomas A. Emory	Maryland.
94	James M. Barn	Do.
95	William M. Blair	Do.
96	Alexander Southall	Do.
97	George Carroll	Do.
98	Madison S. Stansbury	Do.
99	William Buskirk	Do.
100	Mordecai M. Gist	Do.
101	James Thompson	Do.
102	James G. Martin	Do.
103	Philip T. Davidson	Do.
104	Miles S. Greetham	Do.
105	Robert Cross	Virginia.
106	Thomas S. Christian	Do.
107	Edwin C. Fairfax	Do.
108	J. W. C. Nadenbousch	Do.
109	Lawrence Alexander	Do.
110	William H. Davidson	Do.
111	Whiting Washington	Do.
112	Charles H. Clarke	Do.
113	Richard Scruggs	Do.
114	B. J. Harrison	Do.
115	—— McIntyre	Do.
116	Robert R. Turner	Do.
117	Francis Hereford	Do.
118	Charles R. Scott	Do.
119	Robert Pemberton	Do.
120	Wilson M. Carey	Do.
121	Jno. B. Spottswood	Do.
122	Walter Dabney	Do.
123	C. B. Eskridge	Do.
124	Nathaniel Kerr	Do.
125	Lewis W. Minor	Do.
126	Reuben Short	Do.
127	John J. Dean	Do.
128	Richard Webster	Do.
129	Elias Bartle	Do.
130	Math. C. Hereford	Do.
131	Thomas H. Nelson	Do.
132	Oscar Cravens	Do.
133	Samuel Clayton	Do.
134	William H. Smith	Do.
135	James H. Carson	Do.
136	F. M. P. Hixon	Do.
137	E. H. Caldwell	Do.
138	Patrick Gibson	Do.
139	Thomas J. Page	Do.
140	George McCreery	Do.
141	George W. Davis	North Carolina.
142	Larkin Jones	Do.
143	Nathaniel J. Palmer	Do.
144	John F. Lea	Do.
145	John J. Bryan	Do.
146	William McGeher	Do.
147	Robert J. Potts	North Carolina.
148	Jno. W. Lisdale	Do.
149	Washington Lazarus	Do.
150	—— Sherman	Do.
151	Robert A. Ridley	Do.
152	Robert Libby	South Carolina.
153	—— North	Do.
154	Daniel W. Whitehurst	Do.
155	Moreton Waring	Do.
156	William E. Huger	Do.
157	Daniel C. Webb	Do.
158	Gilbert Tennant	Do.
159	Edward W. Muse	Do.
160	Edward W. Lowndes	Do.
161	George Haig	Do.
162	Joseph Smith	Do.
163	Daniel Heyward	Do.
164	William Thompson	Do.
165	Chas. E. Jeter	Do.
166	John Middleton	Do.
167	J. James Fowler	Do.
168	John J. White	Georgia.
169	Edwin B. Overstreet	Do.
170	Wm. Huson	Do.
171	Nichol Turnbull	Do.
172	George Lumford	Do.
173	Daniel M. Fulton	Tennessee.
174	Jacob P. Chase	Do.
175	Wm. R. Rankin	Do.
176	Wm. B. Hunt	Kentucky.
177	Chas. E. Wilkins	Do.
178	James M. Bucklin	Do.
179	Henry C. G. Kercheval	Do
180	Neville Bullitte	Do.
181	John Green	Do.
182	John C. Carter	Do.
183	Nathaniel W. Stephens	Do.
184	Chas. Campbell	Do.
185	Wm. M. Anderson	Do.
186	Samuel V. Caldwell	Do.
187	Orlando Payne	Do.
188	George W. Jeffrais	Do.
189	Lewis Crawford	Do-
190	Thomas J. Par	Do.
191	Henry Palmer, jr	Do.
192	Frederick B. Earnest	Do.
193	Ninian E. Gray	Do.
194	Wm. Ellis	Do.
195	Arnold H. Dohrman	Ohio.
196	—— Bukett	Do.
197	Jonathan Wetherbee	Do.
198	Chas. R. Ruffin	Do.
199	B. Wells, jr	Do.
200	Edward H. Lytle	Do.
201	Nathaniel C. Read	Do.
202	Jno. R. M. Le Roy	Indiana.
203	Lawrence Bartian	Do.
204	Jno. M. White	Do.
205	Marcellus Dufour	Do.
206	Wm. S. Hurst	Do.
207	Joseph F. Sessions	Misssissippi.
208	David Files	Alabama.
209	Wm. H. Harding	Louisiana.
210	C. H. Blanchard	Do.
211	Edm. St. John Hawkins	Do.
212	Jno. Q. Adams Hoil	Do.
213	John Cranch	Dist. of Columbia.
214	Wm. S. Young	Do.
215	Jno. R. Young	Do.
216	Samuel Middleton	Do.
217	Alex. H. Mechlin	Do.
218	T. Jefferson Du Val	Do.
219	James Doughty	Do.
220	Francis A. Dickens	Do.

Register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments—Continued.

No.	Name.	State.
221	Benjamin F. Fowler.....	Dist. of Columbia.
222	George Brown.....	Do.
223	Andrew Balmain	Do.
224	Jno. Perssall.....	E & West Florida.
225	Wm. Perssall.....	Do.
	1824.	
1	James A. Neal.....	New Hampshire.
2	—— Hoit.....	Do.
3	Israel D. Smith.....	Vermont.
4	E. J. Penniman.....	Do.
5	Chas. K. Field.	Do.
6	Warren Lovell.....	Do.
7	L. A. Phalps.....	Do.
8	Jas. Phelen.....	Do.
9	Wm. F. Hall.....	Do.
10	E. G. Austin	Massachusetts.
11	Richard I. Cleaveland....	Do.
12	James M. Kimball.....	Do.
13	Isaac H. Gates	Do.
14	William Henry Adams..	Do.
15	Amos Lovesing	Do.
16	Henry Cobb	Do.
17	William Hill, jr.....	Do.
18	Theo. Sedgwick, jr.	Do.
19	Henry King	Do.
20	Horatio Brooks.....	Do.
21	Joseph Shed.....	Do.
22	Greenville T. Winthrop...	Do.
23	Peter Johnson	Do.
24	Charles Wadsworth.....	Do.
25	Charles Gordon	Do.
26	J. C. Kinsley.....	Rhode Island.
27	John H. Clifford.....	Do.
28	A. T. Child	Do.
29	Charles Bradley.....	Connecticut.
30	Wm. A. Datcher.....	Do.
31	John A. Peck	Do.
32	William De Witt	Do.
33	F. H. Wolcott...	Do.
34	Roger Averill.....	Do.
35	O. E. Lockwood.....	Do.
36	C. Waterbury...	Do.
37	Sylvanus Haight	Do.
38	C. De Forrest.....	Do.
39	Francis W. Cowles	Do.
40	John Bissell, jr.....	Do.
41	Charles R. Cruger.....	New York.
42	Russell M. Jacques.....	Do.
43	Alfred Otis.....	Do.
44	Theo. Hoffman.....	Do.
45	Edward L. Broadstreet..	Do.
46	Robert Van Rensselaer..	Do.
47	Robert Campbell.....	Do.
48	John C. Baker	Do.
49	Lucian Hall	Do.
50	Alex. H. Eaton.....	Do.
51	William L. Shuttleworth	Do.
52	James L. Gordon.....	Do.
53	William L. Cushman....	Do.
54	John C. Nazro.....	Do.
55	James H. Cogswell.....	Do.
56	Edward Sackett.....	Do.
57	William J. Wardhams ..	Do.
58	James Walsh.....	Do.
59	Russell S. Browne.....	Do.
60	Daniel McIntire.....	Do.
61	Alfred M. Patterson ...	Do.
62	Edward M. Thompson...	Do.
63	James T. Raymond	Do.
64	Dean Forbes.....	Do.
65	L. Belknap	Do.
66	Wm. T. Staatenbaugh...	Do.
67	R. G. Spafford.....	New York.
68	Samuel K. Harring.....	Do.
69	Robert H. Heaton	Do.
70	George Guiteau.....	Do.
71	Joseph W. Savage.....	Do.
72	N. C. Hosack	Do.
73	J. M. Cooper	Do.
74	Henry O'Rielly	Do.
75	John J. McCosker	Do.
76	John Gird	Do.
77	Francis Randall.....	Do.
78	Benjamin Palmer	Do.
79	Anson H. Centre.....	Do.
80	Alexander H. Wells	Do.
81	Calvin N. Rowley	Do.
82	Robert Holley.....	Do.
83	William D. Duer	Do.
84	Augustus F. Taylor....	New Jersey.
85	James Higbee	Do.
86	Thaddeus Clamkes.....	Pennsylvania.
87	Michael F. Grover.....	Do.
88	William Corfield	Do.
89	J. M. Bryan.....	Do.
90	David A. Reed	Do.
91	Joseph R. Conard	Do.
92	James W. W. McNair ..	Do.
93	George Sutton, jr.....	Do.
94	George W. Wetherill....	Do.
95	Alexander Mead.....	Do.
96	Richard I. Tompkins....	Do.
97	William S. Rawle	Do.
98	Thomas Michlen.....	Do.
99	Elijah Shoemaker	Do.
100	Peter J. Martland	Do.
101	Robert McCullough	Do.
102	Alexander H. Mecklin ..	Do.
103	George P. Bacchus	Do.
104	V. D. Robinson.....	Do.
105	Charles Ellit.....	Do.
106	Albert Holfenstein.....	Do.
107	Simon Martin.....	Do.
108	Joseph C. Neal	Do.
109	John Yarnall	Do.
110	Thomas McKinney.....	Do.
111	James Armstrong	Do.
112	George William Poe....	Do.
113	George Zantzinger.....	Do.
114	William Chaplin.....	Do.
115	James Dobbyn	Maryland.
116	Jeremiah Ford	Do.
117	James E. Kilgour	Do.
118	John R. Carman.....	Do.
119	George H. Hardy	Do.
120	Aquilla P. Giles.....	Do.
121	Roger N. Stunbill	Do.
122	George Colvacories	Do.
123	Jeremiah Webb.....	Do.
124	Sylvester B. Preston....	Do.
125	Thomas J. Duval	Do.
126	John Mitchell.....	Do.
127	Albert Lyon	Do.
128	—— Bruff	Do.
129	Gustavus R. Brown	Do.
130	Thomas Jenkins.....	Do.
131	John Calvert	Do.
132	George Willis.....	Virginia.
133	Cuthbert Powell.....	Do.
134	George A. Mix	Do.
135	Addison B. Carter	Do.
136	William Cooke	Do.
137	William F. Gray	Do.
138	John M. Hendon..... ..	Do.
139	Matthew Davidson.....	Do.
140	Alexander L. Dade.....	Do.

Register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments—Continued.

No.	Name.	State.
141	Samuel Cabell	Virginia.
142	George G. Taliaferro	Do.
143	William Griffin	Do.
144	Thomas Van Swearingen	Do.
145	John B. Armistead	Do.
146	Samuel F. Singleton	Do.
147	Embruigh George	Do.
148	Robert Breckenridge	Do.
149	J. C. Adams	Do.
150	Bolton Caldwell	Do.
151	Robert E. Beverley	Do.
152	William F. Turner	Do.
153	John D. McVicker	Do.
154	John Downey	Do.
155	Narbonne Taliaferro	Do.
156	Lewis M. Cabell	Do.
157	John B. Cutting, jr	Do.
158	Henry Fairfax	Do.
159	John Caldwell	Do.
160	Robert S. Chew, jr	Do.
161	John M. Chilton	Do.
162	Thomas M. Bennett	Do.
163	Gabriel D. Polk	Do.
164	John Pollard, jr	Do.
165	Wirt Robinson	Do.
166	William P. Morgan	North Carolina.
167	Charles Gee	Do.
168	Robert Gilchrist	Do.
169	Anderson Hinton	Do.
170	William L. Baker	Do.
171	John M. Taylor	Do.
172	Levi Barnard	Do.
173	Lewis Quinn	Do.
174	George Clinton	Do.
175	John J. Lockhart	Do.
176	William G. Hill	Do.
177	Willis W. Jones	Do.
178	Richard C. Cogdell	South Carolina.
179	Daniel Lewis	Do.
180	George C. McWhorter	Do.
181	John S. Brown	Do.
182	Elias Terry	Do.
183	James P. Carroll	Do.
184	——— Lee	Do.
185	Francis E. Joyner	Do.
186	Alfred Sauvdelle	Do.
187	William H. Trahier	Do.
188	——— Smith	Do.
189	William B. Miles	Do.
190	John N. Lewis	Georgia.
191	——— Sparks	Do.
192	James Austin	Do.
193	John Rogers	Do.
194	James Smith	Do.
195	Joseph J. Hutchinson	Do.
196	Ferdinand Simms	Do.
197	James R. Nicks	Do.
198	James Cunningham	Do.
199	John S. McNairy	Tennessee.
200	Robert H. Rose	Do.
201	William E. Anderson	Do.
202	Edward C. Prestor	Do.
203	Isaac Jamieson	Do.
204	Alfred McDaniel	Do.
205	James H. Vance	Do.
206	Alfred E. Jackson	Do.
207	Elbert G. Sevier	Do.
208	West H. Humphreys	Do.
209	John Floyd	Kentucky.
210	Ambrose D. Foster	Do.
211	Joseph W. Briggs	Do.
212	Oliver S. Micks	Do.
213	Addison Mims	Do.
214	——— Campbell	Do.
215	——— Campbell	Kentucky.
216	Nathaniel G. Slaughter	Do.
217	Lucius R. Whiting	Do.
218	George Crozier	Do.
219	Alexander D. Orr	Do.
220	Zadock Morgan	Do.
221	John S. Loofborough	Do.
222	William D. R. Trotter	Do.
223	Willian Vanhorn	Ohio.
224	Stephen J. Wade	Do.
225	William C. Samson	Do.
226	James M. Douglass	Do.
227	David Tod	Do.
228	William B. Niles	Do.
229	E. D. Crookshank	Do.
230	Thomas A. Jones	Do.
231	Hugh Dunn	Indiana.
232	William Morrison	Do.
233	William B. Shelby	Do.
234	Austin Morris	Do.
235	John Test, jr	Do.
236	John Conner	Illinois.
237	John W. Berry	Do.
238	T. B. Etapp	Do.
239	Joseph Kline	Do.
240	Augustus Richards	Mississippi.
241	William C. Richards	Do.
242	Howell Hinds	Do.
243	Peyton Wyatt	Alabama.
244	John R. Rogers	Do.
245	Silas Dinsmore	Do.
246	Augustus J. Withers	Do.
247	Henry T. Robinson	Do.
248	——— Robinson	Do.
249	John S. Rhea	Do.
250	Alfred A. Fisher	Do.
251	Octavius S. Rosseau	Louisiana.
252	Daniel Walker	Do.
253	Peter L. Duplisses	Do.
254	Richard B. McCutchen	Do.
255	Franklin W. Lee	Do.
256	Valmont Hobart	Do.
257	George Fowler	Do.
258	Omer D. Guillard	Do.
259	James Dempsey	Dist. of Columbia.
260	Carey W. Selden	Do.
261	Lewis A. Bussard	Do.
262	George W. D. Ramsay	Do.
263	William B. Berryman	Do.
264	Francis P. Hoban	Do.
265	Chas. W. Goldsborough	Do.
266	Benjamin C. Wallace	Michigan Ter'y
267	Samuel Irwin	Do.
268	Bethany Bellamy	E. and W. Florida.
269	George E. Tingle	Do.
270	Kingsly B. Gibbs	Do.

1825.

1	Victory Hobbs	Maine.
2	Daniel G. Thompson	Do.
3	Benjamin F. Long	New Hampshire.
4	George Hopkinson	Vermont.
5	C. V. Dyer	Do.
6	Cornelius Van Ness	Do.
7	Charles Brown	Massachusetts.
8	Jonathan R. White	Do.
9	C. A. Hill	Do.
10	Nathan Cooper	Do.
11	Russell Cook	Do.
12	George C. Crowninshield	Do.
13	William M. Wallack	Do.
14	John S. Sullivan	Do.
15	Theo. Breck	Do.

Register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments—Continued.

No.	Name.	State.	No.	Name.	State.
16	W. S. C. Otis	Massachusetts.	90	Augustus Barnum	Maryland.
17	Chas Sumner	Do.	91	Frederick A. Skinner	Do.
18	A. A. Eustaphieve	Do.	92	John S. Magruder	Do.
19	Peter R. Bryant	Do.	93	Henry McGregor	Do.
20	C. N. Green	Rhode Island.	94	James A. Sterrett	Do.
21	George T. Dodd	Connecticut.	95	John W A. Saunders	Virginia.
22	William P. Roberts	Do.	96	Edward McCarty	Do.
23	P. C. Sedgwicke	Do.	97	Henry A. Tayloe	Do.
24	O. Hosford	Do.	98	Robert A. Claiborne, jr.	Do.
25	Henry L. Clarke	Do.	99	John H. Claiborne	Do.
26	Isaac P. Williams	Do.	100	Henry Brooke	Do.
27	H. I. Stow	NewYork.	101	James Stubblefield	Do.
28	John C. Semmon	Do.	102	William Matthews	Do.
29	Charles Sherwood	Do.	103	Martin C. Doyle	Do.
30	John Day	Do.	104	E. H. Robinson	Do.
31	Lorenzo D. Marshall	Do.	105	John McGall	Do.
32	Richard Clarke	Do.	106	John B. Mosely	Do
33	William B. Gridley	Do.	107	Charles L. Scott	Do.
34	George Butterfield	Do.	108	James F. M. Shepherd	Do.
35	Lewis Butterfield	Do.	109	Augustine C. Butts	Do.
36	Justin Butterfield	Do.	110	John C. Mercer	Do.
37	Stephen S. Riggs	Do.	111	Townsend Dade	Do.
38	Howard Stansbury	Do.	112	Oscar Edwards	Do.
39	Alexander Hoffman	Do.	113	Cincinnatus Prior	Do.
40	Oscar D. Thompson	Do.	114	Richard P. Bayley	Do.
41	Charles Tower	Do.	115	John Clarke	Do.
42	George C. Tremper	Do.	116	Napoleon Luckett	Do.
43	Arch. McFarland, jr.	Do.	117	James H. Shepard	Do.
44	De Witt C. Fay	Do.	118	Richard Clinton	North Carolina.
45	William D. Robinson	Do.	119	D. T. Hill	Do.
46	Joshua S. Feltus	Do.	120	Joseph Masters	Do.
47	Daniel R. Wheeler	Do.	121	John H. Williams	Do.
48	Frederick Hay	Do.	122	Edwin C. Dancey	Do.
49	——— Shaw	Do.	123	Alexander H. Polk	Do.
50	James S. Hyatt	Do.	124	Bennett B. Bell	Do.
51	Philip L. Jones	Do.	125	George Little	Do.
52	Arthur B. Morris	Do.	126	Charles G. Williams	Do.
53	Pierre Van Cortland, jr.	Do.	127	Gideon S. Harvey	Do.
54	D. W. Stanley	Do.	128	—— Purrington	Do.
55	Charles G. Smith	New Jersey.	129	—— Sharp	Do.
56	James J. Brown	Do.	130	William Van Noorden	Do.
57	Alexander M. Johnson	Do.	131	Luther M. McBees	Do.
58	Thomas W. Stewart	Do.	132	Edmund B. Hoskin	Do.
59	Samuel H. Montgomery	Pennsylvania.	133	Lorenzo S. Webb	Do.
60	John B. Marchand	Do.	134	James McK. Snead	Do.
61	William M. Roberts	Do.	135	Michael Hoke	Do.
62	William C. Irwin	Do.	136	William Braithwaite	South Carolina.
63	George W. Cooke	Do.	137	Bernard A. Reynolds	Do.
64	Samuel F. Headley	Do.	138	——— Mayson	Do.
65	Charles Henderson	Do.	139	Frederick F. McCarty	Do.
66	William B. Moore	Do.	140	Solomon Harby	Do.
67	Henry P. McKean	Do.	141	Jacob R. Motts	Do.
68	David Hoge	Do.	142	James A. Winthrop	Do.
69	Francis Stevenson	Do.	143	Percival Drayton	Do.
70	James A. Ashby	Do.	144	——— Gough	Do.
71	John H. Norbury	Do.	145	——— Howard	Do.
72	E. G. Boyce	Do.	146	——— Gibbs	Do.
73	Benjamin W. Shaw	Do.	147	Erasmus L. Carter	Do.
74	John Bowman	Do.	148	James A. Ashby	Do.
75	Alonzo B. Davis	Delaware.	149	Alexander B. Brailsford	Do.
76	Philip S. Massey	Do.	150	William H. Wigg	Do.
77	Henry V. Ward	Maryland.	151	George J. Kollock	Georgia.
78	John S. Scott	Do.	152	William Miller	Do.
79	Samuel Douglass	Do.	153	William Nicks	Do.
80	John C. Kennedy	Do.	154	Nathaniel W. Hunter	Do.
81	William H. Gilpin	Do.	155	Hamilton Smead	Do.
82	David McKaleb	Do.	156	Thomas S. Rusk	Do.
83	James Finley	Do.	157	Granville D. Seavey	Tennessee.
84	Basil Sewall	Do.	158	Warren B. Martin	Do.
85	Levin Hodson	Do.	159	L. S. Dashiel	Do.
86	John F. Smith	Do.	160	Richard Scurry	Do.
87	Robert McCulloch	Do.	161	Dickson Tapp	Do.
88	William R. Coulter	Do.	162	John H. Porton, jr.	Do.
89	E. E. Ducatel	Do.	163	James M. Lockhart	Do.

Register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments—Continued.

No.	Name.	State.
164	George D. Outlaw	Tennessee.
165	Albert B. Anthony	Do.
166	D. Hardeman	Do.
167	James M. C. Saunders	Do.
168	George D. Cropwart	Do.
169	Alexander W. Patton	Kentucky.
170	Joseph W. Walker	Do.
171	Andrew Dunlop	Do.
172	Macilister Butler	Do.
173	James H. Brooking	Do.
174	James H. Lewis	Do.
175	Philip O. Turpin	Do.
176	John Wickliffe	Do.
177	Benjamin F. Sands	Do.
178	Richard Manifer	Do.
179	James C. Allen	Do.
180	Shederick M. Morrison	Do.
181	Charles Sturdevant	Do.
182	Addison Mayo	Do.
183	John H. Sullivan	Ohio.
184	Washington P. Adams	Do.
185	James Lowry	Do.
186	William Morehead	Do.
187	John D. McCray	Do.
188	John Clark	Do.
189	Israel L. Dodge	Do.
190	Joseph G. Chambers	Do.
191	John S. McCoy	Do.
192	James Mount	Indiana.
193	Charles S. Woodbury	Do.
194	John S. McClelland	Mississippi.
195	James D. Wells	Do.
196	Sidney S. Whitehead	Do.
197	James L. Miles	Do.
198	Stephen D. Elliott	Do.
199	Edmund F. Brooke	Alabama.
200	John M. Cabanniss	Do.
201	J. W. Crinshaw	Do.
202	Samuel Merriweather	Do.
203	Thomas C. Dupre	Do.
204	Allen Asher	Do.
205	John C. Phillips	Do.
206	C. C. Scott	Do.
207	Matthew Moore	Do.
208	Charles J. Searles	Louisiana.
209	Frederick N. Ogden	Do.
210	Abner N. Ogden	Do.
211	L. L. Fevrier	Do.
212	Alexander Des Essarts	Do.
213	W. H. Perkins	District Columbia.
214	William Braithwaite	Do.
215	Samuel T. Hall	Do.
216	Addison Pickerell	Do.
217	George Way	Do.
218	John W. A. Saunders	Do.
219	Samuel Whann	Do.
220	Fleet W. Smith	Do.
221	Richard S. Forest	Do.
222	Cranston Laurie	Do.
223	John H. Whistler	Michigan Ter'y
224	Jonathan T. Sprague	Do.

1826.

No.	Name.	State.
1	Samuel McClellan	Maine.
2	Ezra Willsmath, jr	New Hampshire.
3	Clarkson P. Hale	Do.
4	John M. Gilman	Do.
5	Henry Parker	Do.
6	John P. Parker	Do.
7	George W. Gage	Do.
8	T. Brown Dix	Do.
9	J. McNab	Vermont.
10	W. H. Danforth	Do.
11	Hasford Eacle	Vermont.
12	Nathaniel Eustis	Massachusetts.
13	V. M. Smith	Do.
14	John B. Wallace	Do.
15	George W. Wheelwright	Do.
16	George Crosby	Do.
17	Charles Harris, jr	Do.
18	Edward P. Humphrey	Do.
19	Christian M. Wild	Do.
20	Henry G. Macey	Do.
21	Charles E. D. Wood	Rhode Island.
22	Freeman Converse	Connecticut.
23	Alden Wattles	Do.
24	William H. Wattles	Do.
25	George Holly	Do.
26	James R. Young	Do.
27	Charles H. Sigourney	Do.
28	Joseph D. Hallister	Do.
29	Frederick Ward	Do.
30	Alexander Collins	Do.
31	D. W. Joice	New York.
32	Peter Houston	Do.
33	Morgan L. Schermerhon	Do.
34	Edward Elliott	Do.
35	Henry S. Austin	Do.
36	Frederick W. Cumman	Do.
37	Daniel J. Parker	Do.
38	James Johnson, jr	Do.
39	Samuel P. McDonald	Do.
40	C. A. Porter	Do.
41	John R. Klapp	Do.
42	William Bache	Do.
43	William T. Worden	Do.
44	P. A. Radcliffe	Do.
45	Gilbert Flemming	Do.
46	Humphrey J. Avery	Do.
47	Eben H. Barnard	Do.
48	James Spencer	Do.
49	James J. McNeven	Do.
50	Lines B. Arnell	Do.
51	James Kennedy	Do.
52	Robert C. Livingston	Do.
53	Henry Road	Do
54	Charles H. Dabney	Do.
55	Theodore Irving	Do.
56	Samuel Haight	Do.
57	George N. Palmer	Do.
58	William Shanock	Do.
59	Lewis Rathbun	Do.
60	Augustus J. Silliman	Do.
61	Henry Lawrence	Do.
62	Henry E. Debille	Do.
63	Thomas B. Talmadge	Do.
64	Peter Fell	Do.
65	—— Muir	Do.
66	Jacob Lobdell	Do.
67	Mark A. Sayre	Do.
68	E. B. Judson	Do.
69	Miles Taylor	Do.
70	T. Augustus Budd	Do.
71	John Ten Eyck	New Jersey.
72	Henry D. Maxwell	Do.
73	Adam R Wager	Pennsylvania.
74	Evan Rees	Do.
75	William A. Smith	Do.
76	George Fulton	Do.
77	Edward K. Curtis	Do.
78	A. J. Smith	Do.
79	John S. Dennis	Do.
80	A. W. Prevost	Do.
81	Henry Craumond	Do.
82	Robert Amens	Do.
83	Charles E. Hoffman	Do.
84	Marine T. Wickham	Do.

Register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments—Continued.

No.	Name.	State.
85	A. B. Chambers	Pennsylvania.
86	William T. Stockton	Do.
87	Robert M. Black	Delaware.
88	John Stockton	Do.
89	John Reynolds	Do.
90	James Stevens	Maryland.
91	R. M. Higinbotham	Do.
92	Samuel M. Simmes	Do.
93	Kendall B. Parsons	Do.
94	James Mitchell	Do.
95	Edward Pannell	Do.
96	Joseph Cooper	Do.
97	W. T. Oldham	Do.
98	Thomas B. Hall	Do.
99	John L. Johnson	Do.
100	William W. Watkins	Do.
101	D. C. Digges	Do.
102	Romanoff A. Baker	Do.
103	David Barry	Do.
104	Robert Baltzer	Do.
105	John S. Connell	Virginia.
106	Alfred B. Tyler	Do.
107	William Stead	Do.
108	Thomas Stone	Do.
109	Francis E. Brooke	Do.
110	Hugh Scott	Do.
111	Andrew M. Glassell	Do.
112	—— Dinegre	Do.
113	Richard H. Mauzy	Do.
114	William Foster	Do.
115	—— Nelson	Do.
116	Gustavus H. Scott	Do.
117	Francis B. Hopson	Do.
118	James Bannister	Do.
119	Henry O. Dixon	Do.
120	L. C. Garland	Do.
121	John S. Mason	Do.
122	M. W. McCraw	Do.
123	William Griffin	Do.
124	Stephen McClinney	Do.
125	George H. Schoolfield	Do.
126	W. D. Hodges	Do.
127	Thomas L. Dade	Do.
128	Wm. W. W. Crutchfield	Do.
129	Robert M. Page	Do.
130	John Preston	Do.
131	Mansfield Watkins	Do.
132	Thomas L. Preston	Do.
133	Andrew H. Christian	Do.
134	James F. Strother	Do.
135	John B. Smith	Do.
136	Robert F. Dade	Do.
137	James C. Dodge	Do.
138	Henry A. Hoomes	Do.
139	Solon Borland	North Carolina.
140	Robert W. Sale	Do.
141	James A. Hunt	Do.
142	P. Murphy	Do.
143	Thomas C. Jones	Do.
144	Julius Mebane	Do.
145	John W. Taylor	Do.
146	Henry H. Waters	Do.
147	William H. M. Hilliard	Do.
148	William E. H. Winston	Do.
149	Samuel L. Ashe	Do.
150	Joseph Williams	Do
151	David Bailey	Do.
152	William T. Muse	Do.
153	M. C. M. Hammond	South Carolina.
154	James M. Cain	Do.
155	William S. Lawton	Do.
156	Stephen L. Lockwood	Do.
157	Lewis A. Perkins	Do.
158	Francis S. Holmes	Do.
159	Thomas D. Grimk	South Carolina.
160	Alexander H. Browne	Do.
161	George A. Logan	Do.
162	—— Allston	Do.
163	Spencer C. Harrington	Do.
164	James B. Brougham	Do.
165	Thomas Osborne	Do.
166	Edmund Middleton	Do.
167	Edward Harden	Georgia.
168	Richard H. Stokes	Do.
169	William D. Glinn	Do.
170	John Gilbert	Do.
171	Horace B. Gould	Do.
172	Andrew B. Springer	Do.
173	Ebenezer Alexander	Tennessee.
174	John M. Hays	Do.
175	William T. Stockton	Do.
176	Felix W. Robertson	Do.
177	Alexander Patton	Kentucky.
178	George C. Harrison	Do.
179	Henry C. Hopson	Do.
180	Alexander Conn	Do.
181	Washington T. Bullitt	Do.
182	John M. Scott	Do.
183	James Tyler	Do.
184	John C. Wright	Do.
185	Alexander S. Marshall	Do.
186	John J. Marshall	Do.
187	Samuel Ayres	Do.
188	Jilson R. Harrison	Do.
189	Joseph P. Jones	Ohio.
190	Thomas M. Thompson, jr.	Do.
191	Milo Ramsay	Do.
192	H. D. Stout	Do.
193	Henry Wilkinson	Do.
194	Nelson Barrere	Do.
195	G. W. Belden	Do.
196	James McKaig	Do.
197	A. Bentley	Do.
198	James H. Beard	Do.
199	William B. Sutherland	Do.
200	Allen D. Beasley	Do.
201	Israel W. Crosby	Do.
202	Thomas W. West	Mississippi.
203	John C. Wright	Missouri.
204	Charles Findlay	Do.
205	G. Wheller	Do.
206	William P. Jones	Do.
207	David D. McNair	Do.
208	Frederick B. McNair	Do.
209	Alexander McNair	Do.
210	Benjamin H. Christie	Do.
211	J. E. Scott	Alabama.
212	Jacob C. Gordon	Do.
213	George W. Gaines	Do.
214	Andrew T. McBride	Do.
215	Edmund Willimore	Do.
216	Lawrence M. Shields	Do.
217	Robert L. Kennon, jr.	Do.
218	John Gamble	Do.
219	James Clow	Do.
220	William Mortie	Louisiana.
221	Rene Perdiamublo	Do.
222	James Shamburgh	Do.
223	Samuel B. Carson	District Columbia.
224	Samuel R. Rodgers	Do.
225	Frederick I. Poor	Do.
226	Mason Stansbury	Do.
227	Henry H. Sibley	MichiganTerritory.

1827.

1	Brewer Bartlett	Maine.
2	John J. Peavy	Do.

Register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments—Continued.

No.	Name.	State	No.	Name	State.
3	F. W. Blich	Maine.	77	E. A. Seymour	Virginia.
4	E. Harrison Cressy	New Hampshire.	78	Samuel B. Anthony	Do.
5	Northrop Rockwell, jr	Vermont.	79	Jacob Ruff	Do.
6	—— Cobb	Do.	80	William F. Alexander	Do.
7	D. C. Clark	Do.	81	William L. Poindexter	Do.
8	B. Sprague	Do.	82	John D. Davidson	Do.
9	Seth C. Sherman	Do.	83	William J. Jones	Do.
10	Elijah Johnson, jr	Massachusetts.	84	John F. Christman	Do.
11	Charles Tucker	Do.	85	Edward C. Preston	Do.
12	Cyrus Leland	Do.	86	Beverly B. Cramp	Do.
13	Henry G. R. Dearborn	Do.	87	Alfred G. Johns	Do.
14	W. E. Hancock	Do.	88	Robert E. Lee	Do.
15	Angus Bowers	Do.	89	William McKenney, jr	Do.
16	Joshua G. Dodge	Do.	90	William Blair	Do.
17	John R. Bradford	Do.	91	James Johnson	Do.
18	Amos T. Jenekes	Rhode Island.	92	Henry Bedinger	Do.
19	E. Seymour	Connecticut.	93	George Henderson	Do.
20	Daniel S. Bryan	Do.	94	George Willison	Do.
21	Theodore S. Wadsworth	Do.	95	John B. Thornton	Do.
22	William Wilkinson	New York.	96	Benjamin J. Harris	Do.
23	John K. Philips	Do.	97	—— Chamberlayne	Do.
24	Henry D. Van Kleek	Do.	98	Richard J. Blackburn	Do.
25	Charles H. E Spoor	Do.	99	James H. Wilkes	Do.
26	Francis L. Harris	Do.	100	—— Brett	Do.
27	Theodore Fowler	Do.	101	Benjamin F. Royall	Do.
28	Seneca Jones	Do.	102	Philip N. Norris	Do.
29	Charles B. Lord	Do.	103	Alexander T. Halliday	Do.
30	Anthony B. Warford	Do.	104	John T. Scott	Do.
31	—— Phillips	Do.	105	William B. Douglass	Do.
32	William L. Wadham	Do.	106	John B. Fox	Do.
33	De Witt Clark	Do.	107	William J. Spiney	North Carolina.
34	Richard Smith	Do.	108	Thomas Crowne	Do.
35	Peter N. Dox	Do.	109	Marcus McBee	Do.
36	Jac. N. Dox	Do.	110	James A. Russell	Do.
37	William E. Hassen	Do.	111	Halling Usher	Do.
38	Joseph M. Root	Do.	112	James Willborne	Do.
39	Asa B. Clark	Do.	113	George R. Jordon	Do.
40	James C. Williamson	Do.	114	—— Owen	Do.
41	Charles E. Massey	Do.	115	Josiah D. Jenkins	Do.
42	David C. Golden	Do.	116	Alfred A. Moore	Do.
43	J. W. Smith	Do.	117	R. W. Singleton	South Carolina.
44	Alfred Wurtz	New Jersey.	118	James Chesmut, jr	Do.
45	B. F. Vancleave	Do.	119	Richard C. Griffin	Do.
46	William C. Crane	Do.	120	James Harrison	Do.
47	Isaac W. Crane	Do.	121	W. H. Gibbs Wilson	Do.
48	William Moore	Do.	122	John H. Peters	Do.
49	George S. Rosegrant	Do.	123	James Smith	Do.
50	William Darrah, jr	Do.	124	Thomas P. Lide	Do.
51	John P. Huntt	Do.	125	Richard T. Gibson	Georgia.
52	John O. Wilson	Do.	126	William B. W. Dent	Do.
53	Nicodemus Warne	Do.	127	Charles W. Harwood	Do.
54	John Robinson	Pennsylvania.	128	George W. Winn	Do.
55	Francis L. Harris	Do.	129	Anthony H. Brown	Tennessee.
56	Henry R. Vincent	Do.	130	William D. Dunn	Do.
57	Joel McGary	Do.	131	Thomas G. Pugh	Do.
58	Samuel J. Faulk	Do.	132	Kincher T. Jeffreys	Do.
59	William B. Smith	Do.	133	Joseph Thomson	Kentucky.
60	William McBride	Do.	134	Stephen T. Cocke	Do.
61	Henry J. Dubarry	Do.	135	Hector West	Do.
62	William Stephens	Do.	136	Edward H. Martin	Do.
63	David Mitchell	Do.	137	Edwin Trimble	Do.
64	Nathaniel McGiffin	Do.	138	William L. Underwood	Do.
65	David Sample	Do.	139	John W. Lafon	Do.
66	Francis Stephenson	Delaware.	140	Charles Murphy	Do.
67	Rouse F. Young	Do.	141	Hector Green	Do.
68	John A. Lockwood	Do.	142	Edwin Carle	Do.
69	Robert J. H. Carson	Maryland.	143	Cyrus C. Miller	Do.
70	George Dent	Do.	144	Frederick Trimble	Do.
71	John P. Richmond	Do.	145	Edward A. Dudley	Do.
72	Bladen Forrest	Do.	146	John Saunders	Do.
73	—— Williams	Do.	147	Riley G. Samuel	Do.
74	William W. Cochran	Do.	148	Henry S. Parkinson	Ohio.
75	Samuel E. Duvall	Do.	149	A. S. Foster	Do.
76	William Berryman	Virginia.	150	E. Lane Clarke	Do.

Register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments—Continued.

No.	Name.	State.
151	Charles Holmes	Ohio.
152	Daniel Wall	Do.
153	William F. Collum	Do.
154	Anthony Walker	Do.
155	John S. McDonald	Indiana.
156	James M. Wattles	Illinois.
157	William Woolley	Missouri.
158	Henry McKenney	Do.
159	Thomas L. Carson	Alabama.
160	Charles R. Bedford	Do.
161	John T. Wall	Do.
162	Christopher C. Hogan	Do.
163	Moses Davis	Do.
164	William M. Crenshaw	Do.
165	E. T. Robinson	Do.
166	Richard B. Horton	Louisiana.
167	John P. Davidson	Do.
168	Gabriel Montague	Do.
169	Albert McWilliams	Dist. of Columbia.
170	Charles W. Handy	Do.
171	A. C. A. Cannell	Do.
172	Isaac Dexter	E. and W. Florida.
173	A. D. Fuentes	Do.
	1828.	
1	Leonard Cushing	Maine.
2	J. Alden, jr	Do.
3	Edward Foster	Do.
4	Charles J. Whiting	Do.
5	John Appleton	Do.
6	John M. Chadwick	New Hamshire.
7	Fitz Henry Boyden	Do.
8	John G. Prentis	Vermont.
9	James B. Dale	Massachusetts.
10	N. F. Bryant	Do.
11	Paul Dodge	Do.
12	Edward Barnwell	Do.
13	Silas Taylor	Do.
14	William J. Nelson	Do.
15	Charles S. Newall	Do.
16	John T. Pittman	Rhode Island.
17	John W. Smith	Do.
18	S. H. Fowler	Connecticut.
19	William L. O'Sullivan	New York.
20	S. R. Smith	Do.
21	T. Brown Dix	Do.
22	Henry Bailey	Do.
23	Arthur W. Magill	Do.
24	W. L. Wodhours	Do.
25	Stephen Babcock	Do.
26	Edward Lassell	Do.
27	Robert E. Thayer	Do.
28	S. B. Campbell	Do.
29	Charles E. Aymer	Do.
30	Robert T. Payne	Do.
31	George W. Morrell	Do.
32	G. W. Featherstonhaugh	Do.
33	Clinton D. Worden	Do.
34	R. O. W. Manners	Do.
35	John L. Tiffany	Do.
36	Walter S. Church	Do.
37	George W. Dow	Do.
38	Pierre Davis	Do.
39	William M. Cushman	Do.
40	Archibald Campbell, jr	Do.
41	Dennet Bennedict	Do.
42	Hiram Wheeler	Do.
43	Jacob Arnold	Do.
44	John F. Cooper	Do.
45	John D. Winne	Do.
46	James M. C. Morgan	Do.
47	E. L. Condict	New Jersey.
48	George Thomas	Do.
49	Alexander Brown	New Jersey.
50	Stephen Congor	Do.
51	Charles Dod	Do.
52	Johnston Holcomb	Do.
53	Joseph P. B. Wilmer	Do.
54	John B. Calhoun	Pennsylvania.
55	C. E. Wright	Do.
56	Wellington Weighly	Do.
57	McDouell Jackson	Do.
58	Andrew Hetick	Do.
59	Benjamin R. Peterkin	Do.
60	John Tutwiler	Do.
61	Seth W. Paine	Do.
62	Alexander Bowman	Do.
63	H. B. Forward	Do.
64	Henry Pleasants, jr	Do.
65	Alexander W. Foster, jr	Do.
66	William B. Miller	Do.
67	David R. Crawford	Do.
68	Washington Line	Do.
69	Alexander Montgomery	Do.
70	William C. Barnes	Maryland.
71	William H. Bell	Do.
72	William Lee	Do.
73	T. P. W. Magruder	Do.
74	Solomon Jones, jr	Do.
75	Edward Mullikin	Do.
76	Edward N. Roberts	Do.
77	Lingan Addison	Do.
78	L. V. W. Balch, jr	Do.
79	Randolph Ridgely	Do.
80	R. S. Blackburn	Virginia.
81	John Conner	Do.
82	John F. Lee	Do.
83	John H. Cochran	Do.
84	Charles Spencer	Do.
85	James C. Maupin	Do.
86	Wellington Brooke	Do.
87	Narborne D. Spottswood	Do.
88	Shelton Leake	Do.
89	Henry S. Turner	Do.
90	J. A. Smith	Do.
91	P. Nelson Norris	Do.
92	William Seymour	Do.
93	Otway Bradfute	Do.
94	Joel Banks	Do.
95	Cornelius Baldwin	Do.
96	Benjamin J. Harris	Do.
97	Robert Wright, jr	Do.
98	Edwin A. Teagle	Do.
99	Alfred H. Garnett	Do.
100	Alfred Thornton	Do.
101	William Harden	Do.
102	Charles E. Carter	Do.
103	Edward Wadsworth	North Carolina.
104	—— Murphy	Do.
105	Theodore Hern	Do.
106	Richard Caswell	Do.
107	Lewis T. Hill	Do.
108	William B. Giles	Do.
109	J. H. Sheppard	Do.
110	John Watson	Do.
111	Richard Smith, jr	Do.
112	Jefferson Buford	South Carolina.
113	L. L. Gibbs	Do.
114	—— Hart	Do.
115	Thomas H. Mortimer	Do.
116	William H. Griffin	Do.
117	George F. Kennedy	Do.
118	Philip R. Thompson	Georgia.
119	William Burke	Do.
120	George Payne	Do.
121	Gideon Allston	Do.
122	A. R. Rutherford	Do.

Register showing the names and number of rejected applicants for cadet appointments—Continued.

No.	Name.	State.
123	Thomas Lamar	Georgia.
124	Robert Aldrich	Do.
125	Robert Williams	Tennessee.
126	William Kingsley	Do.
127	Wilson O. Newsum	Do.
128	Alfred H. Wiley	Do.
129	John H. Vance	Do.
130	Luke C. Standefer	Do.
131	John Rhea	Do.
132	Daniel Shelby	Do.
133	William Bullock	Kentucky.
134	John Oldham	Do.
135	Hector Green	Do.
136	George Barbour	Do.
137	John M. Scott	Do.
138	Joseph Bedinger	Do.
139	H. M. Farris	Do.
140	A. Reid McKnight	Do.
141	John F. Bodly	Do.
142	Thomas McAllister	Do.
143	Edward H. Watson	Do.
144	Thomas T. Fowles	Do.
145	Henry M. Knight	Do.
146	Alexander H. Wall	Do.
147	Stephen T. Tibbetts	Do.
148	N. C. Read	Ohio.
149	Adam Leslie	Do.
150	T. McKeon Thompson	Do.
151	Josiah Dillon, jr	Do.
152	James Patterson, jr	Do.
153	Daniel Devore	Do.
154	Allen G. Thurman	Do.
155	James A. Maxwell	Indiana.
156	H. N. Cross	Missouri.
157	Jesse Applegate	Do.
158	C. M. Lee	Alabama.
159	Samuel Eskridge	Do.
160	Joseph W. Tisdale	Do.
161	John Taylor	Do.
162	John Gamble	Do.
163	S. Smith Washington	District Columbia.
164	James T. Lawrason	Do.
165	Jacob Appler	Do.
166	Justus McKinstry	Michigan Ter.
167	—— Chitherall	Unknown.
168	D. Allen	Do.
	1829.	
1	Henry Hunt	Maine.
2	Levi C. Marvin	New Hampshire.
3	Joseph Dana	Vermont.
4	R. D. Parker	Do.
5	Oscar A. Burton	Do.
6	Moses W. Whitmore	Do.
7	Charles J. Bates	Massachusetts.
8	Madison Fletcher	Do.
9	Timothy P. Rogers	Do.
10	William Sampson	Do.
11	John P. Boyd	Do.
12	J. H. Whipple	Do.
13	Levi R. Abell	Do.
14	William Larned	Rhode Island.
15	Frederick E. Mathers	Connecticut.
16	Ebenezer Thompson	Do.
17	J. W. Adams	Do.
18	A. D. Baldwin	Do.
19	Churchill Coffin	Do.
20	William E. Bunid	New York.
21	Joseph Nelson	Do.
22	De Witt C. Hallack	Do.
23	Hugh McAllister	Do.
24	Aaron Walker	Do.
25	Thomas B. Arden	Do.
26	Alexander G. Reynolds	New York.
27	Alfred H. Isham	Do.
28	Sanford Bell	Do.
29	Edward Bunie	Do.
30	Edward Blake	Do.
31	Daniel Gregory	Do.
32	James Sherwood	Do.
33	Levi Bowen	Do.
34	Daniel C. Wodcock	Do.
35	J. B. Chipman, jr	Do.
36	R. Gorman	Do.
37	Smith Dennis	Do.
38	Henry D. Vankleek	Do.
39	James Hall	Pennsylvania.
40	Malcolm D. Kid	Do.
41	Richard Brodhead, jr	Do.
42	George W. Clarke	Do.
43	John Allison	Do.
44	George Cummins	Do.
45	John Ebule, jr	Do.
46	Thomas Finley	Maryland.
47	Andrew Matthews	Do.
48	Lawrence B. Washington	Virginia.
49	Benjamin R. Wardlow	Do.
50	Daniel C Briggs	Do.
51	Forbes Britton	Do.
52	John W Woods	Do.
53	—— Browne	Do.
54	Henry W. Hawkins	Do.
55	B. E. Gault	Do.
56	E. A. Butts	Do.
57	Michael E. Garber	Do.
58	Barret J. Bayles	Do.
59	Charles Southgate	Do.
60	William H. Washington	North Carolina.
61	William H. McLeod	Do.
62	James B. Borden	Do.
63	William B. Hamilton	Do.
64	Thomas B. Collins	South Carolina.
65	Arnoldus Bromly	Do.
66	William Harller	Do.
67	John W. Jarvis	Do.
68	J. P. Droze	Do.
69	—— Scibles	Do.
70	Zachariah Williams	Georgia.
71	Henry E. W. Clarke	Do.
72	J. Bulow Hodey	Do.
73	John Lumpkin	Do.
74	E. C. Fearson	Tennessee.
75	James W. Hale	Do.
76	Amos R. Johnson	Do.
77	David Irwin	Do.
78	David S. Henderson	Do.
79	R. P. Pryor	Do.
80	William Wilson	Do.
81	N. E. Lipscomb	Do.
82	Arthur P. Buckner	Kentucky.
83	Cyrus Talbot, jr	Do.
84	John Hanly	Do.
85	R. A. Barnett	Do.
86	William F. Otis	Ohio.
87	Charles L. Scott	Do.
88	Thomas A. Morris	Indiana.
89	Thomas Sharpe	Do.
90	Alexander B. Dyer	Missouri.
91	Langdon C. Easton	Do.
92	James M. Carlisle	District Columbia.
93	John W. Carr	Do.
94	William D. Vincent	Do.
95	John A. Clark	Michigan.
96	Allen B. Magruder	Unknown.
97	Alexander S. Macomb	Do.
98	Joseph H. Eaton	Do.

No. 4.—*Recapitulation by States.*

Year.	MAINE.					NEW HAMPSHIRE.					VERMONT.					MASSACHUSETTS.					RHODE ISLAND.					CONNECTICUT.					NEW YORK.				
	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.
1802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....
1804	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	1	.....
1805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
1806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	3	3	3	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
1808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	6	5	5	1	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....	10	10	10	.....	.....
1809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
1810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1
1811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	6	2	2	2	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3	3	2	26
1813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	4	4	3	.....	4	13	13	9	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	32	32	21	9	18
1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	4	4	2	.....	16	12	5	2	9	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	52	46	23	0	47
1815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	11	7	4	2	.....
1816	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	11	1	1	.....	.....	28	8	4	2	2	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	2	1	1	22	4	4	1	.....	99
1817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	3	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	7	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	5	4	4	1	.....
1818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	4	4	3	3	.....	15	8	3	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	6	5	4	2	.....	31	25	8	4	.....
1819	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	6	5	2	2	3	10	6	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	3	3	5	15	11	6	4	27
1820	3	3	1	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	6	7	6	6	4	4	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	6	4	4	21
1821	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	4	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	17	15	7	5	10
1822	4	3	1	1	1	4	4	2	1	10	6	5	4	2	10	8	5	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	5	2	.....	.....	3	12	9	3	3	13
1823	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	6	6	2	2	11	7	7	5	5	6	1	1	.....	.....	2	7	6	3	3	7	15	14	6	6	29
1824	6	4	4	4	.....	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	6	5	2	2	16	2	2	.....	.....	3	4	3	2	2	12	9	9	1	1	43
1825	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	6	5	5	13	2	1	.....	.....	1	3	3	3	3	6	17	14	7	7	28
1826	2	2	.....	.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	7	2	2	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	9	4	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	9	12	11	.....	.....	40
1827	1	1	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	5	2	2	.....	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	18	18	.....	.....	22
1828	4	4	.....	.....	5	5	4	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	1	14	10	.....	.....	28
1829	2	2	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	6	5	.....	.....	4	11	10	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	1	5	4	.....	.....	5	20	17	.....	.....	19
	32	26	7	6	16	47	40	18	11	51	71	65	39	17	93	146	117	61	39	150	19	17	5	4	24	61	53	31	20	91	313	274	116	61	473

No. 4.—*Recapitulation by States*—Continued.

Year.	NEW JERSEY.					PENNSYLVANIA.					DELAWARE.					MARYLAND.					VIRGINIA.					NORTH CAROLINA.					SOUTH CAROLINA.				
	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.
1802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
1803	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
1804	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1809	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
1811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1812	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	3	1	2	6	6	4	2	3	7	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	.....
1814	6	5	2	2	.....	10	9	2	1	6	4	3	1	.....	.....	25	25	13	9	8	27	25	10	7	4	5	4	1	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1815	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 13	4	4	1	.....	} 32	3	3	2	.....	} 5	4	3	1	1	} 45	7	6	3	.....	} 55	4	4	2	2	} 10	5	4	2	1	} 11
1816	2	2	1	1		4	3	2	2		1	1	.....	.....		1	1	.....	.....		10	8	4	1		1	1	1	1		10	8	2	1		
1817	.....	.....	.....	.....		4	3	.....	.....		1	1	.....	.....		6	5	1	1		8	6	2	1		.....	...	.....	.....		4	4	2	.....		
1818	5	5	4	4		19	11	6	5		4	2	.....	.....		7	5	2	1		17	13	3	3		9	7	2	2		10	4	1	....		
1819	7	5	2	2	4	14	9	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	.....	6	1	.....	.....	9	14	10	2	2	3	5	4	2	1	1	5	4	1	.....	.....
1820	1	.....	.....	.....	3	15	12	5	3	21	1	1	.....	.....	2	7	4	3	3	5	9	4	2	2	3	4	3	.....	.....	.....	6	3	2	1	7
1821	3	3	3	3	3	9	8	4	3	10	1	1	.....	.....	1	5	5	1	1	2	10	7	2	2	2	10	5	3	2	2	7	4	2	1	6
1822	2	1	.....	.....	5	14	13	7	6	11	2	1	1	.....	.....	4	3	2	1	5	19	11	7	6	16	10	7	2	1	2	9	8	3	3	9
1823	3	3	.....	.....	7	11	11	4	4	27	2	2	.....	.....	2	4	4	2	1	12	13	13	3	3	36	9	9	3	2	11	3	3	2	2	16
1824	4	4	2	1	2	5	5	1	1	29	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	1	17	2	2	1	1	34	2	1	.....	.....	12	2	2	1	1	12
1825	4	3	2	2	4	14	13	4	4	16	1	1	...	.....	2	7	7	2	2	18	11	9	2	2	23	6	6	2	2	18	6	6	2	2	15
1826	4	3	.....	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	14	2	2	.....	.....	3	6	6	.....	.....	15	14	11	.....	.....	34	6	5	.....	.....	14	3	1	.....	.....	14
1827	1	1	.....	.....	10	15	11	.....	.....	12	1	1	.....	.....	3	4	3	.....	....	7	18	15	.....	.....	31	10	9	.....	.....	10	6	3	.....	.....	8
1828	2	2	.....	.....	7	10	10	.....	.....	16	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	....	.....	10	19	15	.....	.....	23	8	6	.....	.... .	9	7	6	.....	.....	6
1829	2	2	...	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	16	13	.....	.....	12	7	5	.....	.....	4	6	5	.....	.....	6
	50	43	19	15	61	180	154	47	33	206	31	23	6	2	18	102	87	34	22	159	223	177	48	34	281	106	80	21	15	98	95	71	25	13	113

No. 4.—*Recapitulation by States*—Continued.

Year.	GEORGIA.					TENNESSEE.					KENTUCKY.					OHIO.					INDIANA.					ILLINOIS.					MISSOURI.				
	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No of applicants rejected.
1802																																		
1803																																		
1804																														5	5	4	1	
1805																														1	1	1		
1806																																		
1807																																		
1808																																		
1809																																		
1810																																		
1811																																		
1812										1	2	1	1		3																			
1813	3	2	2												2	4	4	3	2		2	2	1											
1814	2	1	1		1						8	5	3	1		4	4	2			2	1												
1815	2	2				1	1									3	2	1								1	1	1						
1816	2	1			6	4	2	1	1	10					24					8					1					3					
1817	1	1	1			6	4	2	1		6	4	1	1		2	2	2	1		1	1	1	1										
1818	2	1				6	4	2	1		10	5	1	1		4	3	1			1	1												
1819	2	1				1					6	5	1	1		3	1									1				1	1			
1820	5	1				4	2	1	1	1	9	4	2	1	2	1	1									1	1			1	1			
1821	8	7	3	1	2	5	2	1			9	7	3	3	3	5	2			1	1	1				1				2	1	1	1	
1822	6	1			4	7	4	1			5	3	1		4	8	1			1	2	1	1	1	1	2				2	1			3
1823	5	5			5	5	5			3	8	7	4	3	19	11	9	5	5	7	1				5	1	1			4	4	1	1	
1824	4	3			9	7	6	2	2	10	8	6			14	6	5	1	1	8	4	4	2	2	5	2	2	1		4	1	1	1	1	
1825	5	5	3	3	6	8	3			12	8	7	2	2	14	7	5	3	3	9	1	1	1	1	2	1	1				1	1			
1826	4	4			6	8	7			4	5	4			12	5	3			13	2	2				1	1				1	1			8
1827	1	1			4	6	2			4	6	4			15	9	7			7					1	1	1			1	2	1			2
1828	4	2			7	6	5			8	10	8			15	5	4			7	3	3			1	1	1				1				2
1829	5	4			4	3	2			8	5	5			4	5	4			2	3	1			2						2	2			2
	61	42	10	4	54	77	49	10	6	61	105	75	19	13	131	82	57	18	12	63	23	18	6	5	18	13	9	2	1	18	24	20	8	4	17

No. 4.—*Recapitulation by States*—Continued.

Year.	MISSISS-IPPI.					ALABAMA.					LOUISIANA.					FLORIDA TERRITORY.					MICHIGAN TERRITORY.					ARKANSAS TERRITORY.					DIST. OF COLUMBIA.					UNKNOWN.				
	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of grad uates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.	No. of cadets appointed in each year.	No. admitted.	No. of graduates.	No. of graduates now in the army.	No. of applicants rejected.
1802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1804	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
1809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	1	.....	.....
1810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
1811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	9	3	1	2	1	.....	.....
1815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8	3	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....
1816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	9	1	..		.....	.....	.....	.....
1817	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	1	18	.....	.....	.....	3
1818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	..		.....	.....	.....	
1819	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2	1		.....	.....	.....	
1820	3	3	1	1	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	1	...	3	..	.....	.....
1821	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1823	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1824	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	8	3	2	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1825	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	9	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1826	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	9	4	4	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
1827	1	.	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	9	4	4	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828	3	2	....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	...	..	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1829	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	...	.....	..	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	..	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2
	18	11	4	2	10	17	15	2	1	42	26	21	4	3	25	7	6	1	1	7	12	9	4	2	11	5	3	.....	.....	.....	76	70	25	15	77	31	23	1	8

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Year.	Applicants.			Cadets.					Graduates.				Expenses of the Military Academy annually.		
	Number appointed.	Number rejected.	Number of those appointed who did not join the academy.	Number received into the academy.	Number of those who have died in service.	Number of those who have withdrawn, or been dismissed.	Number present at the academy.	Number of those appointed whose fathers where members of Congress, &c.	Number of graduates.	Number died in service.	Number of those withdrawn.	Number now in the army.	Pay and subsistence of officers and cadets.	Erection and repairs of buildings, and supplies by the quartermaster.	Aggregate.
1802	11	.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	9	2	4	3			
1803	10	.....	1	9	.....	2	.....	.....	7	4	2	1			
1804	11	.....	2	9	.....	1	.....	.....	8	1	5	2			
1805	9	.....	1	8	.....	2	.....	.....	6	2	4	.....			
1806	11	.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	5	3			
1807	15	.....	.....	15	.....	6	.....	.....	9	2	3	4			
1808	41	.....	1	40	.....	10	.....	.....	30	9	19	2			
1809	10	.....	.....	10	.....	4	.....	.....	6	3	2	1	$117,393 28		
1810	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1			
1811	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		$346,841 92	$926,857 47
1812	11	56	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	3	5			
1813	103	42	8	95	3	26	.....	1	66	9	31	26			
1814	180	92	24	156	.....	84	.....	3	72	6	28	38			
1815	58		10	48	.....	28	.....	1	29	1	12	7			
1816	55	457	13	42	1	25	.....	.....	16	1	4	11	92,279 47		
1817	63		12	51	.....	26	.....	1	25	4	7	14	92,066 80		
1818	160		49	111	.....	67	.....	1	44	3	12	29	93,178 80		
1819	127	58	45	82	4	45	.....	1	33	3	2	28	93,112 80		
1820	94	101	29	65	.....	33	.....	2	32	3	5	24	93,984 40		
1821	109	56	32	77	4	39	.....	1	34	1	7	26	95,056 80	11,566 98	106,623 78
1822	143	112	51	92	3	47	.....	2	42	4	8	30	94,934 80	14,078 27	109,013 07
1823	126	225	6	120	.....	78	.....	4	42	.....	3	39	95,377 80	5,534 62	100,912 42
1824	93	270	14	79	1	51	.....	6	27	.....	1	26	95,154 80	14,588 33	109,743 13
1825	123	224	18	105	.....	55	8	1	42	1	.....	41	95,213 80	10,647 28	105,861 08
1826	105	227	13	92	1	53	38	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,273 80	25,335 88	120,609 68
1827	117	173	24	93	2	49	42	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,153 80	25,376 38	120,530 18
1828	134	168	24	110	1	53	56	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,104 80	45,608 44	140,713 24
1829	132	98	18	114	.....	37	77	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,700 80	36,264 31	130,965 11
	2,053	2,366	398	1,655	20	823	221	50	591	62	168	361	1,435,986 75	535,842 41	1,971,829 16

NOTE.—In this, as well as in the preceding recapitulation, the number in each column, under the heads graduated, withdrawn, dead, &c., designates not the actual number of those who were graduated or withdrawn in each year, but the number of graduates, withdrawals, deaths, &c., among those who were appointed in each year. It must also be remarked, that no graduations having taken place since 1825, the number admitted since that time should be deducted from the whole number in comparing the number admitted with the number of graduates.

In the above statement of the annual expense of the academy, the cost of supplies for the troops stationed at West Point, who formed no part of the institution, is not included. The amount expended under that head is $21,450 22.

C. GRATIOT, *Brigadier General.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *March* 15, 1830.

No. 5.

Names of individuals who have acted as professors, assistant and acting assistant professors, teachers, assistant and acting assistant teachers, and instructors and assistant instructors, at the Military Academy, West Point, New York, from its establishment as an "artillery school," in 1801, to February 2, 1830, with a statement of the amount paid to each.

No.	Names.	Nature of appointment.	Date of appointment.	Amount of pay received to Dec. 31, 1829.	Remarks.
1	Francis de Massau	Teacher of French	July 12, 1803	$9,064 31	Resigned March 31, 1812.
2	Captain A. Partridge	Assistant professor of mathematics	Nov. 4, 1806	1,153 60	Professor of mathematics April 13, 1813; professor of engineering Sept. 1, 1813; resigned Dec. 31, 1816.
3	F. R. Hasler	Professor of mathematics	Feb. 14, 1807	3,355 05	Resigned February 14, 1810.
4	C. E. Zoeller	Teacher of drawing	Sept. 1, 1808	7,880 17	Resigned April 30, 1810; reappointed July 1, 1812; resigned January 5, 1819.
5	J. Mansfield	Professor of philosophy	Oct. 7, 1812	25,021 98	Resigned August 31, 1828.
6	Rev. A. Empie	Chaplain and professor of ethics	Aug. 9, 1813	5,525 40	Resigned April 30, 1817.
7	A. Ellicott	Professor of mathematics	Sept. 1, 1813	8,615 22	Died August 29, 1820.
8	P. Thomas	Sword master	Mar. 1, 1814	7,118 52	Resigned December 12, 1825.
9	Lieutenant J. Wright	Assistant professor of mathematics	April 1, 1814	480 00	Relieved December 1, 1816.
10	Lieutenant W. S. Evelyth	Assistant professor of engineering	Jan. 1, 1815	311 00	Relieved September 20, 1816.
11	D. B. Douglass	Assistant professor of philosophy	.....do.....	14,039 65	Professor of mathematics August 29, 1820; professor of engineering April 28, 1823; present.
12	C. Berard	Teacher of French	Jan. 3, 1815	13,373 32	Present.
13	C. Crozet	Assistant professor of engineering	Sept. 20, 1816	7,377 12	Professor of engineering January 1, 1817; resigned April 28, 1823.
14	Cadet S. S. Smith	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	Nov. 26, 1816	1,230 00	Promoted July 24, 1818, and continued assistant professor of mathematics; assistant professor of philosophy September 1, 1823; died September 10, 1828.
15	Cadet H. Webster	.....do.....do.....	Nov. 28, 1816	1,041 98	Promoted July 24, 1818, and continued assistant professor of mathematics; resigned October 3, 1825.
16	Cadet J. D. Graham	.....do.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Till July 17, 1817.
17	Cadet J. P. Emmett	.....do.....do.....	Nov. 29, 1816	.....	Till July 28, 1817.
18	C. Davies	Assistant professor of mathematics	Dec. 1, 1816	14,891 20	Assistant professor of philosophy October 31, 1821; professor of mathematics April 28, 1823; present.
19	Cadet J. R. Vinton	Acting assistant teacher of drawing	Dec. 5, 1816	.....	Till July 17, 1817.
20	Cadet E. A. Hitchcock	.....do.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Till promoted, July, 1817; assistant instructor of tactics December 19, 1823, to April 20, 1827; instructor of tactics March 13, 1829; present.
21	Cadet R. Delafield	.....do.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Till June, 1818.
22	Cadet H. H. Loring	.....do.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Till June, 1817.
23	R. Willis	Teacher of music	June 16, 1817	7,525 00	Died February 1, 1830.
24	Cadet Giles Porter	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	Sept. 1, 1817	.....	To February 19, 1818.
25	Cadet A. Talcott	.....do.....do.....	Sept. 7, 1817	29 67	Till June, 1818.
26	Cadet W. A. Eliason	.....do.....do.....	Sept. 8, 1817	100 00	Promoted and relieved July 1, 1819.
27	Lieutenant C. M. Eakin	Assistant professor of engineering	..... do.....	488 52	Relieved July 31, 1820.
28	Lieutenant G. W. Gardiner	Instructor of artillery	Sept. 15, 1817	.....	Relieved February 29, 1820.
29	Cadet G. W. Whistler	Acting assistant teacher of drawing	.....do.....	255 92	Till January 17, 1819; promoted and relieved July 1, 1819; joined October 19, 1821; relieved April 30, 1822.
30	J. Ducommun	Teacher of French	March 1, 1818	10,482 20	Present.
31	Captain John Bliss	Instructor of tactics	April 2, 1818	.....	Relieved January 11, 1819.
32	Cadet T. Ragland	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	April 24, 1818	191 25	Dismissed November 30, 1819.
33	Reverend Thomas Picton	Chaplain and professor of ethics	July 20, 1818	9,773 12	Resigned January 1, 1825.
34	Cadet A. K. Woolley	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	Aug. 30, 1818	146 66	Till November 20, 1819.
35	Cadet F. Brewerton	Acting assistant teacher of drawing	.....do.....	180 00	Promoted and appointed assistant professor of engineering July 1, 1819; relieved August 31, 1821.
36	Cadet S. Tuttle	Acting assistant teacher of French	.....do.....	283 00	Acting assistant professor of mathematics November 20, 1819; promoted and appointed acting assistant professor of philosophy July 1, 1823; relieved December 30, 1820.

No. 5.—*Names of individuals who have acted as professors, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Names.	Nature of appointment.	Date of appointment.	Amount of pay received to Dec. 31, 1829.	Remarks.
37	Cadet W. M. Fairfax	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	Sept. 3, 1818	$115 48	Dismissed November 30, 1819.
38	Cadet W. H. Bell	do do	Nov. 27, 1818	746 33	Promoted July 1, 1820; relieved September 1, 1823.
39	Cadet J. Baker	do do	do	152 41	Till February 20, 1819; promoted and relieved July 1, 1819; joined as acting assistant professor of philosophy October 25, 1819; relieved June 7, 1820.
40	Lieutenant W. G. Belnap	Assistant instructor of tactics	Dec. 10, 1818	18 57	Relieved April 7, 1819.
41	Thomas Gimbrede	Teacher of drawing	Jan. 5, 1819	9,745 75	Present.
42	Captain J. R. Bell	Instructor of tactics	Feb. 8, 1819	.....	Relieved March 17, 1820.
43	Cadet T. E. Sudler	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	Feb. 20, 1819	108 38	Till January 18, 1820; promoted July 1, 1820; relieved July 23, 1821.
44	Cadet J. A. de Lagnel	Acting assistant teacher of French	Mar. 8, 1819	230 77	Afterwards acting assistant teacher of drawing; deprived of appointment February 9, 1821.
45	Lieutenant R. L. Armstrong	Assistant instructor of tactics	April 30, 1819	.....	Relieved October 31, 1819.
46	Cadet N. P. Twist	Acting assistant teacher of French	Aug. 31, 1819	249 00	Resigned August 31, 1821.
47	Cadet W. W. Wells	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	do	173 57	Afterwards acting assistant professor of philosophy; deprived of appointment February 9, 1821.
48	Cadet J. C. Holland	do do	do	62 58	Deprived of appointment March 8, 1820.
49	Cadet D. Wallace	do do	Jan. 18, 1820	126 48	Deprived of appointment February 9, 1821.
50	Cadet C. Burdine	do do	Mar. 1, 1820	40 00	Afterwards acting assistant professor of philosophy; promoted and relieved July 1, 1821.
51	Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Worth	Instructor of tactics	Mar. 17, 1820	.....	Relieved November 27, 1828.
52	Captain F. Whiting	Instructor of artillery	Aug. 15, 1820	.....	Relieved August 7, 1821.
53	Assistant Surgeon J. Cutbush	Acting professor of chemistry and mineralogy	Sept. 1, 1820	262 09	Died December 16, 1823.
54	Cadet J. Prescott	Acting assistant teacher of drawing	do	710 16	Promoted and appointed assistant professor of engineering July 1, 1821; relieved September 1, 1822; joined as acting assistant professor of chemistry and mineralogy January 29, 1823; relieved August 9, 1826.
55	Cadet E. C. Ross	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	do	1,588 37	Promoted and continued July 1, 1821; assistant professor of mathematics October 3, 1825; present.
56	Lieutenant S. McRee	Assistant instructor of tactics	do	46 50	Relieved December 2, 1820.
57	Lieutenant Z. J. D. Kinsley	do do	Dec. 2, 1820	164 01	Instructor of artillery December 18, 1823; present.
58	Lieutenant H. W. Griswold	do do	Jan. 27, 1821	90 00	Relieved January 21, 1822.
59	Cadet T. R. Ingalls	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	Feb. 9, 1821	135 35	Afterwards acting assistant professor of philosophy until January 31, 1822.
60	Cadet J. H. Latrobe	Acting assistant teacher of drawing	do	93 22	Resigned November 21, 1821.
61	Cadet W. T. Washington	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	do	66 78	Deprived of appointment August 31, 1821.
62	Lieutenant E. H. Courtenay	Acting assistant professor of philosophy	July 23, 1821	2,321 65	Assistant professor of engineering September 1, 1822; relieved August 31, 1824; resigned February 16, 1829; professor of philosophy September 1, 1828; present.
63	Lieutenant C. Dimmock	Assistant professor of engineering	do	108 37	Relieved March 1, 1822.
64	Cadet A. Mordecai	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	July 25, 1821	387 73	Promoted, and acting assistant professor of philosophy, July 1, 1823; assistant professor of engineering September 1, 1824; relieved July 12, 1825.
65	Cadet William M. Bayce	Acting assistant teacher of drawing	Aug. 27, 1821	100 00	Promoted and relieved July 1, 1822.
66	Cadet R. Holmes	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	do	129 60	Acting assistant teacher of drawing September 29, 1822; promoted and relieved July 1, 1823.
67	Cadet G. Nauman	Acting assistant teacher of French	Sept. 2, 1821	136 77	Deprived of appointment October 23, 1822; promoted and relieved July 1, 1823; joined as acting assistant teacher of French July 31, 1828; relieved August 15, 1829.
68	Cadet D. H. Mahan	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	Nov. 19, 1821	73 66	Promoted July 1, 1824; professor of engineering August 30, 1825; relieved August 1, 1826.
69	Lieutenant J Dimmick	Assistant instructor of tactics	Jan. 21, 1822	81 61	Relieved September 25, 1822.
70	Cadet J. Mansfield	Acting assistant professor of philosophy	Jan 27, 1822	51 28	Promoted and relieved July 1, 1822.
71	Cadet George Dutton	Acting assistant professor of chemistry	do	51 28	Do. do.
72	Cadet John Farley	Acting assistant teacher of drawing	Sept. 1, 1822	100 00	Promoted and relieved July 1, 1823.

No. 5.—*Names of individuals who have acted as professors, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Names.	Nature of appointment.	Date of appointment.	Amount of pay received to Dec. 31, 1829.	Remarks.
73	Cadet J. W. A. Smith	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	Sept. 1, 1822	$121 28	Acting assistant professor of chemistry October 4, 1823; promoted, and acting assistant professor of mathematics, July 1, 1824; acting assistant professor of chemistry and mineralogy November 4, 1824; relieved March 26, 1825.
74	Lieutenant H. H. Gird	Assistant instructor of tactics	Sept. 2, 1822		Relieved March 20, 1824.
75	Cadet G. S. Greene	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	Sept. 29, 1822	205 32	Promoted and continued July 1, 1823; assistant professor of engineering August 29, 1826; relieved April 20, 1827.
76	Cadet J. K. Findlay	Acting assistant teacher of French	Oct. 24, 1822	202 25	Promoted, and acting assistant professor of chemistry, July 1, 1824; assistant professor of ethics, &c., November 4, 1824; relieved April 17, 1825.
77	Cadet A. D. Bache	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	Aug. 25, 1824	121 92	Acting assistant professor of chemistry August 29, 1824; promoted, and acting assistant professor of engineering, July 1, 1825; relieved July, 1826.
78	Cadet A. H. Bowman	do do	do	221 93	Promoted, and assistant professor of ethics, &c., July 1, 1825; relieved June 15, 1826.
79	Cadet G. W. McGehee	do do	do	121 93	Resigned August 31, 1824.
80	Cadet P. McMartin	do do	do	121 32	Deprived of appointment August 29, 1824; promoted, and acting assistant professor of chemistry, July 1, 1825; relieved December 2, 1825.
81	Cadet R. P. Parrott	do do	do	287 73	Promoted, and acting assistant professor of philosophy, July 1, 1824; acting assistant professor of mathematics September 8, 1826; assistant professor of philosophy September 1, 1828; relieved September 12, 1829.
82	Cadet R. C. Smead	Acting assistant teacher of drawing	do	78 70	Resigned the appointment on account of ill health April 21, 1824; promoted, and acting assistant professor of mathematics, July 1, 1825; relieved April 30, 1826.
83	Cadet Francis Taylor	Acting assistant teacher of French	do	121 26	Deprived of the appointment August 29, 1824.
84	Cadet W. G. Williams	Acting assistant teacher of drawing	do	81 93	Till April 30, 1824.
85	Lieutenant A. Kinnard	Acting assistant professor of chemistry	Sept. 1, 1823		Relieved October 10, 1823.
86	Assistant Surgeon Percival	Acting professor of chemistry and mineralogy	Mar. 2, 1824	41 28	Relieved July 6, 1824.
87	Cadet A. D. Mackay	Acting assistant teacher of drawing	April 21, 1824	142 90	Promoted and continued July 1, 1825; relieved August 9, 1826.
88	Cadet J. Catlin	do do	May 6, 1824	18 06	Promoted and continued July 1, 1824; relieved June 11, 1825.
89	Lieutenant S. M. Capron	Assistant instructor of tactics	May 90, 1824		Relieved May 29, 1825.
90	Assistant surgeon Jno. Torrey	Assistant professor of chemistry and mineralogy	Aug 25, 1824	481 93	Resigned September 1, 1828.
91	Cadet A. Brisband	Acting assistant teacher of drawing	Aug. 29, 1824	100 64	Promoted and relieved July 1, 1825.
92	Cadet T. S. Brown	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	do	100 64	Promoted and continued July 1, 1825; relieved December 2, 1825.
93	Cadet William Bryant	do do	do	220 64	Promoted, and acting assistant professor of chemistry and mineralogy, July 1, 1826; relieved August 15, 1829.
94	Cadet W. H. Bartlett	do do	do	670 64	Promoted, and acting assistant professor of engineering, July 1, 1826; relieved June 7, 1828; joined as assistant in engineering June 30, 1828; relieved August 31, 1829.
95	Cadet C. G. Ridgely	Acting assistant teacher of French	do	220 64	Promoted and continued July 1, 1826; resigned February 22, 1827.
96	Cadet T. S. Twiss	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	do	220 64	Promoted and continued July 1, 1826; acting assist. prof. of philosophy Sept. 8, 1826; relieved May 12, 1828.
97	Rev. C. P. McIlvaine	Chaplain and professor of ethics	April 6, 1825	4,157 40	Resigned December 31, 1827.
98	Lieutenant C. G. Smith	Assistant instructor of tactics	May 16, 1825		Relieved November 26, 1825.
99	Cadet E. Sibley	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	Aug. 31, 1825	360 00	Promoted and relieved July 1, 1828.
100	Lieutenant J. Grier	Assistant instructor of tactics	Nov. 26, 1825		Relieved July 17, 1827.
101	Lieutenant T. J. Cram	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	Nov. 27, 1825	131 16	Promoted and continued July 1, 1826; assistant professor of philosophy September 1, 1829; present.
102	P. Trainque	Sword master	Dec. 12, 1825	377 00	Died June 27, 1826.
103	Lieutenant W. F. Hopkins	Acting assistant professor of chemistry	Dec. 29, 1825	280 00	Relieved April, 1826; assistant professor of chemistry September 13, 1826; acting professor of chemistry and mineralogy September 1, 1828; present.

No. 5.—*Names of individuals who have acted as professors, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Names.	Nature of appointment.	Date of appointment.	Amount of pay received to Dec. 31, 1829.	Remarks.
104	Lieutenant F. N. Barbarin	Assistant instructor of tactics	Dec. 29, 1825		Relieved April 1826.
105	Lieutenant H. Bliss	do do.	do		Relieved June 23, 1826.
106	Lieutenant W. A. Thornton	do do.	Aug. 17, 1826		Relieved July 10, 1829.
107	Lieutenant B. H. Henderson	Assistant professor of ethics and belles lettres	Aug. 30, 1826		Relieved December 19, 1829.
108	Cadet C. Mason	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	Sept. 3, 1826	$399 66	Promoted, and assistant professor of engineering, July 1, 1829; present.
109	Cadet W. H. Harford	do do.	do	219 66	Till August 31, 1828; acting assist. prof. of chemistry March 15, 1829; promoted and relieved July 1, 1829.
110	Cadet R. E. Lee	do do.	do	239 66	Till August 31, 1828.
111	Cadet C. F. Buckingham	do do.	do	239 66	Do.
112	Cadet J. Barnes	Acting assistant teacher of French	do	339 66	Promoted and continued July 1, 1829; present.
113	L. S. Simon	Sword master	Oct. 5, 1826	2,296 92	Present.
114	Lieutenant J. M. Berrian	Assistant instructor of tactics	Dec. 15, 1826		Relieved May, 1828.
115	Lieutenant T. B. Brown	Assistant teacher of drawing	do		Present.
116	Cadet J. A. Smith	Acting assistant teacher of French	Jan. 24, 1827	192 25	Till August 31, 1828; promoted, and acting professor of ethics, &c., July 1, 1829; present.
117	Lieutenant N. Tillinghast	Acting assistant professor of chemistry	May 7, 1827		Relieved October 26, 1829.
118	Lieutenant E. Sterrett	Assistant instructor of tactics	Sept. 23, 1827		Relieved October 15, 1827.
119	Lieutenant J. H. Winder	do do.	Oct. 2, 1827		Relieved October 12, 1828.
120	Rev. Thomas Warner	Chaplain and professor of ethics, &c.	Jan. 1, 1828	3,040 80	Present.
121	Lieutenant L. B. Webster	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	July 8, 1828		Do.
122	Lieutenant G. W. Long	Assistant professor of philosophy	do		Relieved February 1, 1829.
123	Lieutenant A. Church	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	July 16, 1828		Present.
124	Lieutenant J. F. Lane	do do.	do		Acting assistant professor of philosophy February 1, 1829; relieved August 15, 1829.
125	Lieutenant W. Palmer	Assistant instructor of tactics	Aug. 11, 1828		Relieved September 4, 1829.
126	Lieutenant R. E. Temple	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	Sept. 24, 1828		Acting assistant professor of philosophy September 1, 1829; relieved January 18, 1830.
127	Cadet A. J. Swift	do do.	Mar. 23, 1829	87 00	Deprived of appointment December 14, 1829.
128	Lieutenant W. Mather	Assistant professor of chemistry	Mar. 26, 1829		Present.
129	Lieutenant C. F. Smith	Assistant instructor of tactics	May 15, 1829		Do.
130	Lieutenant J. B. Smith	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	Aug. 12, 1829		Do.
131	Lieutenant C. W. Hackley	do do.	do		Do.
132	Lieutenant O. M. K. Mitchell	do do.	do		Do.
133	Lieutenant J. L. Locke	Assistant instructor of tactics	Aug. 25, 1829		Do.
134	Cadet R. Park	Acting assistant professor of mathematics	Sept. 2, 1829	39 35	Do.
135	Lieutenant J. F. Kennedy	Assistant instructor of tactics	Oct. 10, 1829		Relieved December 28, 1829.
136	Lieutenant L. J. Bibb	do do.	Nov. 24, 1829		Present.
		Total amount paid to December 31, 1829		184,696 32	

NOTE.—By the law of 1802, "fixing the military peace establishment," the senior officer of the corps of engineers present at West Point is the superintendent of the Military Academy. Since the establishment of the academy on its present footing, in pursuance of the act of 1812, "making further provisions for the corps of engineers," there have been but two superintendents, viz: Captain Alden Partridge, of the corps of engineers, until July 4, 1817; and Lieut. Col. S. Thayer, of the same corps, since the latter date.

To December 31, 1815, the pay is calculated at the amount each individual was entitled to receive. From January 1, 1816, (the date of the first payment made by me,) I have entered the actual amount paid.

THOS. J. LESLIE, *Paymaster Corps of Engineers.*

No. 6.

Annual amount disbursed by the pay department on account of the United States Military Academy.

	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Total amount.
For one professor of natural and experimental philosophy, pay and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel	$840 00	$512 40	$288	$60	$1,700 40
For one assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, $15 per month in addition to his pay as second lieutenant	180 00				180 00
For one professor of mathematics, pay and emoluments of a major of infantry	720 00	439 20	288	60	1,507 20
For one assistant professor of mathematics, $10 per month in addition to his pay as first lieutenant	120 00				120 00
For one professor of engineering, pay and emoluments of a major of infantry	720 00	439 20	288	60	1,507 20
For one assistant professor of engineering, $15 per month in addition to his pay as second lieutenant	180 00				180 00
For one chaplain and professor of ethics, pay and emoluments of a major of infantry	720 00	439 20	288	60	1,507 20
For one acting professor of chemistry and mineralogy, $10 per month in addition to his pay as assistant surgeon	120 00				120 00
For two teachers of the French language, pay and emoluments of a captain	1,080 00	729 60		60	1,869 60
For one teacher of drawing, pay and emoluments of a captain	540 00	364 80		30	934 80
For one sword master	559 92	146 40			706 32
For one cadet, acting assistant professor, $10 per month in addition to his pay as cadet	120 00				120 00
For two hundred and thirty-eight cadets, (average number for twelve years)	45,696 00	34,747 80			80,443 80
For one clerk to the paymaster and treasurer	600 00				600 00
For one teacher of music	600 00				600 00
For twenty musicians, attached to the corps of cadets	1,440 00				1,440 00
	54,235 92	37,818 60	1,152	330	93,536 52

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, *February* 22, 1830.

THOS. J. LESLIE, *Paymaster Corps of Engineers.*

REMARKS.

The annual current expenditures in the quartermaster's department of the Military Academy, for repairs of buildings, fuel, transportation, expenses of the board of visitors, &c., have averaged, during the last twelve years, about	$10,500
To which adding the above sum	93,536
We have for the aggregate expense of the institution annually	104,036

This sum is exclusive of the cost of new buildings, and the purchase of books, apparatus, and models, for which special appropriations have been made by Congress. Hence the discrepancy between this statement and that of the annual expense of the academy, contained in the general recapitulation, which exhibits the entire aggregate expense of the institution in each year.

The monthly pay of a cadet is $16, as established by the act of March 16, 1802. He is allowed, by the same act, two rations a day, each ration being valued at 20 cents, and is furnished by the government with quarters and fuel, but supplies himself with the requisite furniture for his room, with uniform clothing, stationery, and class books.

Statement exhibiting the annual pay and emoluments of the professors, instructors, cadets, and all others employed in the Military Academy, from July 1, 1815, to December 31, 1829, and embracing other items of disbursements, so as to show the entire expense of the institution for those years, as far as can be ascertained from the books of this office; furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 26th of January, 1830.

	Pay and subsistence, forage, and allowance for servants.														
	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.
Superintendent of United States Military Academy						$97 60	$292 00	$292 00	$365 00	$366 00	$365 00	$365 00	$365 00	$366 00	$365 00
Commandant of the corps of cadets, instructor of tactics						936 00	936 00	936 00	936 00	936 00	936 00	936 00	936 00	875 00	292 00
Professor of natural and experimental philosophy	$680 00	$1,434 33	$1,699 00	$1,699 00	$1,699 00	1,507 00	1,699 00	1,507 00	1,699 00	1,699 00	1,699 00	1,699 00	1,699 00	1,471 00	1,611 00
Assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy	60 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	30 00	60 00	294 00	862 00	364 00	120 00	120 00	180 00	120 00	140 00	180 00
Professor of mathematics	588 00	1,229 33	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,314 00	1,314 00	1,506 00	1,314 00	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,506 00
Assistant professor of mathematics	348 00	807 67	862 00	862 00	862 00	862 00	738 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	180 00	180 00	120 00	120 00	120 00
Professor of the art of engineering	240 00	422 00	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,314 00	1,314 00	1,506 00	1,314 00	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,506 00
Assistant professor of engineering	348 00	807 67	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00
Professor of chemistry, who receives $10 per month in addition to his pay as surgeon								120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00
Chaplain, professor of ethics, geography, and history		1,229 33	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,314 00	1,314 00	1,506 00	1,314 00	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,506 00	1,506 00
Acting assistant professors—officers receiving $10 per month additional pay, (average yearly number, 5)		600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Teachers of the French language	348 00	807 67	862 00	1,724 00	1,724 00	1,724 00	1,724 00	1,724 00	1,824 00	1,844 00	1,844 00	1,844 00	1,844 00	1,990 00	1,990 00
Teacher of drawing	348 00	807 67	862 00	862 00	862 00	862 00	862 00	862 00	862 00	862 00	862 00	862 00	862 00	935 00	935 00
Sword master	353 00	706 00	706 00	706 00	706 00	706 00	706 00	706 00	706 00	706 00	706 00	706 00	706 00	706 00	706 00
Cadets, (yearly average number, 238)	40,221 90	80,443 80	80,443 80	80,443 80	80,443 80	80,443 80	80,443 80	80,443 80	80,443 80	80,443 80	80,443 80	80,443 80	80,443 80	80,443 80	80,443 80
Teacher of music			350 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Musicians, 20 in number	648 00	864 00	864 00	864 00	864 00	864 00	864 00	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,440 00
Clerk to paymaster and treasurer					600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Buildings, repairs, &c., of the Military Academy	94,269 74	236 26	467 23												
Books, maps, plans, instruments, &c., for the Military Academy	3,834 63	7,012 19	4,008 86												
Quartermaster's supplies and expenditures at Military Academy	135 11	4,680 19	9,214 10												
	142,422 27	102,208 11	105,756 99	93,178 80	93,112 80	93,984 40	95,056 80	94,934 80	95,377 80	95,154 80	95,213 80	95,273 80	95,153 80	95,104 80	94,700 80

Recapitulation

Amount expended in 1815	$142,422 27
1816	102,208 11
1817	105,756 99
1818	93,178 80
1819	93,112 80
1820	93,984 40
1821	95,056 80
1822	94,934 80
1823	95,377 80
1824	95,154 80
1825	95,213 80
1826	95,273 80
1827	95,153 80
1828	95,104 80
1829	94,700 80
Aggregate amount expended from July 1, 1815, to December 31, 1829	1,486,634 57

NOTE.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thayer, as "superintendent," received triple rations as major from September 1, 1820, and as lieutenant colonel from March, 1823.

The commandant of the corps of cadets received brevet pay and double rations of major to December 31, 1828, and double rations as captain for 1829.

The senior teacher of the French language receives $10 per month additional as librarian, per order of Secretary of War, March 12, 1823.

The teacher of music receives $50, by order of Secretary of War, June 16, 1817.

The sword master receives $20 per month extra, by order of President, from the 1st January, 1815.

The clerk to the treasurer receives $50 per month, by order of Secretary of War of November, 1818.

W. B. LEWIS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, March* 8, 1830.

Statement exhibiting the aggregate amount expended on the Military Academy at West Point in the purchase, erection, and repair of buildings and barracks; for stationery, books, mathematical instruments, and printing; for wood and hauling, transportation of stores, officers' baggage, and for expenditures of a contingent nature in the quartermaster's department for said institution, including the amount that has been expended in the pay and subsistence of the teachers, officers, and cadets, as far as the same has been ascertained from the accounts of the disbursing officers, settled and rendered at the office of the Third Auditor; furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 5th December, 1820.

Pay, subsistence, &c., to teachers, officers, and cadets	$73,210 38
Wood and hauling, &c	26,612 36
Buildings purchased and erected, materials for ditto, and repairs	141,824 82
Stationery, printing, books, and mathematical instruments	43,470 37
Transportation of materials, stores, and officers' baggage, &c	4,166 11
Furniture, tools, postage, expenses of the board of visitors, and other contingent expenses	5,014 69
Aggregate amount	294,298 73

It is proper to remark that, prior to the act of the 3d March, 1809, no separate account was kept of the appropriation for the Military Academy; and, up to the year 1812, inclusive, all the accounts of expenditures of the War Department, which had been settled and sent to the treasury for revision, were destroyed, in the year 1814, with the public buildings. It is, consequently, impossible to furnish all the particulars required by the above-mentioned resolution. It is also proper to add that the items of pay and subsistence, &c., are only such as have been collected from the documents of the paymasters settled since 1812, and up to July, 1815, and from such only, in which it was supposed payments would appear. Other payments have doubtless been made within that period, but they are so distributed through the accounts (no separate account having been rendered or kept for the corps of engineers) that it will be impracticable to ascertain them without particular examination of every paymaster's account through the war.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, January* 4, 1821.

Statement exhibiting the amount expended at the Military Academy at West Point for the construction of buildings and appurtenances, the purchase of books, maps, apparatus, and all other purposes, for the use of the Military Academy; pay and subsistence of teachers, officers, and cadets, and other persons employed or attached to the institution, as far as the same has been ascertained from accounts settled and rendered at the office of the Third Auditor; furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of January 26, 1830.

Period.	Pay and subsistence to teachers, officers, and cadets.	Fuel and hauling, and distributing the same.	Buildings purchased and erected, and for material and repairs.	Stationery, printing, and for books, mathematical instruments, chemical apparatus, diplomas, &c.	Furniture, tools, transportation, postage, improving parade grounds, reservoir and conduit, expenses of the board of visitors, and other contingencies.	Expenditures appertaining to the quartermaster, transportation of baggage, and supplies for the troops, &c.	Aggregate.
This amount expended, as appears from a statement made by the Third Auditor on the 4th of January, 1821, a copy of which is annexed, furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 5, 1820, (see Doc. No. 51, vol. 4, State Papers, 2d session 16th Congress,) viz:							
Up to December of the year 1820	$73,210 38	$26,612 36	$141,824 82	$43,470 37	$5,014 69	$4,166 11	$294,298 73
In the 4th quarter of the year 1820, not included in the above, the accounts not having been rendered.	.....	4,170 00	800 09	781 33	310 06	520 60	6,582 08
In the year 1821	.....	4,402 64	2,890 59	3,547 74	726 01	2,734 60	14,301 58
In the year 1822	.....	6,635 40	3,636 16	2,044 54	2,362 17	749 69	14,827 96
In the year 1823	.....	2,602 99	1,066 61	1,044 91	820 09	895 37	6,429 99
In the year 1824	.....	6,576 38	1,738 57	2,475 60	3,797 78	1,873 39	16,461 72
In the year 1825	.....	2,739 49	3,926 58	1,308 02	2,653 19	2,080 55	12,727 83
In the year 1826	.....	9,556 83	7,366 85	1,950 10	6,462 10	2,472 14	27,808 02
In the year 1827	.....	7,744 53	3,972 40	4,522 14	9,137 31	1,701 27	27,077 65
In the year 1828	.....	6,927 73	25,933 87	4,200 20	8,546 64	2,209 39	47,817 83
In the year 1829	.....	4,035 16	17,382 10	6,575 28	8,271 77	2,047 11	38,311 42
							506,644 81

NOTE.—In ascertaining the amount expended at West Point, the expenses incident to the troops stationed there are embraced in the 6th column.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, March* 1, 1830.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

21ST CONGRESS.] **No. 446.** [1ST SESSION.

ON THE CLAIM OF DANIEL JOHNSON, APPRENTICED TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ARMORY AT HARPER'S FERRY, FOR INJURIES FROM THE NON-PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTRACT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 26, 1830.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Daniel Johnson, reported:

That the petitioner sets forth that, on the 16th September, 1800, he was bound, by indentures of apprenticeship, to the then superintendent of the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, to learn the trade of an armorer, from the date of his indentures until he should attain the age of 21 years; that he was entitled, under his indentures, to board, clothing, and lodging, and a certain portion of education, and, at the expiration of his service, to two suits of clothes; that he remained during the whole period of his apprenticeship, the duties of which he diligently and faithfully performed, without the benefit of any education, and without receiving the two suits of clothes to which he was entitled; he therefore prays that Congress would grant to him either the amount which accrued to the United States from his manual labor whilst he was at the armory, as a compensation for the injury which he has sustained from the non-performance of its contract on the part of the government, or at least that a sum of money may be awarded to him equivalent to what his schooling for a reasonable time would cost, and to the price of two suits of clothes.

The facts alleged by the petitioner, which are established by the clearest testimony, exhibit a case of peculiar injury and injustice towards him. Immediately after leaving Harper's Ferry he married, and

shortly became the father of a family, for whose support he was compelled to give so unremitting an attention to his business as to be deprived of the opportunity of devoting any leisure time to the acquisition of even reading and writing, the mere elements of education. Under these circumstances, the committee consider the petitioner entitled at least to a sum of money equal to what would have been expended by him, after he had quitted the armory, upon his schooling, clothing, board and lodging, for one year, and also to the cost of two suits of clothing; for which amount they therefore report a bill.

For schooling, clothing, board and lodging, for one year, at $12 a month	$144 00
For the cost of two suits of clothing	50 00
	194 00

21st Congress.] No. 447. [1st Session.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES AT THE UNITED STATES ARMORIES, AND OF THE ARMS MANUFACTURED THEREIN, DURING THE YEAR 1829.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 26, 1830.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March* 25, 1830.

SIR: In pursuance of an act of Congress of the 2d April, 1794, concerning arsenals and armories, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditures at the United States armories, and of the arms, &c., manufactured therein, during the year 1829.

Very respectfully,

JNO. H. EATON.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March* 23, 1830.

SIR: In pursuance of an act concerning arsenals and armories, passed April 2, 1794, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditures at the national armories, and of arms made therein, during the year 1829.

It will be perceived that the operations of the Springfield armory during the past year have been very successfully conducted, yielding a greatly augmented product of arms at a diminished cost. The operations of the Harper's Ferry armory during the same period have not been alike successful or satisfactory. Its product of arms is somewhat lest than usual, and the cost of them is greater than that of former years.

It is due to the memory of the late superintendent, Thomas B. Dunn, whose life fell a sacrifice to the zeal with which he labored to resuscitate the energies of the establishment, to state that the armory was under his control for a portion of the year only, and that its results, as exhibited in the report, are not attributable to his administration of it.

There is cause to believe that the actual cost of the arms made was not so excessively great as is stated in the report, but that some portion of the amount charged on those made in the last year was properly chargeable on those made in previous years. It will be perceived that large deductions have been made on account of the errors in former statements, occasioned by over estimates of the value of stock remaining on hand and omitting to notice the debts due on it. The value of the stock now on hand has been ascertained by disinterested persons, and may, therefore, be considered accurate.

It is considered proper further to remark, that from the unhealthiness of the position of the Harper's Ferry armory, as compared with that of Springfield, the cost of the arms made at the former will, from that cause, always be somewhat greater than at the latter.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of the expenditures made at the national armories, and of the arms, &c., made therein during the year 1829.

	Expenditures.					Arms, &c., made.					
	For lands, buildings, canals, repairs, and other permanent improvements.	For the manufacture of arms.	For the manufacture of Hall's rifles.	For miscellaneous purposes, not embraced in the foregoing.	Total amount expended.	Muskets.	Screw-drivers.	Wipers.	Ball-screws.	Spring vices.	Arm chests.
Springfield, Massachusetts	$6,655 82	$174,749 12	.....	$1,278 25	$182,683 19	16,500	16,500	31,500	1,650	4,650	934
Harper's Ferry, Virginia	14,789 15	130,444 96	$40,000 00	3,612 37	188,846 48	8,895	3,653	.....	.....	.....	837
Total	21,444 97	305,194 08	40,000 00	4,890 62	371,529 67	25,395	20,153	31,500	1,650	4,650	1,771

Statement in detail of the operations of the armory at Springfield.

ARMORY, DR.

To value of unwrought materials on hand the 1st January, 1829	$46, 066 30	
To value of component parts of arms on hand the 1st January, 1829	110, 744 80	
To total amount drawn from the treasury and expended during the year 1829	182, 683 19	
To value of supplies received from Harper's Ferry armory	1, 000 00	
To value of 3,000 lbs. powder received from military store for the use of the armory, at 20 cts	600 00	
To value of 8,000 lbs. lead received from military store for the use of the armory, at 4 cts	320 00	
		$341, 414 29

CR.

By amount expended in permanent improvements, per foregoing statement	$6, 655 82	
By arms and equipments made, viz:		
16, 500 muskets, average cost of each $10 02 and a fraction	165, 371 63	
16, 500 screw-drivers, at 8 cents	1, 320 00	
31, 500 wipers, at 12½ cents	3, 937 50	
1, 650 ball-screws, at 15 cents	247 50	
4, 650 spring vices, at 30 cents	1, 395 00	
934 gun boxes, at $1 80	1, 681 20	
By value of supplies furnished the Harper's Ferry armory	796 29	
By amount expended in preserving arms, and for miscellaneous purposes not incidental to the manufacture of arms	1, 278 25	
By value of unwrought materials on hand 31st December, 1829, per inventory	50, 296 79	
By value of component parts of arms on hand 31st December, 1829, per inventory	108, 434 31	
		$341, 414 29

Statement in detail of the operations of the armory at Harper's Ferry.

ARMORY, DR.

To value of component parts of arms on hand 1st January, 1829, as per last annual report		$59,508 26¾	
From which deduct this sum, being the amount of over-valuation of the articles on hand 1st January, 1829		5,930 72	
			$53,577 54¾
To value of unwrought materials on hand 1st January, 1829, as per last annual report		103,088 77¾	
From which deduct the amount of debts due on the 1st January for articles delivered and included in the inventory of that date, but which remained to be paid for in 1829	$25,248 46		
Also this sum, being the amount of over-valuation of the articles on hand 1st January, 1829	14,438 45		
Also the difference in value of a portion of the materials, which are unserviceable, but which were reported as serviceable in the inventory of last year	2,908 30		
		42,595 21	
			60,493 56¾
To total amount drawn from the treasury, and expended during the year 1829			188,846 48
To value of supplies received from the Springfield armory			796 29
To value of 2,000 lbs. powder, received from arsenals for the use of the armory, at 20 cents			400 00
To value of 22,025 lbs lead, received from arsenals for the use of the armory, at 4 cents			881 00
			304,994 88½

ARMORY, CR.

By amount expended in permanent improvements, per foregoing statement		$14,789 15
By arms and equipments made, viz:		
8,895 muskets, average cost of each $15 13 and a fraction		134,656 43
3,653 screw-drivers, average cost of each 8 cents		292 24
837 gun-boxes, average cost of each $1 86		1,556 82
By value of supplies furnished the Springfield armory	$1,000 00	
By value of supplies furnished to arsenals	112 00	
		1,112 00
By amount expended for preserving arms, and for miscellaneous purposes, not incidental to the manufacture of arms		3,612 37
By amount expended on Hall's rifles, which are not yet completed		40,000 00
By value of component parts of arms on hand 31st December, 1829		63,537 90¾
By value of unwrought materials on hand 31st December, 1829		45,437 96¾
		304,994 88½

Statement in detail of the expenditures on Hall's rifles.

DR.

To value of component parts of arms on hand 1st January, 1829, per inventory		$32,909 22
To value of unwrought materials on hand 1st January, 1829, per inventory		3,937 14
To amount of expenditures during the year 1829, being the total amount of payments made by the paymaster on account of the rifles, viz:		
For materials	$14,166 87	
For pay to workmen	25,833 13	
		40,000 00
		76,846 36

CR.

By amount expended in permanent improvements	$22,810 39
By value of component parts of arms on hand 31st December, 1829	48,778 47
By value of unwrought materials on hand 31st December, 1829	5,246 00
By value of component parts of rifles sent to Fortress Monroe	11 50
	76 846 36

G. BOMFORD, *Bvt. Col., on Ordnance service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March* 22, 1830.

21ST CONGRESS.] No. 448. [1ST SESSION.

APPLICATION OF MAINE FOR THE SETTLEMENT AND PAYMENT OF THE CLAIMS OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR THE SERVICES OF THE MILITIA OF THAT STATE DURING THE WAR OF 1812–'15.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 29, 1830.

STATE OF MAINE.

The committee of both houses, to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to the Massachusetts claim, report:

That this claim is made on the government of the United States by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for disbursements made and expenses incurred for the defence of the State during the late war with Great Britain, and by the terms and conditions of the separation of this State from the Commonwealth, whatever shall be derived from the United States on account of this claim shall be received by the Commonwealth, and when received, shall be divided between the two States in the proportion of two-thirds to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and one-third to the State of Maine. This claim is founded on those principles of our government which are beyond dispute. The power of controlling the relations of war and peace, and of providing for the common defence of the country, having been yielded to the general government at the forming of the Union of the States, the whole means of the country to be used for defence and protection were placed within the control of that government. To correspond with this power the United States were laid under express obligation to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government; "to protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the State authority," against domestic violence.

Among the means for fulfilling this obligation which have been placed under the control of the general government is the power of Congress "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States," as well as the power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;" and the authority vested in the President of the United States, to be commander-in-chief of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. On the happening of any of the contingencies laid down in the Constitution of the United States, the President has been vested by a law of Congress with power to call out the militia for service "by issuing his orders" to such officer or officers of the militia as he should think proper. By law likewise, penalties and the mode of enforcing them are provided, as to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the militia, who should fail to obey the orders issued by the President. The pay and sustenance for such of the militia as should be called into the service of the United States has been limited and fixed by law, so that, as far as is practicable, the expense for the service of each individual according to his grade is made uniform through the different States. And if these laws were inadequate to enforce the exercise of the powers of the general government upon the militia of the several States, it was at all times within the authority of Congress to make such provisions as could not be evaded by the executive power of a State.

Under these principles of the Constitution, and provisions made by the laws of Congress to enforce and insure their operation, it became the duty of the general government of the United States to protect every State and every part thereof with the people from invasion; and the obligation to perform that duty during a war declared by that government became imperious in the highest degree. If ,then, owing to any fault in any of the agents or constituted authorities of that government; or if, through the defects of the operation of government itself, any State, or any of the people of a State, were from the necessity of the case obliged to do that for themselves in anticipation of the movements of the government which the government would be under obligation to do for them, such State and such people would be justly entitled to indemnity for such service from the government. And it is well understood, that on this principle the claims of various Sta es for militia services rendered without any call or agency of the general government of the United States have been audited and allowed. A large portion of the Massachusetts claim, formerly objected to as not being for such services of the militia as was rendered under the authority of the United States, has been found, on more mature examination, to come within the scope of this principle, and to be for services rendered at a time of invasion, or well grounded apprehension of invasion.

Thirteen years since the Commonwealth of Massachusetts presented her claim for disbursements made and expenses incurred for the defence of that State during the late war to the War Department for examination and allowance; but the auditing of it was denied when first presented in 1817, upon the ground *that the services, "with one exception," were rendered independently of the authority of the United States, and that the militia were withheld from the command of the officers of the United States.* In January, 1823, measures were first taken for auditing the items of the claim, and in September of the same year instructions were given, under the direction of the President, to the *Third Auditor* of the Treasury Department to report the amount which would have been due, according to the rules heretofore established, "if the troops had been in service under the authority of the general government." In 1824, the subject of the Massachusetts claim was referred to Congress by message from the President, and the Committee on Military Affairs in that year reported on the principles applicable to the claim; and the subject was again taken up and reported upon by a committee in 1826. This latter committee say, in their report, "that the State of Massachusetts should receive compensation for services performed under the requisition of an officer of the general government, or at his desire, in the exercise of a sound discretion has never been denied, *however long even this may have been imperiously withheld.*" The subject was afterwards referred by Congress to the Secretary of War, with instructions to report to the House "what classes and what amount of said claim may be allowed and paid upon the principles and rules which have been applied to the adjustment of claims of other States, *and to which the assumed authority* of the governor of that State to control the militia and judge of the necessity of ordering them into service does not apply." In May, 1828, it appears from a report made by the Secretary of War that the whole amount claimed is $843,349 60; that the amount of this sum, reported admissible, is $430,748 26; that the amount of the same, reported inadmissible, $412,601 34.

A bill has been presented and is now before Congress to provide for the payment of the amount allowed by the principles of this report.

It will be perceived that the amount reported as inadmissible by the Secretary of War may have been so reported on two grounds, viz: either that the items of claim do not come within the "principles and rules which have been applied in the adjustment of the claims of other States," or that the items of claim, otherwise admissible upon those principles and rules, are rejected because the service in which the items of claim arose are affected by the conduct of the governor of Massachusetts, in "assuming an authority to control the militia and to judge of the necessity of ordering them into service."

All of which is respectfully submitted by your committee together with the accompanying resolve.

WM. CLARK, *Per Order.*

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE respecting the Massachusetts claim.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That the people of this State entertain a deep sense of the justice of the claim made by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the government of the United States, for the services of her militia in defending that Commonwealth, then including the territory of this State, from invasion, as well as for the services rendered on well-founded apprehension of invasion during the last war.

Resolved, That the senators and representatives in Congress from this State be, and they hereby are, requested to use their best endeavors to obtain an immediate provision by Congress for the payment of such portion of the Massachusetts claim for the services rendered by the militia of that State during the late war with Great Britain as is now admitted to be due, upon the principles and rules which have been applied to the adjustment of similar claims from other States.

Resolved, That the governor be, and he hereby is, requested to cause copies of these resolutions to be furnished to each senator and each member of the House of Representatives in Congress from the State of Maine.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *March* 18, 1830.

Read and passed.

DANIEL GOODENOW, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, *March* 18, 1830.

Read and passed.

JOSHUA HALL, *President.*

MARCH 18, 1830. Approved:

JONATHAN G. HUNTON.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, *Portland, March* 20, 1830.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original deposited in this office.
Attest:

EDWARD RUSSELL, *Secretary of State.*

21ST CONGRESS.] No. 449. [1ST SESSION.

ON THE MEASURES NECESSARY TO PRESERVE PEA PATCH ISLAND, AND ESTIMATES FOR ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORT DELAWARE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 31, 1830.

To the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit to your consideration the accompanying report from the War Department, exhibiting the state of the fortifications of Pea Patch island, and the necessity of further appropriations for the security of that site. The report specifies the improvements deemed proper and the estimate of their cost.

ANDREW JACKSON.

MARCH 31, 1830.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March* 30, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a report from General Macomb, and another from the chief engineer, relative to measures necessary for the security of the Pea Patch island, on which Fort Delaware is built, and for the health of the garrison.

I respectfully suggest that these papers may be transmitted to Congress, whose action will be required in obtaining the necessary funds, as the cost of the proposed works is greater than the amount of the appropriation for contingencies of fortifications.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. EATON.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, March* 29, 1830.

SIR: The commanding officer of Fort Delaware states that owing to the insufficiency of the embankments intended to secure the Pea Patch island on which Fort Delaware is built, the whole island has become inundated, and the very fortifications in danger of being injured, and even sapped. General Gratiot is acquainted with the state of the works, and has prepared an estimate for the construction of such an embankment as will effectually secure the island from further inundation; and if you should approve, it might be submitted to Congress in time to procure an appropriation for constructing it. I beg leave to request your early consideration of this subject, as there is great danger of the fort being materially injured if some measures are not soon taken for keeping out the water.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March* 30, 1830.

SIR: General Macomb has transmitted to me a report from the officer in command at Fort Delaware, stating that the repair of the embankments of the Pea Patch island is absolutely requisite for the security of the site, as well as for the health of the garrison; and I have been personally informed by the surgeon

of the post that the embankments have been so much broken by a recent storm as to cause the island to be inundated, and to place it in such a condition as to make it highly inexpedient for the garrison to remain there during the next summer.

The appropriation made last year has been applied, as was contemplated, to the completion and repair of the wharves on the island, and to securing some of the weakest parts of the embankment; but to render the island permanently secure and healthy a much larger sum will be required; and, believing that it is of essential importance to effect this object fully and speedily, I submit an estimate for that purpose, prepared agreeably to my instruction by the local engineer, under whose direction the repairs were conducted last year; and I would respectfully suggest that the estimate may be transmitted to Congress in order that an appropriation for the required amount may be asked for.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT, *Brigadier General.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

Remarks upon the present condition of the fort and Pea Patch island.

The fort and its appendages generally may now be considered as in the most excellent order; the following are the exceptions, viz:

1st. *The water tanks.* It is scarcely necessary to repeat that resting on the main foundations (of the casemates) they are liable to settlement and fissures.

2d. The parade has never been completed.

3d. The embankments appear to have been constructed in a temporary manner, only with a view to the construction of the fort, without regard to the permanent security of the island. This post being justly considered as the most important position on the Delaware river, it would seem reasonable that no expense should be spared for its security. It is well known that the island is of modern formation; that the channel of the river is constantly and rapidly changing; and that at the present time it is seriously encroaching upon the eastern side of the island.

Several plans might be pursued in order to secure it, either in a temporary or in a permanent manner. The best plan would undoubtedly be to keep up a line of wooden piers, similar to those at present, constructed around part of the island. This would, however, be a source of continued expense on account of the repairs which would be requisite about every ten years.

The least expensive, and probably the least serviceable plan, would be to heap sufficient quantities of stone on the exterior of the embankments.

Probably the most permanent plan would be effected for a medium cost between the two former. Each plan would alike require the raising and widening the earthen embankments.

The third is the plan which I would suggest as combining part of the advantages of the other two, and also in possessing the additional property of being susceptible of being converted into an effective coast battery if such should ever be useful.

The plan proposed consists in the construction of a dry stone wall on the interior of and parallel to the embankments, filling up the interior from the outside with mud in the form of a glacis coupée, and supporting the foot at low water mark with a small line of stone. This glacis might be covered with trees for its security against the action of the ice and tides without injury to the defence.

Estimate of the funds requisite for the security of the Pea Patch island; for the construction of a new water tank, and for gravelling the parade at Fort Delaware.

Stone wall in the interior of the dyke, 6,000 cubic yards, at $5 per yard		$30,000 00
Embankment of earth, 11,250 cubic yards, at 50 cents per yard		5,625 00
Construction of an iron tank, to contain 30,000 wine gallons, 49,836 lbs., at 6 cents	$2,989 80	
Grillage for ditto	72 00	
		3,061 80
Gravelling for the parade, 1,000 cubic yards of gravel, at 66⅔ cents		666 67
		39,353 47
Contingencies and unforseen expenses, say 5 per cent		1,967 67
Total amount of estimate		41,321 14

21ST CONGRESS.] **No. 450.** [1ST SESSION.

ON THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY WITH A VIEW OF REDUCING THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APRIL 2, 1830.

Mr. DESHA, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of the House, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of "reorganizing the army of the United States, with a view of reducing the number of officers in commission," reported:

That, in their opinion, an organization of the army might be effected reducing the number of its officers without injury to the public service; but as the investigations necessary to be made to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion upon this subject would require so much time and consideration as probably to prevent

them from reporting any bill until so late a period as to prevent its being acted upon during the present session, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House, at the commencement of the next session, whether any reduction in the number of officers in the army of the United States can be made without injury to the public service, and if any, what reduction; together with a plan for the most efficient organization of the army in conformity with the reduction proposed.

21st Congress.] **No. 451.** [1st Session.

RECOMMENDATION OF GENERAL JESUP THAT A MOUNTED FORCE BE EMPLOYED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE COUNTRY SOUTH OF THE MISSOURI RIVER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APRIL 8, 1830.

Letter from General Jesup to the Hon. A. H. Sevier, in relation to mounting a part of the forces of the United States for the protection of the country south of the Missouri river.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, April* 5, 1830.

SIR: I received this morning your letter dated the 3d instant, and have the honor to observe, in reply to your inquiry "whether a mounted force would not, on the whole, be as cheap as an efficient defence by infantry," that it would be difficult to make an estimate of the comparative expense of the two modes; but experience, I think, has abundantly demonstrated that the nature of the country south of the Missouri river, and the character, habits, and resources of the Indians who range on or inhabit it, are such as to render it impossible to secure that portion by infantry alone, how numerous or well appointed soever they may be. As well might we leave the defence of our maritime frontier and the protection of our foreign commerce to the artillery stationed on our seaboard. The means of pursuing rapidly and punishing promptly those who aggress, whether on the ocean or on the land, are indispensable to a complete security; and if ships-of-war are required in one case, a mounted force is equally so in the other. Were we without a navy, piracies might be committed with entire impunity, not only on the high seas, but in our very harbors, and within view of our forts. So, without a mounted force on the frontier south of the Missouri, the Indian, confident in the capacity of his horse to bear him beyond the reach of pursuit, despises our power, chooses his point of attack, and often commits the outrages to which he is prompted either by a spirit-of-revenge or a love of plunder in the immediate vicinity of our troops; and the impunity of the first act invariably leads to new aggressions. To compel him to respect us we must make him feel our power, or, at all events, convince him that he can have no security in flight.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Hon. A. H. SEVIER, *House of Representatives, Washington City.*

21st Congress.] **No. 452.** [1st Session.

ON A CLAIM FOR THE REIMBURSEMENT OF THE AMOUNT PAID BY AN ASSISTANT SURGEON OF THE ARMY FOR THE RENT OF QUARTERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APRIL 20, 1830.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Joseph Eaton, an assistant surgeon in the army of the United States, reported:

That the memorialist was ordered upon duty at Fort Preble, in Maine, and as there were no quarters at the post fit for his accommodation, he was, for a certain period, furnished with a room in the town of Portland; that he subsequently received an order to repair to the fort, but, from the cause already stated, he was under the necessity of hiring a room for his quarters; he therefore asks to be reimbursed the sums which he has expended in paying for quarters, out of his private funds, which the government was bound to furnish him with.

The fact that there was no room at Fort Preble which was fitted for the accommodation of the memorialist is certified by the Inspectors General Archer, Wool, and Croghan, by the commanding officer of the post, the assistant quartermaster, by Major General Scott, when on a tour of inspection, and by a number of the officers in the service of the United States. The committee, therefore, have reported a bill, granting to the memorialist the sum of seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-one cents, being at the rate of $140 a year, from 1st September, 1821, to 22d July, 1827, the memorialist having paid that amount for the hire of quarters, and having charged only what he has paid, which is less than he is entitled to under the regulations of the War Department.

21st Congress.] No. 453. [1st Session.

COMPENSATION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES ATTACHED TO THE SEVERAL BUREAUS, &c.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 6, 1830.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *May* 6, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th of February last, directing the Secretary of War to report to that House:

1. "What portions of the tariff of the present rate of compensation to the officers of the army of the United States, appended to his report accompanying the President's message at the opening of the present session of Congress, are allowed in pursuance of law, and what in pursuance of regulation or precedent, with reference, as far as practicable, to the law, the adoption of the regulation, or the origin of the precedent.

2. "All allowances made to persons embraced in said tariff within the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, respectively, other than those therein designated, whether upon claims accruing within those years or before, and, as far as practicable, all similar allowances made to the same persons at any prior time, the amount allowed each, and for what allowed.

3. "All allowances and emoluments made or accrued to the major general and his staff, and persons employed in and about his office during the years aforesaid, respectively; of all those employed upon bureau or other duty in or about the offices of the Adjutant General, Commissary General of Subsistence, Colonel of Ordnance, Paymaster General, Quartermaster General, the Chief of the Corps of Engineers, and the Surgeon General, including the heads of each department, designating separately the pay, emoluments and allowances they, or any of them, may have been entitled to in the line of the army, and the salary and allowances paid and made to them for extra duty, &c., presenting, in one view, the whole amount of their receipts, of whatever name, and of whatever character, and also the authority by which such pay and allowances have been made, increased, or charged heretofore:

4. "The names of all surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army who have, within the years aforesaid, been absent from the regular posts of the army, the whole time of their absence, and the amount accruing and paid to them for such time; what extra allowances, if any, and to whom, have been made to surgeons and assistant surgeons for attending upon persons in the army, or in the military or engineer service of the government; also the names of all citizen surgeons who have been employed within the years aforesaid, respectively; the time of such employment, and the compensation to each; the names of all commissioners, superintendents, and agents, for the improvement of rivers, bays, harbors, roads, and other public works, employed under the authority of the Department of War, whose compensation is not fixed by law; the nature of the duties performed by each, and the amount allowed to each, as per diem, for commissions or otherwise, within the years aforesaid, designating where such persons are officers of the army, and the amount received by each of them as such."

I have the honor to submit documents numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, which furnish the information required, except the extra allowances made to officers of the army prior to 1828, and settled in the Third Auditor's office, whose report I beg leave to refer to, explanatory of the reasons for not preparing that statement.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

No. 1.

Paymaster General and Quartermaster General's reports of the laws and regulations under which the pay and allowances specified in the tariff of compensation to officers, which accompanied the President's message to Congress at its present session, are made; furnished in compliance with the first paragraph of the resolution of the House of Representatives of 4th February, 1830.

Extract of a letter from the paymaster general to the Secretary of War, dated March 1, 1830.

"I have the honor to submit the following in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives requiring you to state 'what portions of the tariff of the present rate of compensation to the officers of the army of the United States, appended to [your] report accompanying the President's message at the opening of the present session of Congress, are allowed by law, and what in pursuance of regulation or precedent, with reference, as far as practicable, to the law, the adoption of the regulation, or the origin of the precedent.'

"The several items of that tariff paid by this department are the pay and subsistence of officers and their servants, and such allowances in lieu of forage and clothing as may be drawn in money, all of which are designated by law.—(See acts of 16th March, 1802; 12th April, 1808; 11th January, 1812; 28th March, 1815; 6th July, 1812; 3d March, 1813; 30th March, 1814; 8th February, 1815; 24th April, 1816; 14th April, 1818; 2d March, 1821; 18th May, 1826; 2d March, 1827, and 2d March, 1829.)

"The emoluments of brevet officers are paid under the same heads as those of the line, and differ only in being contingent.—(See act of 16th April, 1818, which directs that officers of the army who have brevet commissions shall be entitled to and receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank when on duty, and having a command according to their brevet rank, and at no other time.")

"The regulation of May 8, 1818, defines what commands authorized brevet pay, &c., as follows:

"'Under the act "regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers," the President of the United States directs that brevet officers shall receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet commissions when they exercise command equal to their brevet rank. For example: a brevet captain must command a company; a brevet major and a brevet lieutenant colonel a battalion; a brevet colonel a regiment; a brevet brigadier general a brigade; a brevet major general a division.

"'No officer of the corps of engineers is entitled to the pay and emoluments of brevet rank, under the present arrangement, except the officer now commanding at West Point.

"'J. C. CALHOUN.'

"The allowance was afterwards extended to the chief of the engineer department, by special order of the President, as follows:

"'The nature and extent of General Macomb's command, taking into view the Military Academy at West Point, and the topographical engineers, which are attached to his command as chief of the corps of engineers, his brevet pay appears to be clearly within the meaning of the laws applicable to the case.

"'The allowance of the pay of a brigadier to the assistant engineer (General Bernard) is an additional reason in favor of the allowance.

"'JAMES MONROE.'

"'The brevet pay and emoluments of brigadier will commence from the time that he was arranged to his present command. J. M.'

"Upon the same ground (that the importance of the commands was equal to their brevet rank) the emoluments were subsequently granted to other officers of the engineer corps and to the chief of the Ordnance department.

"On the 16th June, 1827, the general regulation was modified so as to authorize the allowance to a brevet lieutenant colonel when commanding a battalion of not less than four companies, and to a brevet major commanding a detachment of not less than two companies.

"The act of March 16, 1802, provides for 'the commanding officers of each separate post such additional number of rations as the President shall from time to time direct, having respect to the special circumstances of each post.' Under this act the orders (enclosed) marked A were issued by the War Department, and have governed in making the payments."

A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 5, 1802.

SIR: Until a more particular arrangement shall be made respecting extra allowances of rations to officers commanding posts, you will please to consider the commanding officers at the following places as being entitled to double rations, and no others:

Portland, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, Newport, New London, Connecticut, New York, West Point, Fort Mifflin, Fort McHenry, Norfolk, Fort Johnston, North Carolina, Fort Johnson, South Carolina, Cockspur island, Georgia, Fort Wilkinson, Mobile, Fort Adams, Chickasaw Bluffs, Southwest Point, one post near the mouth of the Ohio, Kaskaskias, Vincennes, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michilimackinac, and Niagara. In no instance should more than one officer be allowed double rations at one of the above-mentioned posts except at Charleston, South Carolina, and not at that post until further information shall be received on the situation of the troops.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Major SWAN, *Paymaster of the Army.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *November* 26, 1805.

Are double rations to be allowed to the military commanding officers of the following posts, viz:

Fort Stoddert, Plaquemine, Point Coupée, New Orleans, Ouachita, Natchitoches, Opelousas, Attakapas, Fort Adams, Arkansas, Chickasaw Bluffs, New Madrid, Fort Massac, Vincennes, Kaskaskias, St. Louis, St. Charles, (no post,) St. Genevieve, (no post,) Cape Girardeau, (no post,) Chicago, Michilimackinac, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Niagara, Pittsburgh, Fort Fayette, (no post,) Fort Sumner, Portland, (no officer,) Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, Fort Independence, Boston, Fort Wolcott, Rhode Island, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, (no officer,) Fort Jay, New York, West Point, New York, (no post,) Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, Fort McHenry, Maryland, Fort Nelson, Virginia, Fort Johnston, North Carolina, Fort Johnson, South Carolina, Fort Wilkinson, Georgia, and Southwest Point, Tennessee.

The honorable Secretary of War is respectfully requested to designate the posts at which the President has or will extend the allowance of double rations to the respective military commandants.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

C. SWAN, *Paymaster of the Army.*

Hon. General DEARBORN, *Secretary of War.*

SIR: Double rations are to be allowed to the commanding officers of the within-mentioned posts, except such as are noted as being no posts or having no commissioned officer, and to Lieutenant Colonel Freeman fifteen rations are allowed.

H. DEARBORN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 5, 1808.

SIR: It will be expedient to have a uniform regulation for the extra allowance to the officers of the corps of engineers while travelling on duty and while superintending the execution or repair of fortifications, which may be as follows, viz: Each officer, while travelling, to be allowed for the expense of stage

hire, and $1 25 per day, in addition; and each officer, while superintending the execution or repair of fortifications, to be allowed double rations; but in no case should double rations be allowed to more than one engineer at the same time at any one place.

I am, &c.,

H. DEARBORN.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Esq., *Accountant of the War Department.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 9, 1810.

The President of the United States allows double rations to the commanding officers of the following military posts and stations, viz:

Passamaquoddy, Wiscasset, Georgetown, Portland, harbor of, Maine.
Harbor of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Harbor of Boston, New Bedford, *harbors of Salem, Marblehead, Gloucester, and Newburyport, Massachusetts.
Harbor of Newport, Rhode Island.
Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.
Harbor of New York, West Point, New York.
Fort Mifflin, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
Fort McHenry, harbor of Annapolis, Fort Washington, Maryland.
Greenleaf's Point, District of Columbia.
Harbor of Norfolk, Fort Powhatan, Virginia.
Fort Johnston, Beaufort, North Carolina.
Georgetown, harbor of Charleston, Beaufort, Rocky Mount or Mount Dearborn, South Carolina.
Savannah, Fort Hawkins, Georgia.
Fort Stoddert, Fort Adams, Washington, Mississippi Territory.
Plaquemine, Natchitoches, Fort St. John's, Orleans Territory.
Bellefontaine, Fort Osage, Fort Madison or Bellevue, Louisiana Territory.
Fort Massac, Illinois Territory.
Vincennes, Indiana Territory.
Highwassee, Tennessee.
Newport, Kentucky.
Chicago or Fort Dearborn, Fort Wayne, Indiana Territory.
Detroit, Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory.
Niagara, New York.
Springfield, Massachusetts.
And to the commanding officer at New Orleans triple rations.

The commanding officer at each of the posts within named will certify, on honor, that he was the actual commanding officer at the post, and for the time stated in his return, or account for additional rations; which certificate will accompany his return, and be considered as a necessary voucher.

One officer only can be considered as entitled to additional rations.

By command of the President.

W. EUSTIS.

ROBERT BRENT, Esq., *Paymaster of the United States Army.*

Add Fort Hampton, Tennessee, March 25, 1811.
Baton Rouge, Orleans Territory.
Pass Christian, Orleans Territory, April 18, 1811.
Colerain, Georgia, April 18, 1811.
Point Petre, Georgia.
Fort Harrison, Indiana Territory, January 1, 1812.
Generals commanding separate armies, August 25, 1812.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 25, 1812.

The President is pleased to direct that generals commanding separate armies be allowed double rations.

W. EUSTIS.

The PAYMASTER *of the Army.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February* 23, 1814.

SIR: On the subject of the letter of Nehemiah Freeman, of the 13th January last, it is ordered that general or other officers commanding districts shall, while so doing, receive double rations; which will supersede all other grants of double rations at posts within the district.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

J. ARMSTRONG

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

* These are considered as one military station.

GENERAL ORDER.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *March* 6, 1816.

Generals commanding divisions, officers commanding military departments, and all officers while in the actual command of permanent posts and garrisons, separate from the stations of commandants of departments, which subject them to the additional expense of independent commands, are allowed double rations.

The pay account in which such charge is made must be supported by the officer's certificate, stating the post or garrison, and that he was actually commanding during the time charged.

No more than one officer can be entitled to double rations at the same station.

By order of the Secretary of War.

D. PARKER, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

A commutation of double rations is allowed to the adjutant and inspector general in lieu of quarters and fuel.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

FORT MCHENRY, *March* 28, 1816.

SIR: A general order of the 6th instant states that all officers in actual command of permanent posts, &c., are allowed double rations. It is justice that the most favorable construction should be given to this regulation by a retrospect. I do assure you, during the time those double rations were stopped, my expenses were much greater than at any other time, owing to the circumstances of the bombardment, which induced a number of respectable citizens to visit this post; consequently, greatly and necessarily increased my expenses. Should you have any doubts to the construction I have given to this order I beg you to submit my particular situation to the Secretary of War. Your early reply will oblige

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. ARMISTEAD, *Lieutenant Colonel.*

ROBERT BRENT, Esq., *Paymaster U. S. A., Washington City.*

MARCH 30, 1816.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War by the Paymaster of the army.

ROB. BRENT, *Paymaster United States Army.*

The regulation is to refer to the organization of the peace establishment, viz: May 17, 1815.

W. H. CRAWFORD.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 29, 1818.

SIR: Double rations will be allowed to all the commandants of the military divisions, departments, posts, and arsenals, enumerated in the accompanying list.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

ROBERT BRENT, Esq., *Paymaster General.*

DIVISION OF TH. NORTH.

Department No. 1.—Cantonment near Plattsburg, New York; Fort Pike, Sackett's Harbor, New York; cantonment, Sackett's Harbor, New York; cantonment, Greenbush, New York; Fort Niagara, New York; arsenal near Troy, New York; arsenal, Rome, New York.

Department No. 2.—Fort George, Castine, Maine; Fort Preble, Portland, Maine; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hamsphire; Fort Sewall, Marblehead, Massachusetts; Fort Independence, Boston, Massachusetts; Fort Warren, Boston, Massachusetts; Fort Wolcott, Newport, Rhode Island; Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island; Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut; arsenal, Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Department No. 3.—Fort Columbus, New York; Fort Lewis, New York; Fort Wood, New York; arsenal, New York.

Department No. 4.—Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia; Fort McHenry, Baltimore; Fort Severn, Annapolis; Fort Washington, on the Potomac; arsenal, Frankfort, Pennsylvania; arsenal, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; arsenal, near Baltimore.

Department No. 5.—Fort Shelby, Detroit, Michigan; cantonment, Detroit, Michigan; Grose Isle, Detroit river, opposite Malden; Fort Wayne, head of the river Miami of the Lake; Fort Gratiot, outlet of Lake Huron, Michilimackinac; Fort Howard, Green Bay; Fort Dearborn, Chicago; Fort Harrison, Indiana; arsenal, Detroit.

DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Department No. 6.—Fort Nelson, Norfolk, Virginia; Fort Norfolk, Norfolk, Virginia; Craney Island, Norfolk, Virginia; Fort Johnson, Smithville, North Carolina; arsenal, Richmond, Virginia; arsenal, Washington city.

Department No. 7.—Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina; Fort Johnson, Charleston, South Carolina; Tybee Barracks, Savannah, Georgia; encampment, Point Petre, Georgia; Fort Scott, Point Petre, Georgia; arsenal, Charleston, South Carolina.

Department No. 8.—Cantonment, Montpelier, nine miles from Fort Montgomery; Fort Montgomery, on the Alabama river; Fort Crawford, forty-five miles from Fort Montgomery; Fort Charlotte, Mobile; Fort Boyer, Mobile Point; Fort St. Philip, Plaquemine; Petit Coquille, outlet of Lake Pontchartrain; New Orleans, Louisiana; Natchitoches, Louisiana; Fort Covington, Louisiana; Pass au Christian; Baton Rouge; Fort Hampton, Mississippi; arsenal, Baton Rouge.

Department No. 9.—Fort Osage, Missouri river; Fort Clark, Illinois river; Bell Fontaine, Missouri Territory; Fort Edwards, Illinois Territory; Fort Armstrong, Rock Island; Fort Crawford, Prarie du Chien; arsenal, New Port, Kentucky; arsenal, Belle Fontaine.

Extract.

"Until otherwise ordered, the chief engineer, while resident at Washington, will be allowed at the rate of nine hundred and twelve dollars a year, in lieu of fuel and quarters. He will also receive double rations.

"J. C. CALHOUN.

"Received May 12th, 1818.

"W. LEE."

Extract of a letter from John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, to Robert Brent, Paymaster General, dated

"War Department, *September* 28, 1818.

"The infantry officer detailed for the purpose of training the cadets at the Military Academy will, also, while so detailed, be allowed double rations."

Department of War, *October* 16, 1820.

Sir: You will instruct the paymaster of the corps of engineers at West Point to pay to the superintendent of the Military Academy at that post *triple* rations from the 1st of September last, until further orders.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Paymaster General.

Second Auditor's Office, *January* 6, 1821.

Does the command of the corps of cadets entitle Major Worth to brevet pay and emoluments? A battalion of infantry consists of 340 men.

Answer.—The command of Major Worth is equal to his brevet rank, and his pay as such is allowed.

J. C. C.

Department of War, *July* 27, 1821.

Sir: The Quartermaster General, Commissary General of Subsistence, the Colonel of Engineers, and the Chief of the Ordnance department, while stationed at the seat of government, will be allowed double rations from this date.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Paymaster General.

June 4, 1822.

In the absence of the chiefs of staff bureaus, the allowance of *double* rations will devolve on the officer having charge in their absence.

J. C. C.

August 31, 1822.

In consideration of the duties performed by Captain Hook, in commanding the detachment of orderlies, in issuing clothes and provisions, he will be paid ten dollars per month, being the lowest sum allowed to an assistant commissary of provisions, till otherwise ordered.

J. C. C.

War Department, *March* 31, 1826.

The order of the War Department, dated July 27, 1821, authorizing the allowance of double rations to certain staff officers therein enumerated, will be extended to the Adjutant General.

The Paymaster General will settle Colonel Jones's account for double rations.

JAMES BARBOUR.

Paymaster General.

Note.—The account for an arrearage was paid February 23, 1829, and has the following written upon it: "Approved." "P. B. P."

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Adjutant General's Office, Washington, April* 5, 1827.

The Secretary of War directs that paragraph 1175 of the General Regulations of the Army shall be modified as follows:

When an assistant commissary of subsistence issues to a detachment of a company or to a single company, and does not perform the duty of quartermaster, he shall receive *fifteen* dollars per month in addition to his pay.

By order.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General,*

REGULATION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 1, 1828.

Each officer of the corps of engineers charged with the construction of a fortification, or having a separate command, shall hereafter be entitled to receive double rations, in the same manner as is allowed to officers of other arms of the service commanding separate posts or arsenals.

P. B. PORTER.

SPECIAL ORDER.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *December* 12, 1828.

The officer in command of the United States ordnance depot in the harbor of New York will be allowed quarters and fuel in the city and double rations, as were heretofore allowed to him while in command of the old United States arsenal at that place; his expenses and responsibility, which were the consideration for double rations, having been increased rather than diminished by the distribution of the ordnance stores to different points in that harbor.

P. B. PORTER.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *December* 16, 1828.

A true copy.

CHAS. J. NOURSE.

[Extract.]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, April* 28, 1830.

SIR: Under the first clause of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th of February last, I have the honor to report that fuel and quarters are the only allowances of the army embraced in the statement accompanying the President's message at the opening of the present session of Congress which are derived through this department. Previous to the late war with Great Britain, though those allowances were authorized by executive regulation, (see regulation of the 28th of April, 1801, adopted fifty-six days after Mr. Jefferson became President,) there was no other legal authority for them than that derived from the acts of Congress making the annual appropriations; but an act passed March 28, 1812, made it the duty of the Quartermaster's department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, "to purchase military stores, camp equipage, and *other articles* requisite for the troops," &c.; and an act passed the 3d day of March, 1813, authorizing the Secretary of War to make regulations for the purchase and distribution of supplies; and another act passed on the same day authorizing him to make regulations defining the powers and duties of the several branches of the staff; which regulations, when approved by the President, were to continue in force until revoked by the same authority. The regulations made in pursuance of those acts of Congress authorizing the allowance of fuel and quarters were recognized and adopted by the 9th section of an act for reorganizing the general staff, and making further provision for the army of the United States, approved the 24th day of May, 1816, subject, however, to such alterations as the Secretary of War, with the approbation of the President, might adopt. The regulations thus authorized and sanctioned by law are the authority for the estimates presented to Congress for fuel, rents, repairs, quarters, &c.

THOS. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

Regulations to be observed in the allowance of barracks or quarters to the officers of the army, and in the delivery of fuel and straw to the garrisons on the sea-coast, and recruiting parties.

Barracks or quarters.

To the commanding general, for himself, four rooms and a kitchen.
To his aid, one room.
To the Quartermaster General, three rooms and a kitchen, and two rooms for officers and clerks.
To each field officer, two rooms.
To the inspector of the army, one room in addition to his allowance as a field officer.

To each captain, one room.
To a field officer or a captain when commanding a separate post, in addition a kitchen.
To two subalterns, one room.
To every mess of eight officers, one room and a kitchen.

Fuel from the 1st day of October to the 1st day of April in each year.

To the commanding general, two cords and one-half of wood per month.
To the Quartermaster General, two cords per month.
To the inspector of the army, two cords per month.
To each field officer, one and one-half cord per month.
To every commanding officer of a garrison, one and one-half cord per month.
To every officer commanding a recruiting party, one cord per month.
To every other commissioned officer, one cord per month.
To every room occupied as barracks by eight non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, one cord per month.
To a garrison barrack guard, half a cord per month.
To officers and soldiers, half of the aforesaid allowance of fuel from the first day of April until the first day of October in every year, but none for officers.
To the sick in hospital, the allowance of wood is to be regulated by the surgeon.
The commanding general, under special circumstances, may, by orders in writing, enlarge or diminish the foregoing allowances of fuel, and may, by the like orders, direct or withhold allowances of fuel or straw at such other posts as he may judge expedient in cases not provided for by any special regulation.
No compensation in money to be made in lieu of allowances of fuel, nor is any compensation to be received by or paid to officers in lieu of quarters or barracks.

Straw.

1. One truss of straw, weighing thirty-six pounds, is allowed for each *paillasse* for two men. At the expiration of sixteen days each *paillasse* is to be refreshed with eight pounds. At the expiration of thirty-two days the whole straw is to be removed, and a fresh bedding of one truss to be furnished, and so on every succeeding period of sixteen and thirty-two days.
2. The same quantity of straw is allowed for servants or batmen not soldiers, and for washerwomen attached to each company, in the proportion of one washerwoman to every seventeen non-commissioned officers and privates.
3. The straw is to be changed for the sick in the hospital as often as may be deemed necessary; this necessity to be determined by the surgeon or surgeon's mate in the absence of the surgeon.

Requisitions for fuel or straw.

1. Requisitions for wood or straw must state the number and rank of the officers; the number of non-commissioned officers and privates; servants and batmen not soldiers; and of washerwomen, for whom demanded, and be certified by the commandant of the garrison or recruiting party.
2. No wood or straw shall be drawn for officers, or wood or straw for soldiers whilst on furlough, or any allowance made to them for the same.
3. Whenever it shall appear that more wood or straw has been drawn than there were officers, soldiers, servants, or batmen not soldiers, and washerwomen actually present and entitled thereto, the commanding officer signing such requisition shall be held responsible for the value of the article drawn beyond the quantity allowed by these regulations, and shall have his name and the circumstances of the case reported to the Secretary for the Department of War.
4. Requisitions thus signed, and the receipts given by the officers to whom the articles are delivered for consumption, shall be produced as vouchers by the contractor, agent, or quartermaster, in the settlement of his accounts.

As a smaller quantity of fuel may suffice for the garrisons and recruiting parties to the southward than ordered by the regulations, their commandants are enjoined to regulate the demands for this article by the nature of the climate.

Given at the War Office of the United States this 28th day of April, 1801.

HENRY DEARBORN, *Secretary of War.*

Extract of the report of the Quartermaster General to the Secretary of War, dated April 28, 1830.

"Under the latter clause of the resolution (of the House of Representatives of February 4) I have the honor to submit paper marked B, which is a list of persons employed at the Delaware breakwater, with the duties performed by and the compensation allowed to each; also paper marked C, containing the names of persons employed in the opening and repairing of roads in Florida, and improving Sackett's Harbor, New York. The appropriations for these works are the authority for the payments made to the individuals named; for, Congress having authorized the works, it was evidently their intention that the means necessary to accomplish them should be employed."

B.

List of agents and laborers employed in connexion with the Delaware breakwater, with the compensation allowed to each, in the year 1829.

Names.	Office or employment.	Rate of compensation.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
William Strickland	Engineer of the work	$3,500 00 per annum.	$2,916 66	Employed by Navy Department at $3,500 per annum; since reduced to $3,000.
Jacob Sonder	Superintendent of the work	2,000 00 per annum.	684 87	Employed by Navy Department; resigned; no one appointed to succeed him.
Adam Traquair	do	4 00 per diem	1,016 00	
Thomas Robinson	Commander of public schooner	100 00 per month	904 00	
Jno. Wood	Mooring officer	60 00 per month	350 00	
J. A. C. Troutwine	Assistant measurer at breakwater	2 00 per diem	442 00	
Elwood Morris	do	2 00 ... do	436 00	
John Dennis	do	2 00 ..... do	444 00	
Thomas Stewart, jr	Chief measurer at Closter quarries	3 00 ..... do	645 00	
Wm. S. Simmons	Chief measurer at Palisade quarries	3 00 ..... do	225 00	
Charles Diven	Chief measurer at Nyach quarries	1 50 ..... do	155 50	
Henry Barker	Superintending loading vessels with stone	1 12½ ..... do	131 00	
Samuel Pool	do	1 12½ ..... do	130 31½	
Isaac Slocam	do	1 12½ ..... do	115 87½	
J. W. Fellows	do	1 12½ ..... do	126 31½	
E. C. Mix	do	1 00 ..... do	103 37½	
H. A. Waite	do	1 00 ..... do	107 75	
Alex. Gilchrist	do	1 12½ ..... do	77 06½	
J. Rice, jr	do	1 00 ..... do	51 00	
G. W. Sturges	do	1 00 ..... do	91 12½	
Nich. Williamson	do	1 12½ ..... do	57 37½	
J. C. Dyre	do	1 00 ..... do	59 50	
W. K. Bradshaw	do	1 00 ..... do	30 00	
W. A. Britton	do	1 00 ..... do	10 00	
J. E. Blake	Assistant measurer	2 00 ..... do	118 00	
D. Maulove	Mooring officer		68 00	
R. P. Desilver	Clerk office, Delaware breakwater	40 00 per month	332 00	
J. S. McMullen	Measurer at Quarryville quarries	1 50 per diem	87 75	
W. W. Waters	Assistant measurer at Quarryville quarries	1 00 ..... do	46 00	

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, April* 28, 1830.

THOS. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

C.

List of agents employed in the superintendence of roads, &c., with the compensation allowed to each, in the year 1829.

Names.	Nature of service.	Compensation.
Celestino Gonzales.	Superintendent of laborers on the military road from Pensacola to Tallahassee, Florida	$74 per month.
Antoine Collins....	Superintendent of laborers on the military road from Pensacola to Blakeley, Florida	3 per diem.
Daniel Stebbins...	Engineer, and conductor of the steam dredging machine employed in the improvement of Sackett's Harbor	3 per diem.

THOS. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, April* 28, 1830.

Extract of a letter from the Quartermaster General to the Secretary of War, of the 28th April, 1830.

"The act of the 28th of March, 1812, before referred to, made it the duty of the Quartermaster's department to furnish, under the direction of the Secretary of War, the means of transportation for the *army, its stores, &c.* That act, with the regulations made in pursuance of, and sanctioned by, &c., is the authority for the allowance for transportation to officers when travelling in the performance of their duties."

No. 2.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, April* 7, 1830.

SIR: Under the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th February, I have the honor to hand you three statements, embracing all the information required by said resolution that the records of this office afford, viz:

Statement No. 1 comprises allowances, other than those provided by law, made to officers of the army between the 4th March, 1821, and the 31st December, 1827; showing the authority by which such allowances and emoluments have been made, and furnished under the second paragraph of the resolution.

Statement No. 2* comprises allowances and emoluments, other than those to which they were entitled in the line of the army, made in the years 1828 and 1829, to the major general and his staff, and to the persons employed in and about the several bureaus connected with the War Department: furnished in pursuance of the 3d paragraph of the resolution.

Statement No 3† comprises allowances made to officers of the army, other than those employed on bureau duty, in the years 1828 and 1829, in addition to what they were entitled to by law: furnished under the second paragraph of the resolution.

As the resolution of the House of Representatives is indefinite as to the time the statement is to commence, I have prepared it from the 4th March, 1821, the date of the act fixing the present military peace establishment, presuming that it will embrace all the information required.

I also enclose herewith an extract from the general order of the Secretary of War dated 10th August, 1818, authorizing the extra allowance of $1 25 per diem to the officers employed in the several bureaus at the seat of government.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. B. LEWIS.

Hon. J. H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

Extract from the general order of the Secretary of War dated 10th August, 1818.

"Officers detailed to perform duties in the office of the Chief Engineer, Quartermaster General, Adjutant and Inspector General, or the chief of ordnance, will be allowed, while performing such duties, at the rate of $1 25 per diem, in addition to their usual pay and emoluments."

Since the above date, the allowance has been extended to the officers employed in the offices of the Surgeon General and Commissary General of Subsistence.

No. 1.

Statement of allowances, other than those provided by law, made to the officers of the army between March 4, 1821, *and December* 31, 1827, *as far as can be ascertained from the books of this office; furnished in pursuance of the second paragraph of the resolution of the House of Representatives of February* 4, 1830.

Names and rank.	Year 1821.	Year 1822.	Year 1823.	Year 1824.	Year 1825.	Year 1826.	Year 1827.	Remarks.
S. B. Archer, major:								
For difference of pay between that of a captain and that of a major while on duty at the ordnance board assembled at Greenleaf's Point, and for extra duty performed by him in the Ordnance office.	$765 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Allowed on the separate decisions of the Secretary of War made in May, October, and December, 1821.
John Anderson, topographical engineer:								
For a per diem of $1 50 while on duty in the vicinity of the lead mines, in Illinois and Michigan.	.....	$10 50	$547 50	$549 00	$177 00	.....	.....	Allowed under the order of the Secretary of War, dated July 29, 1818.
Timothy P. Andrews, paymaster:								
For services as special agent to Georgia and the Creek nation of Indians, at $5 per diem.	.....	.....	.....	.....	850 00	.....	.....	Allowed by decision of the Secretary of War in 1825.
E. R. Alberti, lieutenant:								
For shipping ordnance stores at Amelia island, at the rate of $1 25 per diem.	.....	72 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Allowed by decision of the Secretary of War in 1822.
J. A. Adams, lieutenant:								
For a commission of 2½ per cent. on sundry disbursements made by him.	.....	.....	26 49	20 40	46 88	.....	.....	Allowed by general order of the Secretary of War of February 27, 1818.
F. L. Armstrong, lieutenant:								
For a per diem of $1 25 while engaged on special duty at the seat of government.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$46 25	.....	Allowed by special decision of the Secretary of War, April 22, 1826.
C. Burdine, lieutenant:								
For extra services, locating quarter sections of land and exploring the lead mine country, in 1823.	.....	.....	327 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	Allowed by decision of the Secretary of War in 1823.

* The statement No. 2, here referred to, is incorporated in document No. 3.
† The statement No. 3, here referrrd to, is incorporated in statement A, document No. 2.

No. 1.—*Statement of allowances, other than those provided by law, &c.*—Continued.

Names and rank.	Year 1821.	Year 1822.	Year 1823.	Year 1824.	Year 1825.	Year 1826.	Year 1827.	Remarks.
J. A. Brereton, assistant surgeon:								
For extra services in the office of the Surgeon General, and attending Indians at the seat of government.	.....	$240 00	$240 00	$240 90	$450 00	$450 00	$450 90	Allowed under the orders of the Secretary of War issued in 1821 and 1825.
James Bankhead, lieutenant colonel:								
For per diem while travelling and inspecting shot and cannon, between July 1 and December 31, 1827.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287 00	Allowed under the general order of the Secretary of War dated February 27, 1827.
Trueman Cross, brevet major:								
For bureau duty in the office of the Quartermaster General.	$378 75	456 25	456 25	457 50	242 50	.....	.....	Allowed under the general order of the Secretary of War, August 10, 1818.
For compiling the Military Laws.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	934 92	.....	.....	Allowed by decision of the Secretary of War, December, 1825.
Samuel Cooper, lieutenant:								
On bureau duty in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.	187 50	456 25	456 25	457 50	242 50	.....	.....	Allowed under the order of the Secretary of War, August 10, 1818.
E. H. Courtenay, lieutenant:								
On bureau duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193 75	Do. do. do.
W. B. Davidson, lieutenant:								
On extra duty in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.	.....	.....	.....	.....	203 75	456 25	456 25	Do. do. do.
H. Dumas, captain:								
On extra duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers.	.....	.....	131 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	Allowed by order of the Secretary of War in 1823.
C. M. Eakin, lieutenant:								
Extra services as secretary to the board of officers who sat upon the military board which reported the systems of infantry, cavalry, and artillery tactics.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 75	15 00	Allowed by order of the Secretary of War in 1827.
John Farley, lieutenant:								
On bureau duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers.	220 00	456 25	456 25	457 50	456 25	456 25	137 50	Allowed by order of the Secretary of War dated August 10, 1818.
John L. Gardner, captain:								
On bureau duty in the office of the Quartermaster General.	378 75	456 25	456 25	457 50	456 25	456 25	456 25	Do. do. do.
P. H. Galt, lieutenant:								
For services as recorder to a board of officers for a revision of infantry tactics.	.....	.....	.....	135 62	257 08	.....	.....	Allowed by decision of the Secretary of War in 1825.
James Green, lieutenant:								
For extra services, copying artillery drawings, at $1 25 per diem.	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 25	.....	.....	Do. do. do.
James H. Hook, captain:								
For bureau duty in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence.	378 75	456 25	456 25	457 50	456 25	456 25	456 25	Allowed under order of the Secretary of War of August 10, 1818.
Thomas Hunt, captain:								
For bureau duty in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence.	.....	.....	.....	118 75	456 25	366 25	456 25	Do. do. do.
Thomas Johnston, lieutenant:								
On bureau duty in the office of the Surgeon General.	378 75	456 25	456 25	457 50	25 00	.....	.....	Do. do. do.
E. Kirby, lieutenant:								
On bureau duty in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.	.....	.....	.....	85 00	.....	.....	.....	Do. do. do.
James Lovell, lieutenant:								
On bureau duty in the office of the Surgeon General for part of the year 1821.	190 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. do. do.
Julius C. Lagnel, lieutenant:								
For extra services in the office of the Chief of Engineers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	133 75	345 00	456 25	Allowed by general order of the Secretary of War of August 10, 1818.
John Morton, captain:								
For extra services in the Ordnance office.....	378 75	456 25	456 25	457 50	456 25	.....	.....	Do. do. do.
Thomas G. Mower, surgeon:								
For a commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements made by him.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 27	75 82	.....	Allowed by the Secretary of War in 1825.
A. A. Massias, paymaster:								
For services rendered under the orders of the War Department in attendance and defence of three suits instituted in the superior court of East Florida, and also for his transportation of baggage.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	Allowed on special decision of the Secretary of War in 1827.
Charles J. Nourse, captain:								
For extra services on bureau duty in the Adjutant and Inspector General's office.	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	267 50	73 75	Allowed by the order of the Secretary of War, August 10, 1818.
M. M. Payne, major:								
For extra services rendered at the arsenal near Augusta, Ga.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 26	547 50	Allowed under the general order of the Secretary of War, February 27, 1818.

No. 1.—*Statement of allowances, other than those provided by law, &c.*—Continued.

Names and rank.	Year 1821.	Year 1822.	Year 1823.	Year 1824.	Year 1825.	Year 1826.	Year 1827.	Remarks.
Isaac Roberdeau, topographical engineer:								
For taking care of the maps, plans, &c., in the Engineer department.	$378 75	$456 25	$456 25	$457 50	$456 25	$456 25	$456 25	Allowed under the decision of the Secretary of War, May 4, 1820.
Daniel Randall, paymaster:								
For a commission of 2½ per cent. on moneys disbursed by him at Cantonment Jesup in 1825.	.....	.....	.....	.....	83 22	.....	.....	Allowed by the Secretary of War by decision in 1825.
J. L. Smith, captain:								
On bureau duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers.	378 25	456 25	456 25	457 50	456 25	456 25	456 25	Allowed under the decision of the Secretary of War of August 10, 1818.
Winfield Scott, major general:								
For a per diem of $6 while engaged in revising infantry tactics.	.....	.....	.....	1,104 00	540 00	.....	.....	Allowed by decision of the Secretary of War in 1825.
John Symington, lieutenant:								
For extra services rendered by him at Baton Rouge between January 1, 1822, and December 31, 1825, and at Greenleaf's Point in 1827, in the disbursement of public moneys.	.....	273 00	43 87	.....	86 25	.....	180 29	Allowed under the general order of February 27, 1818.
Henry Smith, lieutenant:								
For his services as recorder to a board of officers for the revision of the infantry tactics.	.....	.....	.....	31 50	156 86	.....	.....	Allowed under the general order in 1825.
W. T. W. Tone, lieutenant:								
For his services in the office of the Chief of Engineers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	343 75	456 25	456 25	Allowed by general order of the Secretary of War of August 10, 1818.
M. Thomas, lieutenant:								
For extra services while superintending the repairs of arsenals, at the rate of $1 per diem.	.....	.....	288 23	.....	.....	365 00	292 80	Allowed under the general order of February 27, 1818.
George Talcott, captain:								
For an allowance of $1 50 per day while superintending the erection of arsenals, during the whole of the year 1826.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	547 50	.....	Allowed by order of the Secretary of War of February 27, 1818.
Daniel Tyler, lieutenant:								
For his services as adjutant at Fortress Monroe from June 30 to December 31, 1827, being the additional pay and forage allowed to an adjutant.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 00	Allowed by order of the Secretary of War of October 16, 1826.
D. H. Vinton, lieutenant:								
Employed on bureau duty in the Ordnance department, at the rate of $1 25 per diem.	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 50	142 50	.....	Allowed by the general order of the Secretary of War August 10, 1818.
William Wade, brevet major:								
Employed on bureau duty in the Ordnance department, at the rate of $1 25 per diem.	378 75	456 25	456 25	457 50	456 25	456 25	456 25	Do. do. do.
For a commission of 2½ per cent. on moneys disbursed by him in the years 1825 and 1826 in the construction of buildings appertaining to the public arsenal at Greenleaf's Point, Washington city.	.....	.....	.....	.....	347 20	420 00	.....	Allowed by decision of the Secretary of War, February 8, 1828.
William E. Williams, lieutenant:								
Employed on bureau duty in the office of the Adjutant General.	.....	120 00	209 60	71 20	.....	.....	.....	Allowed by general order of the Secretary of War of August 10, 1818.
Clifton Wharton, lieutenant:								
Employed on bureau duty in the office of the Quartermaster General.	.....	.....	.....	186 00	456 25	177 50	.....	Do. do. do.
W. T. Willard, lieutenant:								
For an extra allowance of $1 per diem while superintending the erection of the arsenal at Vergennes, Vermont.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142 00	.....	Allowed by general order of the Secretary of War, February 27, 1818.
J. M. Washington, lieutenant:								
For a commission of 2½ per cent. on account of expenditures on account of arsenals between April 21 and December 31, 1827.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122 42	Allowed under the general order of the Secretary of War, February 27, 1818.
T. P. Andrews, paymaster:								
For expenses during his service as special agent, including transportation from Washington city to the Creek nation, and returning; travelling in the nation and Georgia, stationery, postage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	.....	.....	Allowed by order of the Acting Secretary of War in August, 1825.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, April* 7, 1830.

W. B. LEWIS.

A.

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army in the years 1828 *and* 1829, *and not embraced in the "tariff of compensation to officers," appended to the Secretary of War's report of the* 30*th of November,* 1829, *made in compliance with the second paragraph of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the* 4*th of February,* 1830, *which embraces also the allowances made to officers of the army employed as "commissioners, superintendents, and agents, for the improvement of rivers, bays, harbors, roads, and other public works, under the authority of the War Department," required by the fourth paragraph of said resolution.*

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant Isaac A. Adams:		
For transportation of baggage	$431 10	$252 60
For per diem allowance while superintending the erection of barracks at Baton Rouge, allowed per order of War Department of June 11, 1828	111 60	.....
For a commission of 2½ per cent. on his disbursements for constructing the arsenal at Baton Rouge, allowed per order of Secretary of War, February 27, 1818	1 20	237 58
	543 90	490 18
Lieutenant S. R. Allston:		
For transportation of baggage	41 00	.....
Colonel John Anderson:		
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements on topographical surveys	12 93	26 44
For per diem allowance while engaged in the field on topographical surveys	90 50	112 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	99 60
	103 43	238 04
Major Timothy P. Andrews, paymaster:		
For transportation of baggage	93 42	75 12
Lieutenant Colonel John J. Abert:		
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements for topographical surveys, &c.	11 25	41 59
For per diem allowance whilst engaged in the field on topographical surveys	78 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	184 36	49 84
	273 61	91 43
Lieutenant R. Anderson:		
For transportation of baggage	116 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	70 20
Do.....do	.....	56 80
For a commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements in the construction of the arsenal at Baton Rouge, in 1829, allowed by order of the Secretary of War, dated February 27, 1818	.....	8 07
	116 00	135 07
Surgeon Robert Archer:		
For transportation (in 1828) of baggage	10 80	.....
For extra allowance for attending laborers and others at Fortress Monroe and Fort Calhoun, allowed by Secretary of War	240 66	240 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	99 40
	251 46	339 40
Colonel Matthew Arbuckle:		
For transportation of baggage	112 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	50 00
Per diem travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	43 66
	112 00	93 66
Assistant Surgeon Lucius Abbott:		
For transportation of baggage	20 00	.....
Lieutenant J. I. Anderson:		
For per diem allowance for superintending extra duty men on military road, from November 17, 1827, to June 11, 1828, allowed by the Secretary of War	165 60	.....
For transportation of baggage in 1829	.....	46 50
Travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	19 37
For transportation of baggage	.....	38 80
For travelling and per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	24 90
For transportation of baggage	51 20	.....
For per diem allowance commanding party Old King's road	26 40	.....
	243 20	139 57

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Captain Robert L. Armstrong:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	$98 76	.....
Do.....do....in 1828	64 44	.....
Do.....do....in 1829	.....	$51 50
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	21 45
For transportation of baggage	.....	286 00
Do.....do	.....	115 40
Per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial	.....	76 28
Per diem allowance on court martial duty	.....	35 25
Do.....do	.....	33 75
Do.....do	.....	169 00
For transportation of baggage	60 00	358 02
Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements in quartermaster's department	.....	46 64
Per diem of $1 25, while on special duty at the seat of government, preparing the proceedings of courts-martial, &c., allowed by special decision on the voucher by the Secretary of War, in 1828	51 25	.....
	274 45	1,193 29
Lieutenant Thomas B. Adams:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	46 60
Do.....do	49 70	.....
	49 70	46 60
Lieutenant W. E. Aisquith:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	68 20
Do.....do	.....	68 20
	.....	136 40
Lieutenant G. W. Allen:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	31 00
Do.....do	.....	15 36
	.....	46 36
Colonel Walker K. Armistead:		
For transportation of baggage	54 38	.....
Do.....do	231 40	.....
Do.....do $47 28		
Travelling allowance on court-martial duty 13 00		
	60 28	.....
	366 16	.....
Lieutenant E. B. Alexander:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	103 40
C. A. Anderson, civil engineer:		
For compensation from April 1 to May 27, 1828, allowed by the Secretary of War	114 00	.....
For compensation from May 28 to June 27, 1828, allowed by the Secretary of War	102 50	.....
For compensation from 1st to 31st December, 1828, allowed by the Secretary of War	100 00	.....
	316 50	.....
Lieutenant George Andrews:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	84 60
Travelling allowance on court-martial	.....	41 25
	.....	125 85
Brigadier General Henry Atkinson:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	30 48
Lieutenant F. N. Barbarin:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	50 31	.....
Do.....do	7 10	.....
	57 41	.....
Captain Thomas J. Beall:		
For transportion of baggage	.....	20 16
Captain J. Bradley:		
For per diem allowance as judge advocate on court-martial, 1827	21 25	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	107 60
Do.....do	.....	12 48
	21 25	120 08

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant Harvey Brown:		
For transportation of baggage	$43 72	.....
Do.....do.....	15 12	$332 40
	58 84	332 40
John A. Brereton, assistant surgeon:		
For attendance on Indians at the seat of government from January 1, 1828, to July 31, 1829, allowed by decision of the Secretary of War, December 2, 1825	450 00	262 50
Lieutenant A. H. Bowman:		
For services as acting assistant commissary subsistence at Bienvenue, in 1827, allowed by Secretary of War	250 90	.....
For transportation of baggage	15 00	.....
For services as acting assistant commissary subsistence at Bienvenue, June, 1828	20 00	.....
For pay as acting assistant commissary subsistence at Fort Jackson, from July 1 to October 31, 1828	80 80	.....
For per diem allowance as disbursing officer at Bayou Dupre, in 1829	.....	184 00
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	43 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	12 00
Do.....do.....	75 00	144 00
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	34 50	.....
	475 40	383 00
Lieutenant T. B. Brown:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	183 80
Lieutenant A. Brockenbrough:		
For per diem allowance on topographical duty in 1827	192 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	50 00	.....
	242 00	.....
General Hugh Brady:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	128 00	.....
Do.....do.....	62 28	.....
Do.....do.....	38 64	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	41 76
Do.....do.....	.....	170 28
Do.....do.....	.....	320 04
	228 92	532 08
Captain P. M. Butler:		
For extra services superintending the erection of barracks at Cant. Gibson, from 8th May to 30th June, 1824, and from 15th June, 1825, to 16th January, 1826, allowed by Secretary of War	77 00	.....
For extra services while superintending a road from 1st June to 18th September, 1827	88 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	145 68
Do.....do.....	.....	79 32
	165 00	225 00
Lieutenant E. K. Barnum:		
For transportation of baggage	18 00	.....
Lieutenant Henry Bainbridge:		
For transportation of baggage	16 80	.....
Do.....do.....	16 10	.....
Do.....do....1827.....	36 40	.....
Do.....do.....	10 80	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	69 00
Do.....do.....	39 00	56 88
	119 10	125 88
Lieutenant I. A. I. Bradford:		
For transportation of baggage	12 10	.....
Lieutenant T. S. Brown:		
For transportation of baggage	41 90	.....
Lieutenant H. Bliss:		
For transportation (in 1828) of his baggage	19 30	.....
Lieutenant N. B. Buford:		
For transportation of baggage	21 30	.....
Do.....do.....	106 00	.....
Per diem allowance on topographical duty, from 30th July to 4th October, 1828	67 00	.....

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements in 1st quarter 1829, topographical duty	.....	$3 71
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	97 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	94 80
Do.....do	.....	171 60
	$194 30	367 11
Lieutenant A. D. Bache:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	27 50	.....
Do.....do	41 90	.....
	69 40	.....
Lieutenant N. B. Bennett:		
For transportation of baggage	13 90	.....
Do.....do	.....	13 90
Do.....do	.....	10 00
Do.....do	35 00	.....
	48 90	23 90
Major Thomas Biddle, paymaster:		
For transportation of baggage	173 28	.....
Do.....do	66 00	.....
Do.....do	96 00	.....
Do.....do	60 96	.....
Do.....do	2 40	60 96
	398 64	60 96
Lieutenant Gustavus Brown:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	26 50
Major Daniel Baker:		
For transportation of baggage	68 28	.....
Do.....do	.....	108 40
	68 28	108 40
Lieutenant W. Bateman:		
For transportation of baggage	122 40	.....
Do.....do	2 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	7 20
	124 40	7 20
Captain J. B. Brant:		
For transportation of baggage	79 20	.....
Do.....do	71 50	5 04
For commission of 2½ per cent. on moneys disbursed by him on account of the militia of Illinois and Michigan, allowed by decision of Secretary of War in December, 1828	649 76	.....
	800 46	5 04
Captain Thomas Barker:		
For transportation of baggage in 1828	94 20	.....
Do.....do	.....	33 00
Major John Bliss:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	47 88	.....
Do.....do.....1828	6 80	.....
Do.....do	41 04	.....
	95 72	.....
Captain Hartman Bache:		
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements in 1st quarter, 1828, on topographical surveys	6 32	.....
For transportation of baggage in 1828	32 88	.....
Do.....do	139 20	.....
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements in 3d and 4th quarters of 1828, on topographical surveys	35 32	.....
For transportation of baggage	150 36	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	126 00
Do.....do	.....	89 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	184 20

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
For 2½ per cent. commission on disbursements in 4th quarter, 1829, on topographical surveys	.....	$1 16
Do.....do	$16 49	18 25
For per diem allowance on surveys	114 00	.....
	494 57	418 61
Captain H. Berryman:		
For per diem while on command with a detachment of troops on military road in 1829	.....	26 40
Captain George Birch:		
For superintending the erection of barracks at Cantonment Jesup, from 20th May, 1822, to 1st February, 1823, allowed by the Secretary of War	83 33	.....
For transportation of baggage	36 00	.....
Do.....do	28 20	.....
Do.....do	.....	39 60
	147 53	39 60
Lieutenant Joshua Barney:		
For per diem allowance on topographical duty, in 4th quarter, 1827	133 50	.....
Do.....do	133 50	.....
Do.....do....in 1828	91 50	.....
Do.....do.....do	92 00	.....
Do.....do.....do	.....	90 00
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	91 00
Do.....do.....	.....	91 00
Do.....do	106 40	62 00
For transportation of baggage	3 20	.....
	560 10	334 00
Lieutenant R Bache:		
For transportation of baggage	101 70	.....
Do .....do	38 60	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	18 58	.....
Do.....as special judge advocate	18 75	.....
Do.....on court-martial duty	89 82	.....
For transportation of baggage	17 90	.....
Do.....do	77 90	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	31 87	.....
	395 12	.....
General George M. Brooke:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	106 80
Captain George Blaney:		
For per diem allowance as disbursing officer at Oak Island	184 00	.....
Do.....do	550 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	27 84
Do.....do	85 44	.....
	819 44	27 84
Colonel James Bankhead:		
For transportation of baggage, 1827	136 08	.....
do.....do	107 04	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial	27 20	.....
For transportation of baggage	61 20	.....
Do.....do	116 64	.....
Do.....do	72 24	.....
Do.....do	23 04	.....
Do.....do	.....	116 64
Do.....do	.....	189 60
Do.....do	11 52	.....
For a per diem allowance while travelling and while inspecting cannon and shot in 1828 and 1829, allowed by decision of the Secretary of War, dated 14th May, 1818	262 60	276 70
	817 56	582 94
Captain Willliam H. Beall:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	14 40	.....
Do.....do	12 50	.....

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
For transportation of baggage in 1827	$80 00	.....
Do.....do	15 00	.....
	121 90	.....
Lieutenant William P. Bainbridge:		
For transportation of baggage in 1828	6 80	.....
Do.....do	6 60	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial in 1827	.....	$42 50
	13 40	42 50
Major A. S. Brookes:		
For transportation of baggage	110 54	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	12 60	.....
For transportation of baggage	14 40	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	4 80	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	77 10
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	36 70
For transportation of baggage	.....	110 54
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	12 60
	142 34	236 94
Captain R. L. Baker:		
For transportation of baggage	46 08	.....
Do.....do	51 12	.....
Do.....do	52 68	.....
For a commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements made by him at the arsenal at Pittsburg, between the 24th April and 31st December, 1829, allowed under the order of the Secretary of War, dated 27th of February, 1818	.....	283 22
	149 88	283 22
Captain A. Buckley:		
For transportation of baggage	43 90	.....
Lieutenant William M. Boyce:		
For transportation of baggage	110 00	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	102 00
Do.....do	186 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	130 50
	296 00	232 50
Lieutenant John M. Berrien:		
For transportation of baggage	28 50	.....
Do.....do	22 70	.....
Per diem allowance on topographical duty	38 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	82 80
Do.....do	.....	82 80
Per diem allowance on topographical duty	54 00	51 00
For transportation of baggage	22 60	.....
	165 80	216 60
Lieutenant E. B. Birdsall:		
For transportation of baggage	104 90	.....
Do.....do...in 1827	105 90	.....
Do.....do	14 90	.....
Do.....do	19 80	.....
	245 50	.....
Lieutenant J. Bonnell:		
For transportation of baggage	111 30	.....
Do.....do	.....	61 60
Do.....do	19 50	74 70
	130 80	136 30
Major George Bender:		
For transportation of baggage	22 80	.....
Do.....do	12 37	.....
Do.....do	36 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	176 00
Per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	92 67
For transportation of baggage	.....	84 96

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
For allowance for fuel and quarters commuted to him as superintendent of the Delaware breakwater, from 7th April to 31st August, 1829	.....	$148 00
Do.....do., allowed by the Secretary of War	.....	136 50
	$71 17	638 13
Captain Daniel E. Burch:		
For transportation of baggage	39 36	.....
For commission of 2½ per cent. on the amount disbursed to Florida militia, called out in 1826, for the suppression of Indian aggressions, allowed by the Secretary of War	66 79	.....
For transportation of baggage in 1829	.....	69 60
Do.....do	160 80	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	80 64
Do.....do	.....	70 80
Do.....do	24 00	.....
	290 95	220 04
Captain Jacob Brown:		
For transportation of baggage	29 04	.....
Do.....do	30 48	.....
Do.....do	.....	2 16
Do.....do	.....	30 48
Do.....do	58 08	30 48
	117 60	62 12
Dr. J. W. Baylor, assistant surgeon:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	7 30	.....
For per diem and travelling allowance as witness before court-martial	49 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	50 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	47 40
Do.....do	51 00	131 90
	157 30	179 30
Lieutenant J. M. Baxley:		
For transportation of baggage	107 70	.....
Do.....do	30 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	14 00
	137 70	14 00
Captain E. Boardman:		
For transportation of baggage	17 28	.....
Do.....do	.....	149 00
Do.....do	52 20	.....
	69 48	149 00
Captain N. Baden:		
For transportation of baggage	24 40	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	26 41	.....
	50 81	.....
Major S. Babcock:		
For transportation of baggage	166 68	.....
Do.....do	98 80	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	3 33	.....
	266 81	.....
Lieutenant H. Brewerton:		
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements at Charleston, S. C., for 1st quarter 1829	.....	15 65
For transportation of baggage	126 40	.....
Do.....do	.....	97 20
Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements in 2d quarter, 1829	.....	34 44
For per diem allowance as disbursing officer at Charleston in 3d quarter, 1829	.....	184 00
Do.....do.....do.....do.....4th quarter, 1829	.....	184 00
For transportation of baggage	60 10	.....
	186 50	515 29

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant E Backus:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	$126 12
Do.....do	.....	270 12
	.....	396 24
Lieutenant Martin Burke:		
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	15 00
For transportation of baggage	$13 10	.....
Do.....do	.....	20 60
Per diem allowance on court-martial	.....	11 08
Do.....do	.....	31 75
For transportation of baggage	.....	76 60
	13 10	155 03
Lieutenant T. C. Brockway:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	68 40
Do.....do	63 00	.....
Do.....do	45 30	.....
Do.....do	.....	7 40
	108 30	75 80
Captain Francis S. Belton:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	68 20
Per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	40 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	78 48
Do.....do	52 68	81 84
	52 68	268 52
Captain William G. Belknap:		
For extra services superintending the erection of barracks at Cantonment Leavenworth, in 1828	132 80	14 40
For transportation of baggage	.....	44 88
Do.....do	.....	83 40
	132 80	142 68
Lieutenant E. B. Babbit:		
For per diem allowance as judge advocate	.....	25 00
Lieutenant William H. Baker:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	41 00
Do.....do	.....	80 00
For services as assistant commissary subsistence at Mobile Point, in 3d quarter, 1829, allowed by Secretary of War	107 10	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	25 50
	107 10	146 50
Lieutenant B. L. E. Bonneville:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	50 00
For travelling and per diem allowance on court-martial	.....	54 58
For transportation of baggage	.....	7 20
Do.....do	.....	50 00
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	20 83
	.....	182 61
Lieutenant Wm. H. C. Bartlett:		
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate to court-martial	.....	6 25
Do.....do	.....	6 25
For transportation of baggage	99 70	.....
Do.....do	.....	24 60
	99 70	37 10
Lieutenant F. J. Brookes:		
For transportation of baggage, in 1827	.....	59 60
Do.....do	.....	60 00
Do.....do	65 70	.....
Do.....do	.....	32 50
	65 70	152 10

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant L. J. Bibb:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	$28 50
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial	.....	39 50
For transportation of baggage	.....	21 30
	.....	89 60
Lieutenant A. G. Baldwin:		
For transportation of baggage	$34 20	.....
Assistant Surgeon Thomas Bryant:		
For transportation of baggage	33 00	.....
Lieutenant E. G. W. Butler:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	322 44
Lieutenant A. G. Blanchard:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	105 30
Lieutenant C. P. Buckingham:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	164 90
Per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	58 00
	.....	222 90
Lieutenant George W. Corprew:		
For transportation of baggage, in 1827	46 60	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial	19 37	.....
Do.....do	25 50	.....
For transportation of baggage	15 00	.....
Do.....do	23 20	.....
Do.....do	49 70	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	45 41	.....
Do.....do	.....	76 25
For transportation of baggage	.....	162 20
	224 78	238 45
Lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun:		
For transportation of baggage	158 90	.....
Do.....do	.....	136 40
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	252 50
Do.....do	.....	21 95
For transportation of baggage	20 00	.....
	178 90	410 85
Lieutenant S. Casey:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	211 30
Lieutenant Nathan Clarke:		
For transportation of baggage, in 1827	117 60	.....
Per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	40 33	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	93 96
	157 93	93 96
Lieutenant R. D. D. Collins:		
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	.....	7 50
Lieutenant Osborn Cross:		
For transportation of baggage, in 1827	44 10	.....
Do.....do	105 90	.....
Do.....do	78 50	.....
	228 50	.....
Major S. Churchill:		
For transportation of baggage	27 00	.....
Do.....do	87 48	.....
Do.....do	90 84	.....
	205 32	.....
Lieutenant J. Cadle:		
For transportation of baggage	4 40	.....
Do.....do	.....	79 20
Do.....do	57 60	.....
Do.....do	.....	98 40
	62 00	177 60

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant Colonel E. Cutler:		
For transportation of baggage	$108 00	.. ..
Colonel D. L. Clinch:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	$270 00
Per diem allowance on court-martial	.....	108 00
	.....	378 00
Lieutenant R. W. Colcake:		
For transportation of baggage	110 00	20 50
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	28 75
	110 00	49 25
Colonel George Croghan:		
For transportation of baggage	225 00	.....
Do .....do	29 40	.....
Do .....do	239 88	.....
Do .....do	82 20	.....
Do .....do	35 76	.....
Do .....do	.....	242 76
Do .....do	.....	128 64
Do .....do	.....	248 04
	612 24	619 44
Lieutenant M. M. Clarke:		
For transportation of baggage	54 70	.....
Do .....do	25 40	.....
Per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	11 83	.....
	91 93	.....
Lieutenant John Child:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	43 60
Lieutenant William Cook:		
For transportation of baggage	4 00	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty in 1828	43 50	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty in 1827 ..... $127 50	.....	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	168 40	59 00
For transportation of baggage	3 10	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	61 00
For transportation of baggage	26 80	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	181 80
	245 80	301 80
Lieutenant A. Canfield:		
For transportation of baggage	21 30	.....
Do .....do	.....	15 60
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	21 50
	21 30	36 10
Lieutenant Henry Clarke:		
For transportation of baggage	307 60	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	128 16	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	29 00
	435 76	29 00
Lieutenant G. H. Crossman:		
For transportation of baggage	12 00	.....
Do .....do	4 80	.....
Do .....do	.....	9 60
Do .....do	2 40	2 40
Do .....do	9 60	.....
	28 80	12 00
Lieutenant A. J. Center:		
For transportation of baggage	122 40	.....
For per diem allowance as recorder of court of inquiry	.....	1 25
Do .....do .....do	5 00	.....
	127 40	1 25

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant P. S. G. Cooke:		
For transportation of baggage	$55 70	.....
Lieutenant James Clarke:		
For transportation in 1829	.....	$132 00
Captain William H. Chase:		
For per diem allowance as agent of fortifications in the 1st quarter of 1828	182 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	221 76	.....
For per diem allowance in the 2d quarter of 1828	182 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	57 60
Do.....do	.....	49 20
Per diem allowance in the 1st quarter of 1829	.....	180 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	154 08
Per diem allowance in the 3d quarter of 1829	.....	184 00
Per diem allowance in the 4th quarter of 1829	.....	184 00
For transportation of baggage	43 20	.....
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements	251 03	.....
Per diem allowance in the 2d quarter of 1829 at Pensacola	.....	182 00
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	38 75
	879 99	1,029 63
Captain Isaac Clarke:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	95 62	.....
Do.....do....in 1828	24 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	28 80
Do.....do	94 32	28 80
	213 94	57 60
Lieutenant Samuel Cooper:		
Per diem allowance on court-martial	18 75	.....
For transportation of baggage	27 12	.....
Do.....do	9 00	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	17 50	.....
	72 37	.....
Lieutenant J. A. Chambers:		
For transportation of baggage	69 60	.....
Do.....do	2 60	.....
Per diem allowance as special judge advocate	.....	7 50
	72 20	7 50
Lieutenant N. N. Clarke:		
For transportation of baggage	12 60	.....
Do.....do	.....	151 50
Major N. S. Clarke:		
For transportation of baggage	28 80	.....
Do.....do	39 12	.....
Per diem allowance on topographical duty	152 00	72 00
For transportation of baggage	28 20	.....
	248 12	72 00
Lieutenant John Clitz:		
For transportation of baggage	120 80	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	25 24	.....
For transportation of baggage	56 88	.....
Per diem allowance as a witness on court-martial duty	18 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	118 00	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	39 32	.....
	378 24	.....
Major Trueman Cross:		
For transportation of baggage	8 88	.....
Lieutenant Thomas Cutts:		
For transportation of baggage	24 60	.....
Do.....do	.....	84 50
Do.....do	.....	34 40
	24 60	118 90

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant Joseph Clay:		
Per diem allowance while engaged with troops in repairing old King's road in the 3d quarter of 1828	$16 80	.....
For transportation of baggage	20 00	.....
Per diem allowance as above, in 1827 and 1828, allowed by Secretary of War	.....	$136 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	20 00
	36 80	156 00
Dr. R. M. Coleman:		
For transportation of baggage	62 50	.....
Do.....do	105 50	.....
	168 00	.....
Captain John B. Clarke:		
For transportation of baggage	60 96	.....
Do.....do	.....	127 08
Captain Waddy V. Cobbs:		
For transportation of baggage	244 80	.....
Per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	105 75	.....
	350 55	.....
Major J. B. Crane:		
For transportation of baggage	61 68	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	14 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	10 53
For transportation of baggage	.....	25 60
Do.....do	.....	41 60
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	16 36
	75 68	94 59
Lieutenant L. F. Carter:		
For transportation of baggage	20 00	.....
Dr. S. G. J. De Camp:		
For transportation of baggage	27 70	.....
Do.....do	140 60	.....
	168 30	.....
Lieutenant George E. Chase:		
For transportation of baggage	49 70	.....
Per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	97 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	51 90
Do.....do	116 25	184 90
	165 95	333 80
Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Cummings:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	21 60
Do.....do	52 44	.....
Do.....do	.....	69 74
	52 44	91 34
Lieutenant C. O. Collins:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	49 70
Do.....do	.....	44 10
Do.....do	.....	113 90
	.....	207 10
Lieutenant S. K. Cobb:		
For transportation of baggage	107 10	.....
Do.....do	.....	72 00
Do.....do	.....	66 70
	107 10	138 70
Lieutenant R. E. Clary:		
For transportation of baggage	107 10	.....
Do.....do	.....	110 20

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant R. E. Craig:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	$35 50
Lieutenant A. B. Caton:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	119 30
Captain Thomas Childs:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	60 48
Lieutenant E. H. Courtenay:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	27 36
Do.....do	$42 32	.....
John Chaffee, M. S. K.:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	14 40
Lieutenant John W. Cotton:		
For extra pay while commanding fatigue party at Jefferson Barracks	.....	19 20
Lieutenant John Cleasey:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	104 00
Lieutenant J. H. Cooke:		
For transportation of baggage	33 80	.....
Do.....do	.....	7 20
Assistant Surgeon J. Day:		
For transportation of baggage in 1828	28 90	.....
Do.....do	17 70	.....
	46 60	.....
Lieutenant Jacob A. Dumeste:		
For per diem allowance on topographical duty in 1827, $190.		
Do.....do	116 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	60 10	.....
Do.....do	.....	170 70
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	60 00
	176 10	230 70
Lieutenant John N. Dillahunty:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827 and 1828	58 70	.....
Do.....do.....1825	5 20	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	19 00	.....
Do.....do.....1827, $195	72 00	.....
Do.....do	92 00	90 00
Do.....do	.....	91 00
Do.....do	.....	91 00
Do.....do	92 00	62 00
	328 90	334 00
Captain Richard Delafield:		
For transportation of baggage	40 70	.....
Do.....do	52 50	.....
For this sum allowed him by the Secretary of War for double rations while superintending the military convicts at Fort Jackson, from 8th May, 1824, to 5th February, 1828	633 60	.....
For transportation of baggage	135 96	.....
For per diem allowance from 1st January to 31st December, 1828	730 00	.....
Do.....from 1st April to 30th June, 1829	.....	182 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	81 00
For commission of 2½ per cent. for disbursements on topographical duty	.....	8 23
For per diem allowance from 1st July to 30th September, 1829	.....	182 00
For transportation of baggage	179 04	126 00
Do.....do	197 16	.....
	1,975 96	579 23
Assistant Surgeon B. Delavan:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	7 00	.....
Major R. E. DeRussey:		
For per diem allowance at Fort Hamilton in 1st quarter, 1828	182 00	.....
Do.....do.....2d quarter, 1828	182 00	.....

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
For per diem allowance at Fort Hamilton in 4th quarter, 1829	.....	$182 00
Do.....do.....1st quarter, 1829	.....	180 00
Do.....do.....3d quarter, 1829	.....	184 00
Do.....do	$366 00	184 00
	730 00	730 00
Lieutanant Charles Dimmock:		
For transportation of baggage	25 00	.....
Do.....do	25 00	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	14 16	.....
For transportation of baggage	14 40	.....
For services as assistant at the artillery school of practice at Fortress Monroe in 1829, allowed under the general order of the Secretary of War of 16th October, 1826	.....	108 19
	78 56	108 19
Captain George Dearborn:		
For transportation of baggage	70 00	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	41 67	.....
For transportation of baggage	18 72	.....
Do.....do	47 72	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial	12 58	.....
For transportation of baggage	42 96	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	66 40	.....
For transportation of baggage	78 12	.....
Do.....do	.....	14 88
	378 17	14 88
Lieutenant H Davy:		
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	33 75	.....
For transportation of baggage	84 60	.....
Do.....do	45 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	15 00	.....
Do.....on topographical duty	60 00	47 00
For transportation of baggage	45 90	12 00
Do.....do	.....	33 90
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	96 00
Do.....as special judge advocate	5 00	25 20
For transportation of baggage	.....	45 00
	289 25	259 10
Major William Davenport:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827 $137 90		
Do.....do...in 1828 231 96		
	369 86	.....
Do.....do	.....	90 00
Lieutenant W. C. De Hart:		
For transportation of baggage	61 80	.....
Do.....do..1827	21 00	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	16 25	.....
Do.....do	.....	100 91
For transportation of baggage	.....	68 20
	99 05	169 11
Lieutenant James L. Dawson:		
For transportation of baggage in 1826 $208 18		
Do.....do.....1827 191 80		
	399 98	.....
Do.....do.....1828	61 20	.....
Do.....do	.....	230 40
	461 18	230 40
Captain N. G. Dana:		
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements at Fort Moultrie, 3d quarter, 1828	$4 40	.....
For extra services as commanding officer of the convict guard at Fortress Monroe, at 60 cents per day, allowed by the Secretary of War	47 40	.....
	51 80	.....

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what purpose.		Amount received.	
		1828.	1829.
Paymaster L. G. De Russey:			
For transportation of baggage in 1827	$212 80		
Do.....do.....1828	364 80		
		$577 60	.....
Do.....do.....		233 80	.....
		811 40	.....
Lieutenant G. S. Drane:			
For transportation of baggage		.....	$6 00
Per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty		.....	38 75
		.....	44 75
Lieutenant George Dutton:			
For transportation of baggage in 1828.....		.....	58 80
Do.....do.....		.....	25 10
		.....	83 90
Lieutenant F. L. Dancey:			
For transportation of baggage		29 30	.....
Do.....do		.....	28 80
For per diem allowance on topographical duty.....		.....	179 00
For transportation of baggage		.....	22 80
For per diem allowance on topographical duty.....		.....	12 00
Do.....do		.....	12 00
For transportation of baggage		.....	211 40
		.....	466 00
Lieutenant Thomas Drayton:			
For transportation of baggage		107 10	.....
Do.....do		.....	6 00
		107 10	6 00
Lieutenant J. F. Davis:			
For transportation of baggage.....		107 10	.....
Lieutenant J. Dimmick:			
For transportation of baggage		.....	16 80
Do.....do		.....	27 36
Do.....do.....		.....	46 40
		.....	90 56
Captain James Dean:			
For transportation of baggage.....		.....	72 60
Professor C. Davies:			
For transportation of baggage		.....	13 44
Professor D. B. Douglass:			
For transportation of baggage		14 16	.....
Lieutenant Anthony Drane:			
For transportation of baggage.....		.....	169 68
Lieutenant S. B. Dusenbury:			
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty		.....	5 00
Do.....do		.....	6 25
		.....	11 25
Lieutenant Thomas J. Davies:			
For transportation of baggage		.....	39 10
Do.....do.....		.....	24 60
		.....	63 70
Lieutenant J. P. Engle:			
For transportation of baggage		99 40	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty.....		48 91	.....
For transportation of baggage.....		.....	47 00
For travelling allowance on court-martial.....		.....	9 58
For transportation of baggage.....		.....	112 00
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial.....		.....	55 41

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
For transportation of baggage	.....	$52 32
Do.....do.	$71 60	64 90
	219 91	351 21
Lieutenant A. B. Eaton:		
For transportation of baggage	102 60	.....
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	.....	6 25
Lieutenant M. C. Ewing:		
For transportation of baggage	3 80	.....
Do.....do.	43 90	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	90 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	35 10	.....
Do.....do.....1828	.....	31 80
	172 80	31 80
Dr. Joseph Eaton:		
For transportation of baggage	32 80	.....
Do.....do.	57 80	.....
	90 60	.....
Captain J. Erving:		
For transportation of baggage	23 50	.....
Per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	23 54	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	6 00
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	7 50
For transportation of baggage	.....	57 60
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	10 25	39 00
For transportation of baggage	24 60	95 80
Do.....do.	.....	119 53
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	21 25
	81 89	346 68
Dr. A. W. Elwees:		
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	15 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	22 20
	15 00	22 50
Dr. J. Everett:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	24 96
Lieutenant C. M. Eakin:		
For transportation of baggage	35 50	.....
Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Eustis:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	89 80
Per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	34 91
For transportation of baggage	.....	112 66
	.....	237 37
Lieutenant W. J. Eaton:		
For per diem while employed with a party in erecting Jefferson barracks, from June 11 to June 18, 1828	17 60	.....
Do.....do., from October 26 to November 16, 1829	.....	16 80
	17 60	16 80
Lieutenant S. Eastman:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	39 10
Heman S. Fay, M. S. K.:		
Commission of two and a half per cent. on disbursements in quartermaster's division, 1st quarter of 1828	17 43	.....
Do.....do., 2d quarter of 1828	22 26	.....
Compensation for.....do, 2d quarter of 1829	.....	30 00
Do.....do., 4th quarter of 1828	30 00	.....
Do.....do., 1st quarter of 1829	.....	30 00
Do.....do., 4th quarter of 1829	.....	30 00
Do.....do., 3d quarter of 1828 and 3d quarter of 1829	30 00	30 00
	99 69	120 00

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant U. S. Fraser:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	$162 20
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	110 00
	.....	272 20
Lieutenant John Farley:		
For per diem allowance on topographical duty in 1827	$160 50	.....
For transportation of baggage	67 40	.....
Do.....do	.....	13 70
Do.....do	.....	87 20
	227 90	100 90
Lieutenant J. M. Fessenden:		
For transportation of baggage	12 00	.....
Do.....do	22 60	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty, ($133 50)	27 00	.....
	61 60	.....
Dr. C. A. Finley:		
For transportation of baggage	122 40	.....
Do.....do	10 00	.....
For travelling allowance on court-martial duty	3 33	.....
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	.....	5 00
	135 73	5 00
Major A. C. W. Fanning:		
For transportation of baggage, 1827	15 70	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	44 04	.....
For transportation of baggage	32 60	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	33 58	.....
Do.....do	10 50	.....
For transportation of baggage	24 37	.....
For extra compensation for disbursing money in constructing the arsenal at Augusta, Georgia, in 1828 and 1829, allowed under the decision of the Secretary of War, February 27, 1818	547 50	15 00
	717 69	15 00
Dr. Lyman Foot:		
For transportation of baggage	98 00	.....
Major William S. Foster:		
For transportation of baggage	126 00	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial	38 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	28 80	.....
Do.....do	.....	84 60
For travelling and per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	46 20
Do.....do	.....	45 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	24 00
Do.....do	.....	28 80
Do.....do	.....	84 60
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	28 20
	182 80	341 40
Colonel J. R. Fenwick:		
For transportation of baggage	116 18	.....
Do.....do	65 88	.....
Do.....do	.....	81 96
	182 04	81 96
Lieutenant J. G. Furman:		
For extra services from 7th to 28th July, 1828, while superintending the erection of Jefferson barracks, at 80 cents	17 60	.....
For transportation of baggage	111 40	.....
	129 00	.....
Lieutenant G. Fetterman:		
For transportation of baggage	79 70	.....
Do.....do	.....	20 00
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	23 33
For transportation of baggage	.....	10 00
Do.....do	35 00	10 00
	114 70	63 33

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Captain H. W. Fitzhugh:		
For transportation of baggage	$57 60	$57 60
Do.....do	.....	15 36
Do.....do	.....	38 40
	57 60	111 36
Lieutenant E. French:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	49 70
Do.....do	.....	29 60
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	61 00
Do.....do	.....	51 90
For transportation of baggage	.....	39 50
	.....	231 70
Lieutenant Amos Foster:		
For transportation of baggage	107 10	.....
Do.....do	.....	87 00
Do.....do	.....	46 00
	107 10	133 00
Lieutenant Wm. Flanagan:		
For transportation of baggage	111 40	.....
Lieutenant A. C. Fowler:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	54 90
Lieutenant J. Freeman:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	105 30
Lieutenant F. L. Griffith:		
For per diem allowance from 1st March to 30th September, 1826, while superintending the road from Memphis to Little Rock, allowed by J. B.	321 00	.....
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	.....	18 75
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	2 50
For transportation of baggage	.....	28 40
Do.....do	35 65	.....
For services as special judge advocate	30 00	.....
	386 65	49 65
Lieutenant C. Graham:		
For per diem allowance on topographical duty in 1827	192 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	45 40	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty in 1828	94 00	.....
Do.....do.....do	.....	44 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	138 40
	331 40	182 40
Lieutenant Levin Gale:		
For transportation of baggage	7 80	.....
Do.....do	.....	40 00
Do.....do	.....	4 90
	7 80	44 90
Lieutenant J. K. Greenough:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	65 00
General E. P. Gaines:		
For transportation of baggage	61 92	.....
Do.....do	.....	152 52
Lieutenant Walter Gwynn:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	7 61	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty in 1827, $48	105 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	16 10	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	166 60	.....
Do.....do.....do	.....	151 00
Do.....do.....do	.....	59 00
Do.....do.....do	.....	122 00
For transportation of baggage	4 00	.....
	299 31	332 00
Lieutenant James Grier:		
For transportation of baggage in 1828	82 90	.....

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Captain James H. Gale:		
For transportation of baggage	$101 40	.....
Do.....do	28 08	.....
Do.....do	.....	$65 64
	129 48	65 64
Lieutenant Wm. M. Graham:		
For transportation of baggage	50 50	.....
Do.....do	82 40	.....
	132 90	.....
Lieutenant George W. Gardner:		
For transportation of baggage	71 10	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	42 50	.....
For transportation of baggage	35 70	108 60
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	14 87	84 00
	164 17	192 60
Lieutenant P. H. Galt:		
For transportation of baggage	178 80	.....
Do.....do	356 28	.....
Do.....do	213 00	260 40
	748 08	260 40
Lieutenant J. B. Grayson:		
For transportation of baggage	21 30	.....
Do.....do	106 00	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	76 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	82 80
Do.....do	.....	136 30
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	182 00
	203 30	401 10
Lieutenant H. H. Gird:		
For transportation of baggage	160 50	.....
Do.....do	.....	10 50
For compensation as assistant commissary of subsistence at Fort Jackson in 3d quarter, 1829, allowed on the decision of the Secretary of War	.....	26 78
	160 50	37 28
Lieutenant Charles S. Green:		
For transportation of baggage	28 30	.....
Lieutenant G. S. Green:		
For transportation of baggage	47 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	26 20
	47 00	26 20
Major J. Green:		
For transportation of baggage	41 36	.....
Do.....do	29 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	52 16	.....
Do.....do	.....	14 20
For transportation of baggage	.....	39 60
	122 52	53 80
General Charles Gratiot:		
For transportation of baggage	11 52	.....
Do.....do	154 32	.....
Do.....do	102 24	.....
Do.....do	51 12	.....
Do.....do	.....	84 36
Do.....do	.....	68 16
Do.....do	.....	51 12
For per diem allowance as disbursing officer at Fortress Monroe from October 1, 1826, to September 30, 1829	.....	2,190 00
For transportation of baggage	93 36	68 16
	412 56	2,461 80

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant H. Garner:		
For transportation of baggage	$60 40	.....
Do.....do	58 80	.....
Do.....do	.....	$10 00
Do.....do	.....	20 00
Do.....do	.....	33 03
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	30 33
	119 20	93 36
Lieutenant Thomas P. Gwynne:		
For transportation of baggage	59 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	34 58	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	193 20
	93 58	193 20
Lieutenant J. R. B. Gardiner:		
For transportation of baggage	4 40	.....
For per diem allowance while employed with troops on military road in 1829	.....	88 80
	4 40	88 80
Lieutenant Joseph S. Gallagher:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	29 28
Do.....do	29 76	.....
Do.....do	.....	2 88
Do.....do	.....	29 28
Do.....do	20 80	65 76
	50 56	127 20
D. S. Gilliard, military storekeeper:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	19 60
Lieutenant H. W. Griswold:		
For transportation of baggage	25 00	.....
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	.....	46 25
For transportation of baggage	.....	20 60
Do.....do	57 60	.....
	82 60	66 85
Lieutenant Lemuel Gates:		
For transportation of baggage	33 70	.....
Lieutenant J. D. Graham:		
For commission of 2½ per cent. for disbursements on topographical duty	.....	35 23
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	40 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	133 92
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements on topographical duty	.....	2 76
For transportation of baggage	.....	27 36
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements on surveys	.....	2 55
For transportation of baggage	.....	35 52
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	35 00
		312 34
Captain John L. Gardner:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	27 36
Do.....do	.....	27 36
Do.....do	.....	47 76
		102 48
Major William Gates:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	40 92
Do.....do	.....	40 92
		81 84
Major J. M. Glassell:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	159 84
Do.....do	.....	10 68
		170 52
David Gwynne, paymaster:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827 $56 00		
Do.....do.....1828 127 20		
	183 20	.....

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.		Amount received.	
		1828.	1829.
For transportation of baggage in 1827	$42 72		
Do do 1828	42 72		
		$85 44	.....
For transportation of baggage		.....	$246 48
Do do		.....	201 60
		268 64	448 08
Lieutenant R. E. Hazard:			
For transportation of baggage		8 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty in 1827, $123		42 00	.....
Do do do		145 00	.....
		195 00	.....
Captain R. Holmes:			
For transportation of baggage		16 80	.....
Do do		.....	12 00
For per diem allowance as judge advocate in 1828		.....	20 00
		16 80	32 00
Lieutenant D. Hunter:			
For transportation of baggage		.....	10 00
For travelling allowance on court-martial duty		.....	4 16
			14 16
Lieutenant N. S. Harris:			
For transportation of baggage		33 00	.....
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate		.....	6 25
Do do		.....	1 25
		33 00	7 50
Lieutenant A. S. Hooe:			
For transportation of baggage		.....	19 00
Lieutenant S. P. Heintzelman:			
For transportation of baggage		40 00	.....
For travelling allowance on court-martial duty		34 17	.....
		74 17	.....
Colonel James House:			
For transportation of baggage in 1827		183 04	.....
Do do		145 20	.....
Do do		.....	162 00
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty		.....	72 06
For transportation of baggage		.....	23 76
Do do		.....	46 08
Do do		.....	56 16
Do do		.....	56 64
		328 24	416 70
Captain J. Howard:			
For transportation of baggage		8 40	.....
Do do		10 08	.....
		18 48	.....
Lieutenant E. Harding:			
For transportation of baggage		22 60	.....
Lieutenant A. R. Hetsel:			
For transportation of baggage		36 70	.....
Do do		24 70	.....
Do do		.....	53 60
Do do		.....	30 00
Do do		53 90	60 10
		115 30	143 70
Lieutenant G. C. Hutter:			
For transportation of baggage		110 50	.....
Do do		.....	68 40
		110 50	68 40

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant E. A. Hitchcock:		
For transportation of baggage	$25 20	.....
Do.....do	31 68	.....
Do.....do	.....	$177 36
Do.....do	.....	6 72
	56 88	184 08
Dr. B F. Harney:		
For transportation of baggage	147 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	24 00
Per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	43 00
	147 00	67 00
Lieutenant J. W. Harris:		
For transportation of baggage	12 96	.....
Do.....do....in 1827	.....	1 60
Do.....do	.....	14 40
Do.....do	.....	15 00
Do.....do	.....	14 40
Do.....do	.....	73 23
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	2 50
	12 96	121 13
Lieutenant Thomas J. Harrison:		
For transportation of baggage	34 00	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	52 91	.....
	86 91	.....
Lieutenant William L. Harris:		
For transportation of baggage	104 50	.....
Do.....do	54 70	.....
Do.....do	116 10	.....
Do.....do	.....	8 90
Do.....do	.....	144 20
Do.....do	.....	38 20
Do.....do	20 00	19 00
Do .....do	90 00	8 90
	385 30	219 20
Lieutenant E. S. Hawkins:		
For transportation of baggage	51 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	21 25	.....
Do.....do	.....	15 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	72 25
	72 25	87 25
Captain W. S. Harney:		
For transportation of baggage	59 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	34 58	.....
	93 58	.....
Lieutenant H. F. Hopkins:		
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	31 00	.....
Lieutenant John Hills:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	35 80
Do.....do	.....	35 80
Do.....do	35 40	47 60
For a per diem while disbursing money in the erection of the arsenal at Augusta, Maine, in 1828 and 1829, allowed under the order of the Secretary of War dated February 27, 1818	366 00	365 00
	401 40	484 20
Major J. F. Hieleman:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	68 20
Per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial	.....	39 66
		107 86
Lieutenant J. Howe:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	132 00

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant J. D. Hopson:		
For transportation of baggage	$27 50	.....
Lieutenant John Houston:		
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	$14 00
Lieutenant W. Hood:		
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	24 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	30 00
Do.....do	111 40	84 60
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	25 50
	111 40	164 10
Lieutenant Wm. H. Harford:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	22 80
Do.....do	.....	5 60
Do.....do	.....	28 50
		56 90
Captain Thomas F. Huntt:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	176 00
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	115 83
		291 83
Lieutenant Wm. Hopkins:		
For transportation of baggage	96 80	.....
Lieutenant J. R. Holmes:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	31 20
Lieutenant Wm. Hoffman:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	45 30
Do.....do	.....	62 70
		108 00
Lieutenant A. S. Johnston:		
For transportation of baggage	88 00	.....
Do.....do	36 60	.....
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	35 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	36 60	.....
Do.....do	36 60	.....
Per diem allowance as special judge advocate	98 75	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	81 30
	331 55	81 30
Lieutenant T Johnston:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	12 72	.....
Do.....do	64 32	.....
Do.....do	51 40	.....
For travelling allowance on court-martial duty	20 85	.....
Do.....do	20 83	.....
For transportation of baggage	50 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	46 25
For transportation of baggage	6 76	.....
	226 88	46 25
Lieutenant L. T. Jamieson:		
For transportation of baggage	59 16	.....
Do.....do	57 60	.....
	116 76	.....
Lieutenant Seth Johnson:		
For transportation of baggage	35 40	.....
Do.....do	.....	19 92
Do.....do	19 20	.....
Do.....do	19 20	.....
Do.....do	.....	29 52
Do.....do	.....	19 92
	73 80	69 36

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant T. R. Ingalls:		
For transportation of baggage	$162 50	.....
Do.....do	.....	$4 00
Per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial	.....	4 16
	162 50	8 16
Dr. J. S. Jackson:		
For transportation of baggage	120 10	.....
Lieutenant J. F. Izard:		
For transportation of baggage	111 40	.....
Do.....do	26 90	.....
	138 30	.....
Lieutenant F. L. Jones:		
For transportation of baggage	44 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	154 70
Do.....do	.....	76 70
Per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial	.....	46 25
For transportation of baggage	.....	76 00
	44 00	353 65
Captain Hezekiah Johnson, military storekeeper:		
For extra allowance for service in the Quartermaster's department, from 1st October 1821, to 31st March, 1826, allowed by Secretary of War	.....	540 00
Lieutenant J. R. Irvin:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	44 20
Do.....do	.....	110 00
Do.....do	6 50	33 10
For per diem allowance on topographical surveys	.....	96 00
	65 50	283 30
Major Stephen W. Kearney:		
Per diem allowance while superintending the erection of Jefferson barracks, in periods between the 8th July, 1826, and 10th October, 1827, allowed by the Secretary of War	213 60	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	48 12
Major E. Kirby, paymaster:		
For transportation of baggage	662 16	1,007 52
Colonel James Kearney:		
For per diem allowance while engaged in the field on topographical surveys	.....	110 00
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements for topographical surveys	14 63	63 79
For transportation of baggage	.....	295 32
	14 63	469 11
Lieutenant James W. Kinsbury:		
For transportation of baggage	493 10	162 80
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	5 00	50 40
	498 10	213 20
Lieutenant R. M. Kirby:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	166 68	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial	16 66	16 50
For transportation of baggage	.....	27 60
	183 34	44 10
Dr. B. King, assistant surgeon:		
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	98 50	.....
Lieutenant J. B. Kinsbury:		
For transportation of baggage	214 70	144 20
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	30 00	.....
	244 70	144 20
Dr. R. E. Kerr, assistant surgeon:		
For transportation of baggage	22 70	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	47 50

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Captain Wm. H. Kerr:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	$33 12	.....
Lieutenant B. W. Kinsman:		
For transportation of baggage	107 10	$66 70
Lieutenant Z. J. D. Kinsley:		
For transportation of baggage	11 40	77 80
Lieutenant A. Kinnard:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	71 40
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	7	69 75
	7	141 15
Captain Thomas C. Legate:		
For transportation of baggage	99 40	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	45 16	.....
For transportation of baggage	87 68	182 40
For an extra allowance of $1 50 per diem, from 19th May to 30th June, 1829, and four additional rations, while superintending lead mines	.....	98 98
For an extra allowance of $1 50 per diem, from 1st July to 31st December, 1829, allowed by decision of the Secretary of War, 25th March, 1826	.....	423 20
	232 24	704 58
Major Mann P. Lomax:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	77 84	.....
For transportation of baggage	47 60	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	26 86	.....
Do.....do.....do	.....	16 06
For transportation of baggage	.....	30 20
Do.....do	.....	128 53
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	6 00
	152 30	180 79
Colonel William Lindsay:		
For transportation of baggage	87 50	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	29 16	.....
For transportation of baggage	195 70	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	79 23	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	61 92
Do.....do	34 80	.....
Do.....do	.....	12 50
Do.....do	.....	104 64
Do.....do	.....	69 80
Do.....do	90 20	191 06
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	1 00
	516 59	440 92
Lieutenant G. W. Long:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	26 70	.....
Do.....do	18 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	62 16
Do.....do	28 56	.....
Do.....do	.....	74 04
	73 26	136 20
Lieutenant J. Lynde:		
For transportation of baggage	31 50	.....
For per diem allowance while superintending the erection of Jefferson barracks	83 20	.....
	114 70	.....
Lieutenant J. H. Lamotte:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	40 00
Lieutenant A. Lewis:		
For transportation of baggage	80 52	.....
Do.....do	.....	93 60
	80 52	93 60

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant Francis Lee:		
For transportation of baggage	$24 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	$156 36
Do.....do	18 00	.....
	42 00	156 36
Colonel Stephen H. Long:		
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	291 00	.....
Do.....do.....do	123 00	.....
Do.....do.....do	61 00	.....
Do.....do.....do	.....	151 00
Do.....do.....do	.....	153 00
	475 00	304 00
Lieutenant Thomas J. Leslie:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	83 60	.....
Do.....do	.....	94 08
Do.....do	.....	54 72
	82 60	148 80
Lieutenant H. H. Loring:		
For transportation of baggage	7 20	.....
Do.....do	7 80	.....
Do.....do	15 60	.....
Do.....do	.....	84 60
For per diem allowance while travelling on court-martial duty	.....	41 25
For transportation of baggage	36 40	55 70
For extra pay while commanding a fatigue party at Jefferson barracks	.....	16 00
	67 00	197 55
Captain Allen Lowd:		
For transportation of baggage	30 50	.....
Do.....do	35 50	.....
	66 00	.....
Colonel William Linnard:		
For transportation of baggage	37 68	.....
Do.....do	9 36	.....
Do.....do	.....	23 76
	47 04	23 76
Captain Gustavus Loomis:		
For transportation of baggage	155 76	.....
Do.....do	12 96	61 44
	168 72	61 44
Colonel William Lawrence:		
For transportation of baggage	75 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	25 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	106 67	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	23 00	.....
	229 67	.....
B. F. Larned, paymaster:		
For transportation of baggage	304 50	.....
Do.....do	300 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	9 12
Do.....do	.....	20 16
Do.....do	.....	338 88
	604 50	368 16
Lieutenant R. Lowndes:		
For transportation of baggage	324 24	.....
Captain E. Lyon:		
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	8 75	.....
For transportation of baggage	55 08	.....
Do.....do	.....	250 02
Do.....do	.....	68 85
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	6 25
	63 83	325 12

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Captain William Lear:		
For transportation of baggage	$115 50	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	47 50	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	$84 60
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	57 75
For transportation of baggage	.....	24 00
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	56 25
For transportation of baggage	37 14	84 60
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	35 25
	200 14	342 45
Lieutenant R. B. Lee:		
For transportation of baggage	13 44	.....
Do.....do	15 36	.....
Do.....do	.....	5 76
Do.....do	.....	7 68
Do.....do	.....	5 76
Do.....do	39 44	.....
	68 24	19 20
Colonel H. Leavenworth:		
For transportation of baggage	34 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	11 33	.....
Do.....do.....do	32 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	148 20
Do.....do	.....	41 28
	77 33	189 48
Lieutenanant E. M. Lacy:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	40 00
Do.....do	.....	15 20
Do.....do	14 40	19 00
	14 40	74 20
Lieutenant J. L. Locke:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	49 70
Do.....do	.....	49 70
	.....	99 40
Lieutenant William Lacy:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	50 40
Per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial	.....	20 62
For transportation of baggage	.....	29 00
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	12 08
	.....	112 10
Dr. Thomas Lining:		
For extra services for attendance on persons employed at Fort Jackson, allowed by Secretary of War	43 44	.....
Dr. Thomas Lawson:		
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	23 75	.....
Lieutenant J. P. Lupton:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	105 30
Lieutenant R. E. Lee:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	105 40
Lieutenant Thomas W. Lendrum:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	64 30
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	31 89
	.....	96 19
Major A. A. Massias, paymaster:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	55 72	.....
Do.....do	47 64	.....
Do.....do	47 76	.....
Do.....do	48 84	.....
Do.....do	.....	47 64
Do.....do	.....	47 64
Do.....do	.....	112 32

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
For transportation of baggage in 1827	.....	$38 88
Do.....do	.....	47 64
	$199 96	294 12
Lieutenant George W. Mountz:		
For transportation of baggage	66 60	.....
Do.....do	.....	12 00
	66 60	12 00
Lieutenant W. W. Morris:		
For transportation of baggage	78 22	.....
Do.....do	22 80	.....
	100 80	.....
Lieutenant Colonel W. Morgan:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	106 50	.....
Do.....do	133 32	.....
Do.....do	122 28	.....
Do.....do	45 12	.....
Do.....do	110 40	.....
Do.....do	54 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	42 72
Do.....do	.....	45 60
Do.....do	.....	235 44
	571 62	323 76
Lieutenant Jasper Macomb:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	68 10	.....
Do.....do	22 60	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	142 50	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	136 40
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	117 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	109 30	.....
Do.....do	.....	13 90
	459 50	150 30
Lieutenant A. D. Mackay:		
For transportation of baggage	35 20	.....
Do.....do	14 10	.....
Do.....do	13 90	.....
Do.....do	.....	52 40
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	61 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	13 90
Do.....do	.....	51 90
	63 20	179 20
Captain Theodore W. Maurice:		
For per diem allowance at Presque Isle in 1828	730 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	239 52	.....
Do.....do	.....	253 68
For per diem allowance at Presque Isle in 1829	.....	730 00
	969 52	983 68
Lieutenant L. N. Morris:		
For transportation of baggage	24 00	.....
Colonel J. B. Many:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	95 70
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	49 90
For transportation of baggage	.....	76 00
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	64 00
Do.....do.....do	.....	94 50
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	31 50
	.....	411 60
Dr. Edward Macomb:		
For transportation of baggage	50 50	.....
Do.....do	105 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	45 50	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	186 20

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
For transportation of baggage	.....	$22 80
For a per diem while on extra duty at Key West, allowed by the Secretary of War, in 1828	$13 10	41 00
	214 10	250 00
Dr. James Mann:		
For transportation of baggage	55 30	.....
Do.....do	43 60	.....
	98 90	.....
Lieutenant C. L. Minor:		
For transportation of baggage	40 10	.....
Dr. R. McMillan:		
For transportation of baggage	32 60	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	15 00
	32 60	15 00
Lieutenant C. Mellon:		
For transportation of baggage	110 50	.....
Do.....do	.....	8 00
Do .....do	.....	16 40
Do.....do	.....	6 80
	110 50	31 21
Lieutenant A. H. Morton:		
For transportation of baggage	174 12	.....
Do.... .....do	.....	39 12
Do.....do	97 20	.....
Do.....do	.....	87 48
	271 32	126 60
Lieutenant William Martin:		
For transportation of baggage	120 00	.....
Do.....do	39 50	.....
Do.....do	.....	53 50
	159 50	53 50
Lieutenant A. Mordecai:		
For transportation of baggage	21 30	.....
Do.....do	24 40	.....
Do.....do	.....	58 30
	45 70	58 30
Lieutenant T. Morris:		
For transportation of baggage	89 50	.....
Do.....do	95 30	.....
Do.....do	31 60	.....
	216 40	.....
Lieutenant N. C. Macrae:		
For transportation of baggage	105 90	.....
Lieutenant J. McKenzie:		
For transportation of baggage	105 90	.....
Do.....do	.....	34 10
For per diem on court-martial duty	.....	14 22
Do.....do	.....	16 41
For transportation of baggage	.....	115 60
	105 90	180 33
Colonel J. McNeill:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	80 32
Lieutenant A. S. Miller:		
For transportation of baggage	14 50	.....
Do.....do	.....	184 10
	14 50	184 10
Lieutenant W. W. Maurice:		
For transportation of baggage	158 20	.....

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Captain W L. McClintock:		
For transportation of baggage	$38 80	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	37 83	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	$48 88
	68 63	48 88
Lieutenant D. S. Miles:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	3 60	.....
Do.....do.....in 1828	7 40	.....
Do.....do	51 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	21 25	.....
For per diem allowance while employed on military road	51 20	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	18 75
For per diem allowance, allowed by Second Comptroller	.....	21 25
	134 45	40 00
Lieutenant J. K. F. Mansfield:		
For transportation of baggage	19 20	.....
Do.....do	.....	9 60
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	13 50
For transportation of baggage	43 90	.....
	63 10	23 10
Major Milo Mason:		
For transportation of baggage	58 60	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	38 16	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	25 60
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	6 25
For per diem allowance as commanding officer of convict guard, allowed by Secretary of War	81 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	9 10	.....
	186 86	31 85
Lieutenant G. W. Morris:		
For transportation of baggage	22 80	.....
Do.....do	10 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	129 40
	32 80	129 40
Lieutenant Thomas McNamara:		
For transportation of baggage	51 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	21 25	.....
For transportation and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	77 25	.....
	149 50	.....
Lieutenant M. E. Merrill:		
For transportation of baggage	78 50	.....
Lieutenant R. A. McCabe:		
For transportation of baggage	2 40	.....
Captain John Mountford:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	87 36	.....
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	47 83	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	6 00
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	48 75
	135 19	54 75
Lieutenant C. F. Morton:		
For transportation of baggage	59 50	.....
Captain William G. McNeill:		
For per diem allowance, authorized by the Secretary of War in 1828	77 50	.....
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements on topographical duty in 1828	47 32	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty in 1827, $230; in 1828	455 00	.....
For per diem allowance of $2 50, on extra service, allowed by the Secretary of War	152 50	.....
Do.....do.....do	.....	227 50
Do.....do.....do	.....	227 50
Do.....do.....do	230 00	.....
Do.....do.....do	.....	380 00
	962 32	835 00

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Colonel William MacRae:		
For transportation of baggage	$251 04	.....
Do.....do	.....	$72 80
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial	.....	32 66
For transportation of baggage	161 60	.....
	412 64	105 46
Lieutenant Charles S. Merchant:		
For transportation of baggage	24 40	.....
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	26 41	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	25 40
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	11 83
	50 81	37 23
Lieutenant H. S. Mallory:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	25 40
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	11 83
	.....	37 23
Lieutenant John McClellan:		
For transportation of baggage	41 90	.....
Do.....do	89 30	.....
	131 20	.....
Lieutenant W. L. E. Morrison:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	59 70
Do.....do	.....	44 00
Do.....do	107 10	.....
Do.....do	.....	62 80
Do.....do	.....	25 40
	107 10	191 90
Lieutenant H. W. Mercer:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	55 00
Do.....do	49 70	.....
Do.....do	.....	16 70
Do.....do	.....	24 90
	49 70	96 60
Lieutenant P. Morrison:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	29 00
Do .....do	.....	12 00
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial	.....	71 25
For transportation of baggage	12 00	.....
	12 00	112 25
Lieutenant George A. McCall:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	92 00
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	.....	11 25
Do..... do..... do	.....	5 00
	.....	108 25
Dr. P. Minis, assistant surgeon:		
For services as special judge advocate	.....	10 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	12 30
	.....	22 30
Captain John Munroe:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	44 10
Do.....do	.....	103 67
Do.....do	.....	103 15
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	1 25
	.....	252 17
Lieutenant E. G. Mitchell:		
For transportation of baggage	107 10	.....
Do.....do	.....	94 10
Do.....do	.....	34 40
	107 10	128 50

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received. 1828.	1829.
Lieutenant W. W. Mather:		
For transportation of baggage	$107 10	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	$259 50
Lieutenant D. H. Mahan:		
For transportation of baggage, allowed by the Secretary of War	416 40	.....
Lieutenant S. McKenzie:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	32 70
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	56 12
For transportation of baggage	.....	99 00
	.....	187 82
Dr. J. P. C. McMahon:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	193 68
Dr. Thomas G. Mower:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	6 48
Lieutenant W. R. Montgomery:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	2 00
General Alexander Macomb:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	51 12
Do.....do.....	.....	12 36
	.....	63 48
Captain Æneas Mackay:		
For transportation of baggage	14 16	.....
Capt. R. B. Mason:		
For transportation of baggage	276 58	.....
Lieutenant W. S. Maitland:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	7 80
Lieutenant Charles May:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	105 30
Lieutenant Charles Mason:		
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	7 50
Lieutenant W. R. McKee:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	38 50
Lieutenant F. D. Newcomb:		
For transportation of baggage	90 90	.....
Per diem allowance while travelling on court-martial duty	6 73	.....
For transportation of baggage	37 90	44 90
Do.....do.....	.....	102 21
Do.....do.....	14 60	43 20
	150 13	190 31
Lieutenant J. E. Newell:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	36 00
Do.....do.....	.....	28 90
	.....	64 90
Lieutenant F. Norcom:		
For transportation of baggage	44 00	.....
Do.....do.....	5 00	.....
Do.....do.....	76 70	.....
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial	31 87	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	76 70
For per diem allowance on court-martial	.....	35 62
For transportation of baggage	.....	25 60
For per diem allowance on court-martial	.....	23 16
Do.....do.....do.....	.....	51 25
	157 57	212 33

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant George Nauman:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	$49 70
Do.....do	$80 00	.....
	80 00	49 70
Lieutenant L. M. Nute:		
For transportation of baggage	159 00	.....
Doctor William H. Nicoll:		
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	33 75	.....
Major Joseph S. Nelson:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	56 40
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	56 00
	.....	112 40
Captain G. Noel:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	40 10
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	33 31
For transportation of baggage	.....	40 10
	.....	113 61
Lieutenant J. Nicholls:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	80 20
For per diem allowance on court-martial	.....	34 66
	.....	114 86
Lieutenant W. S. Newton:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	12 72
Lieutenant C Ogden:		
For per diem allowance for 3d and 4th quarters 1828 at Mobile Point	368 00	.....
Do.....do...for 1st quarter 1829	.....	180 00
Do.....do...for 3d quarter 1829	.....	184 00
Do.....do...for 3d quarter 1829	364 00	182 00
	732 00	546 00
Major William Tell Poussin:		
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements for topographical duty	23 13	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical surveys	131 25	.....
For transportation of baggage	131 88	.....
For commission on disbursements for topographical office	.....	5 71
Do.....do.....do	.....	3 23
Do.....do.....do	10 02	.....
Do.....do.....do	.....	7 48
	296 28	16 42
Lieutenant J. Pentland:		
For transportation of baggage	10 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	4 16	.....
	14 16	.....
Lieutenant J. Pickell:		
For transportation of baggage	54 90	.....
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	33 75	.....
For transportation of baggage	38 50	.....
Do.....do	99 20	.....
Do.....do	.....	77 60
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	183 00
	226 35	260 60
Lieutenant J. Prescott:		
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements at Nantucket harbor	37 80	.....
For transportation of baggage	45 00	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	15 00	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	167 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	19 20
Do.....do	2 70	53 30
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	108 00	366 00
	208 50	605 50
Lieutenant Colonel P. H. Perrault:		
For transportation of baggage	63 28	.....
Do.....do	40 80	.....

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements for topographical surveys	$16 46	.....
For transportation of baggage	49 56	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	40 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	$132 96
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements for topographical surveys	.....	25 68
For transportation of baggage	.....	105 60
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	92 00
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements for topographical surveys	95	.....
	211 05	356 24
Lieutenant A. J. Pleasonton:		
For transportation of baggage	21 30	.....
Do ..... do	21 30	.....
Do ..... do	163 80	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	132 00	.....
Do ..... do ..... do	.....	101 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	130 50
	338 40	231 50
Major Asher Philips, paymaster.		
For transportation of baggage	658 08	360 00
Do ..... do	.....	298 08
	658 08	658 08
Lieutenant D. Perkins:		
For transportation of baggage	78 50	.....
Do ..... do	.....	49 00
	78 50	49 00
Major B. K. Pierce:		
For transportation of baggage	65 80	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	31 93	.....
For transportation of baggage	17 30	.....
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	10 77	.....
Do ..... do ..... do	23 26	.....
For transportation of baggage	36 80	.....
	185 86	.....
Lieutenant M. A. Patrick:		
For transportation of baggage	43 80	.....
Do ..... do	61 90	.....
Do ..... do	.....	56 40
For travelling allowance on court-martial	.....	12 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	34 00
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	27 50
	105 70	129 90
Lieutenant Giles Porter:		
For transportation of baggage	43 50	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	18 12	.....
For transportation of baggage	43 50	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	55 62	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	52 40
	160 74	52 40
Lieutenant E. Phillips:		
For transportation of baggage	5 20	.....
Do ..... do	125 10	.....
Do ..... do	.....	19 20
Do ..... do	.....	30 00
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	13 75
For transportation of baggage	.....	18 00
Do ..... do	.....	30 00
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	16 25
	130 30	127 15
Lieutenant J. U. Phillips:		
For transportation of baggage	58 90	.....
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	.....	23 75

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Captain John Philbrick:		
For transportation of baggage in 1826	$107 40	.....
Lieutenant Timothy Paige:		
For transportation of baggage	52 50	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	25 63	.....
For transportation of baggage	81 40	.....
Do.....do	.....	$18 00
Do.....do	.....	18 00
	159 53	36 00
Lieutenant J. B. Pendleton:		
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	57 50	.....
For transportation of baggage	29 00	.....
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	44 58	.....
For transportation of baggage	111 50	.....
Do.....do	26 91	.....
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	.....	3 75
For transportation of baggage	.....	20 60
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	14 16
For transportation of baggage	43 50	9 00
	312 99	47 51
Lieutenant Z. C. Palmer:		
For extra services while superintending the erection of public buildings at Jefferson barracks, allowed by the Secretary of War	145 60	.....
Do.....do.....do	97 60	.....
	243 20	.....
Lieutenant J. W. Penrose:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	44 00
Do.....do	.....	107 10
Do.....do	.....	62 80
	.....	213 90
Lieutenant W. Palmer:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	49 70
Major M. M. Payne:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	80 80
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	41 16
For transportation of baggage	.....	57 70
For per diem allowance on court-martial	.....	39 06
For transportation of baggage	75 84	.....
Do.....do	.....	144 12
	75 84	362 84
Lieutenant R. P. Parrott:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	10 80
Captain John Page:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	38 00
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	19 57
	.....	57 57
Lieutenant Joseph Pawling:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	39 10
Lieutenant Charles Pettigru:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	24 70
Lieutenant G. D. Ramsay:		
For per diem allowance on topographical duty in 1827	189 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	21 30	.....
Do.....do	.....	125 70
	210 30	125 70

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Major D. Randall, P. M.:		
For transportation of baggage	$79 20	.....
Do.....do.....	49 20	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	$116 40
	128 40	116 40
Lieutenant J. G. Rains:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	51 00
Lieutenant A. Richardson:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	28 40
Lieutenant G. S. Rosseau:		
For transportation of baggage	110 40	.....
Doctor J. P. Russell:		
For transportation of baggage	60 00	.....
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	.....	7 50
For transportation of baggage	43 70	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	42 80
Do.....do.....	.....	28 80
	103 70	79 10
Lieutenant S. V. R. Ryan:		
For transportation of baggage	105 50	.....
Do.....do.....	126 60	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	48 00
Do.....do.....	.....	44 10
Do.....do.....	.....	51 10
	232 10	143 20
Lieutenant J. B. F. Russell:		
For transportation of baggage	29 28	.....
Do.....do.....	37 44	58 56
Do.....do.....	.....	49 92
Do.....do.....	.....	28 08
Do.....do.....	17 76	.....
	84 48	136 56
Lieutenant William Reynolds:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	25 50
For superintending workmen at Fort Crawford	.....	9 60
		35 10
Lieutenant T. P. Ridgely:		
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	.....	53 75
Do.....do.....do.....	32 50	.....
For transportation of baggage	66 30	.....
	98 80	53 75
Captain O. Ransom:		
For transportation of baggage in 1828	.....	20 00
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial	.....	13 54
Do.....do.....do.....	5 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	42 50	.....
	47 50	33 54
Captain J. W. Ripley:		
For per diem allowance while superintending the buildings at Fort McHenry	.....	56 00
Captain J. Rogers:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	84 60
For travelling allowance on court-martial	.....	41 25
For transportation of baggage	.....	2 40
	.....	128 20
Lieutenant S. L. Russell:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	45 60
Do.....do.....	.....	197 76
	.....	243 36

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Major Henry Stanton:		
For transportation of baggage	$127 07	.....
Do.....do.....	18 48	.....
Do.....do.....	105 60	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	$106 56
	251 15	106 56
General W. Scott:		
For transportation of baggage	52 80	.....
Do.....do.....	132 00	.....
Do.....do.....	226 00	.....
Do.....do.....	270 00	.....
	680 80	.....
Lieutenant E. K. Smith:		
For transportation of baggage	74 40	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	20 00
Captain J. L. Smith:		
For per diem allowance at Fort Macon, $184	36 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	47 52	.....
Do.....do.....	654 60	.....
Do.....do.....	86 88	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	3 60
Do.....do.....	.....	379 44
For per diem allowance while examining sites for national armory on the western waters, allowed by the Secretary of War	368 00	730 00
Do.....do.....do.....do.....	302 00	.....
	1,494 90	1,113 04
Captain Henry Smith:		
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	7 50	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	7 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	53 16	.....
Do.....do.....	55 92	.....
Do.....do.....	9 36	9 36
Do.....do.....	.....	206 52
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	3 75	.....
	136 69	215 88
Captain Samuel Spotts:		
For transportation of baggage	168 72	.....
Do.....do.....	75 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	31 25	.....
For transportation of baggage	27 12	.....
Do.....do.....	75 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	31 25	.....
For transportation of baggage	91 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	118 50	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	22 80
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	9 50
For transportation of baggage	.....	101 28
	617 84	133 58
Lieutenant Samuel Shannon:		
For transportation of baggage	32 40	.....
Do.....do.....	36 00	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	32 40
Do.....do.....	86 64	18 00
	155 04	50 40
Lieutenant William Stillwell:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	40 00
Do.....do.....	.....	69 29
	.....	109 20
Lieutenant J. R. Stephenson:		
For transportation of baggage	146 76	.....
Lieutenant J. B. Scott:		
For transportation of baggage	20 00	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	21 80

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
For transportation of baggage in 1827	.....	$30 72
Do.....do.....	$153 40	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	107 66	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	33 75
	281 06	86 27
Lieutenant E. S. Sibley:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	21 30
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements on account of Detroit and Chicago road	.....	130 11
For transportation of baggage	98 90	53 10
	98 90	204 51
Lieutenant John Symington:		
For services as a member of a board of inquiry convened at Harper's Ferry from the 1st to the 27th May, 1829, at $1 25 per diem, allowed, by decision of the Secretary of War, on voucher	.....	33 75
For a commission of 2½ per cent. on moneys disbursed by him at the arsenal at Greenleaf's Point in 1829, allowed under the order of the Secretary of War of the 27th February, 1818	.....	154 50
For transportation of baggage	27 40	.....
Do.....do.....	89 70	.....
Do.....do.....	37 40	.....
Do.....do.....	56 80	.....
Do.....do.....	56 80	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	37 40
Do.....do.....	.....	26 00
Do.....do.....	.....	55 00
Do.....do.....	.....	27 40
For per diem and travelling allowance while inspecting cannon at different founderies in 1828 and 1829, allowed by decision of Secretary of War, dated May 14, 1827	213 26	102 52
For transportation of baggage	19 00	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	8 90
Do.....do.....	21 30	187 50
Do.....do.....	.....	8 90
	521 66	641 87
Lieutenant William H. Swift:		
For commissions of 2½ per cent. on disbursements for topographical surveys	9 66	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	72 00	.....
Do.....do.....	173 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	130 70	.....
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements for topographical surveys	14 90	.....
Do.....do.....do.....do.....	.....	6 32
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	219 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	70 60
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	24 00
	400 26	419 92
Lieutenant T. B. W. Stockton:		
For transportation of baggage	34 00	.....
Do.....do.....	78 50	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	27 50
Do.....do.....	.....	11 90
	112 50	39 40
Lieutentant J. P. Simonton:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	30 00
Lieutenant J. Steuart:		
For transportation of baggage	53 00	.....
For extra services while employed with a detachment of troops on M. R. in 1829	.....	100 00
For transportation of baggage	5 00	.....
	58 00	100 00
Doctor H. Stephenson:		
For transportation of baggage	46 60	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	56 00
Do.....do.....	.....	120 80
	46 60	176 80

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Captain H. Saunders:		
For transportation of baggage	$42 60	.....
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	30 25	.....
For transportation of baggage	26 30	.....
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	24 70	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	$27 60
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	11 50
For transportation of baggage	.....	46 00
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	19 16
	123 85	104 26
Colonel J. Snelling:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827, admitted by Second Comptroller	90 72	.....
Doctor S. B. Smith:		
For transportation of baggage	7 70	.....
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	.....	17 50
For transportation of baggage	15 40	.....
	23 10	17 50
Captain Walter Smith:		
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	51 25	.....
Do.....do	7 50	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	117 70
Do.....do	.....	20 30
Do.....do	.....	50 40
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	8 75	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	21 60
For his services as adjutant at the artillery school of practice at Fortress Monroe in 1828, allowed under the order of the Secretary of War, dated October 16, 1826	273 00	.....
For extra compensation in disbursing money in the construction of arsenals at Mount Vernon arsenal, from January 1 to December 31, 1829, allowed under order of Secretary of War, February 27, 1818	.....	365 00
	340 50	575 00
Lieutenant R. M. Sands:		
For transportation of baggage	127 92	.....
Do.....do	79 20	.....
	207 12	.....
Lieutenant R. C. Snead:		
For transportation of baggage	59 10	.....
Do.....do	31 20	.....
	90 30	.....
Lieutenant J. R. Smith:		
For transportation of baggage	126 50	.....
Do.....do	22 60	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	20 80
For transportation of baggage	46 00	103 50
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	6 25
	195 10	130 55
Lieutenant J. Schmuck:		
For transportation of baggage	42 60	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	85 20	.....
Do.....do	.....	13 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	19 20
	127 80	32 20
Lieutenant E. Schenck:		
For transportation of baggage	49 80	.....
Do.....do	.....	26 91
	49 80	26 21
Major Charles H. Smith, P. M:		
For transportation of baggage	156 72	.....
Do.....do	72 96	34 56
Do.....do	.....	164 40

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829
For transportation of baggage	.....	$65 28
Do.....do	$303 06	.....
	532 74	264 24
Lieutenant William Seawell:		
For transportation of baggage	10 00	.....
Do.....do	96 00	30 00
Do.....do	.....	92 90
Do.....do	.....	66 00
For per diem allowance while on topographical duty	.....	15 00
	106 00	203 90
Doctor A. D. Stenneche:		
For transportation of baggage	51 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	17 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	13 00
	68 00	13 00
Lieutenant E. V. Sumner:		
For transportation of baggage	58 40	.....
Do.....do	20 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	8 40
	78 40	8 40
Captain G. C. Spencer:		
For transportation of baggage	59 00	.....
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	34 58	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	4 60
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	50 62
For transportation of baggage	.....	127 08
	93 58	182 30
Doctor R. S. Satterlee:		
For transportation of baggage	40 00	.....
For travelling allowance on court-martial	22 63	.....
	62 63	.....
Captain J. B. Shaw:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	68 40
Do.....do	.....	41 20
Do.....do..in 1827	.....	94 32
Do.....do	.....	40 00
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	35 00
	.....	278 92
Lieutenant R. Sevier:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	34 40
Do.....do	107 10	.....
Do.....do	.....	32 50
	107 10	66 90
Lieutenant George A. Sterling:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	24 60
Captain T. Staniford:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	65 28
Lieutenant J. D. Seawright:		
For transportation of baggage	130 00	.....
Lieutenant Martin Scott:		
For transportation of baggage	88 00	.....
Lieutenant James Simonson:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	32 20
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial	.....	16 91
	.....	49 11
Lieutenant Thomas Swords:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	20 10
Do.....do	.....	132 00
	.....	152 10

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant R. V. Scriven:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	$50 60
Lieutenant J. R. B. Stansbury:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	8 90
Lieutenant Colonel S. Thayer:		
For transportation of baggage	$17 70	.....
Do.....do	68 40	.....
	86 10	.....
Lieutenant Charles Thomas:		
For transportation of baggage	123 96	.....
Do.....do	231 36	170 80
	355 32	170 80
Lieutenant Colonel T. Taylor:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827 and 1828	40 50	.....
Lieutenant William Turnbull:		
For per diem allowance in 1827 on topographical duty, $189	.....	.....
For transportation of baggage	27 40	.....
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements for topographical surveys	8 22	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical surveys	78 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	138 20	.....
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements for topographical surveys	.....	52
Do.....do.....do.....do	.....	84
For transportation of baggage	.....	273 40
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	136 00
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements	.....	77
	251 82	411 53
Lieutenant Stephen Tuttle:		
For transportation of baggage in 1825, allowed by Second Comptroller	270 70	.....
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements at Cape Fear in 1828	53	.....
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements at Fort Delaware	.....	119 91
For transportation of baggage	.....	7 80
Do.....do	.....	135 30
For services as acting assistant commissary of subsistence at Mobile Point	120 00	.....
	391 23	263 01
Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Totten:		
For per diem allowance at Fort Adams, 1st quarter, 1828	180 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	170 07	.....
For per diem allowance at Fort Adams, 2d quarter, 1829	.....	182 00
Do.....do.....do.....1st quarter, 1829	.....	180 00
Do.....do.....do.....4th quarter, 1828	184 00	.....
Do.....do.....do.....4th quarter, 1829	.....	184 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	85 68
Do.....do	.....	290 64
For per diem allowance at Fort Adams	366 00	184 00
	900 07	1,106 32
Lieutenant William B. Thompson:		
For transportation of baggage	10 10	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty in 1827, $1 11	.....	.....
Do.....do.....do	153 20	31 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	13 30
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	85 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	7 60
Do.....do	.....	22 80
Do.....do	.....	81 10
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	122 00
Do.....do.....do	.....	47 00
	163 30	409 80
Lieutenant Isaac Trimble:		
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	249 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	12 90	29 40
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	10 00	64 00
Do.....do	.....	69 00

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	$137 00
Do.....do.....	.....	61 00
	$271 90	360 40
Lieutenant Francis Taylor:		
For transportation of baggage	25 00	.....
Do.....do.....	17 40	.....
For per diem allowance as recorder of court of inquiry	5 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	20 60	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	17 40
	68 00	17 40
Lieutenant E. Trenor:		
For transportation of baggage	7 20	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	19 10
Do.....do.....	.....	30 00
Do.....do.....	.....	44 90
Do.....do.....	.....	19 10
	7 20	113 10
Captain C. M. Thruston:		
For transportation of baggage	37 80	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	29 50	.....
For transportation of baggage	24 20	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	28 58	.....
Do.....do.....do	.....	21 75
For transportation of baggage	.....	19 20
Do.....do.....	.....	126 36
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	7 50
	120 08	174 81
Major D. E. Twiggs:		
For transportation of baggage	125 88	.....
Do.....do.....	58 80	200 93
For per diem allowance while superintending the erection of barracks at Fort Winnebago	.....	196 00
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	3 00
	184 68	399 93
Lieutenant Daniel Tyler:		
For transportation of baggage	21 30	.....
For per diem allowance on special service, allowed by Secretary of War	139 50	.....
Do.....do.....do.....do	175 00	.....
Do.....do.....do.....do	91 50	.....
Do.....do.....do.....do	138 00	.....
Do.....do.....do.....do	.....	135 00
Do.....do.....do.....do	.....	183 00
Do.....do.....do.....do	.....	183 00
Do.....do.....do.....do	.....	91 00
	565 30	592 00
Lieutenant H. A. Thompson:		
For transportation of baggage	122 07	.....
Do.....do.....	83 00	.....
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	3 75	.....
Do.....do.....	8 75	.....
Do.....do.....	24 05	.....
For transportation of baggage	38 40	.....
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	5 00	9 00
For transportation of baggage	8 90	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	37 10
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	6 00
	293 92	52 10
Lieutenant D. H. Tufts:		
For transportation of baggage	43 90	.....
Do.....do.....	.....	22 40
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	25 58
	43 90	47 98

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828	1829.
Major C. B. Tallmadge:		
For transportation of baggage	$151 76	.....
Do ....do	48 00	.....
Do .....do	161 88	.....
Do ..... do	.....	$204 72
Do .....do	.....	294 96
Do .....do	.....	127 20
Do .....do	.....	144 24
	361 64	771 12
Major D. S. Townshend, paymaster:		
For transportation of baggage	123 48	.....
Do .....do	192 96	.....
Do .....do	121 44	.....
Do .....do	.....	117 96
Do .....do	.....	121 44
Do .....do	.....	92 64
Do .....do	252 10	145 08
	689 98	477 12
Lieutenant D. D. Tompkins:		
For transportation of baggage	68 00	.....
Do .....do	41 90	.....
Per diem and travelli ng allowance on court-martial duty	23 56	.....
Do .....do ..... do	20 62	.....
For transportation of baggage	49 70	.....
Do .....do	.....	81 10
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	76 25
For transportation of baggage	79 50	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	33 12	.....
	316 40	157 35
Lieutenant Martin Thomas:		
For transportation of baggage	109 60	.....
Do .....do	102 60	.....
Do .....do	....	97 90
For his extra pay of $1 per diem and four additional rations as the superintendent of the lead mines, allowed by decision of the Secretary of War of the 25th March, 1826	658 80	287 37
	871 00	385 27
Major A. R. Thompson:		
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	32 33	.....
For transportation of baggage	20 00	.....
Do .....do	.....	20 16
	52 33	20 16
Lieutenant J. L. Thompson:		
For transportation of baggage	107 10	.....
Do .....do	.....	22 80
Do .....do	23 30	.....
Do .....do	.....	111 00
	130 40	133 80
Lieutenant T. S. Twiss:		
For services as acting assistant commissary of subsistence at Fort Jackson	.....	56 12
For transportation of baggage	.....	7 50
Do .....do	147 30	.....
	147 30	63 62
Colonel Nathan Towson, Paymaster General:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	68 16	.....
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty, allowed by the Sectary of War	24 00	.....
	92 16	.....

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received. 1828.	1829.
Brevet Major George Talcott:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	$74 88
For a commission of 2½ per cent. on his disbursements while constructing arsenals, allowed under the order of the Secretary of War, of the 27th of February, 1818.	$531 66	....
	531 66	74 88
Doctor William Turner:		
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	3 75	.....
Lieutenant J. R. Thompson:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	34 40
Lieutenant Samuel Torrence:		
For transportation of baggage	107 10	.....
Do.....do	.....	92 00
Do.....do	.....	5 00
	107 10	97 00
Lieutenant R. C. Tilghman:		
For transportation of baggage	....	4 40
Do.....do	.....	21 80
Do.....do	.....	23 65
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	2 50
		52 35
Captain A. W. Thornton:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	27 50
Captain J. P. Taylor:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	96 00
Do.....do	.....	72 00
		168 00
Lieutenant Andrew Talcott:		
For per diem allowance at Fort Delaware for 4th quarter 1828	184 00	.....
For commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements for the year 1826	682 60	.....
	866 60	.....
Lieutenant Lorenzo Thomas:		
For per diem allowance as recorder of court of inquiry	.....	60 75
Lieutenant J. Vail:		
For transportation of baggage	33 60	.....
Do.....do	41 10	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	40 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	110 80
Do.....do	.....	88 00
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	.....	92 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	22 80
	114 70	313 60
Lieutenant J. R. Vinton:		
For transportation of baggage	43 60	.....
Do..... do	6 90	.....
Do.....do	47 60	.....
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial	57 08	.....
For transportation of baggage	60 93	.....
Do.....do	.....	6 50
	210 11	6 50
Lieutenant J. Van Horn:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	34 40
Lieutenant A. Van Buren:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	77 60
Do.....do	.....	51 12
		128 72
Major J. H. Vose:		
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty in 1827	39 00	.....
For transportation of baggage..	96 00	.....
Do.....do	24 00	.....
	159 00	.....

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant D. Van Ness:		
For transportation of baggage	$59 10	.....
Lieutenant D. H. Vinton:		
For per diem allowance as special judge advocate	18 75	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	.....	$16 25
	18 75	16 25
Captain L. Whiting:		
For transportation of baggage	60 40	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	49 96	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	173 32
Do.....do	.....	20 18
Do.....do	.....	89 80
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	34 91
For transportation of baggage	22 68	.....
	133 04	318 21
General John E. Wool:		
For transportation of baggage	96 20	.....
Do.....do	27 12	.....
Do.....do	42 00	.....
Do.....do	32 40	.....
Do.....do	100 44	.....
Do.....do	88 92	.....
Do.....do	61 68	.....
Do.....do	54 72	.....
Do.....do	103 44	.....
Do.....do	.....	105 12
Do.....do	.....	87 60
Do.....do	.....	163 32
Do.....do	.....	156 72
Do.....do	.....	162 96
Do.....do	.....	82 56
Do.....do	.....	232 44
Do.....do	.....	31 92
Do.....do	.....	126 72
Do.....do	32 64	224 16
	639 56	1,373 52
Major Thomas Wright, paymaster:		
For transportation of baggage	126 00	.....
Do.....do	337 20	.....
Do.....do	224 40	195 00
For a commission of 2½ per cent. on moneys disbursed on account of the militia of Florida, allowed by the Secretary of War as in like case to Captain Brant	55 03	.....
	742 63	195 00
Lieutenant J. S. Worth:		
For transportation of baggage	75 10	.....
Do.....do	54 10	.....
Do.....do	44 10	.....
Per diem allowance on topographical surveys	65 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	.....	91 80
	238 30	91 80
Lieutenant H. A. Wilson:		
For transportation of baggage	21 30	.....
Do.....do	.....	60 00
Lieutenant E. R. Williams:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	39 10
Lieutenant W. Wheelwright:		
For transportation of baggage	66 40	.....
Do.....do	101 30	.....
Do.....do	92 40	.....
Do.....do	3 00	124 00
	263 10	124 00

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant George W. Whistler:		
For per diem allowance on topographical duty in 1827	$184 50	.....
For transportation of baggage	532 50	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	184 00	.....
For transportation of baggage	36 20	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	84 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	$61 00
Do.....do	.....	91 00
Do.....do	278 00	182 00
	201, 299	334 00
Lieutenant Clifton. Wharton:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	201 88	.....
Do.....do	13 20	.....
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	81 25	.....
Do.....do	.....	15 66
For transportation of baggage	.....	47 00
Do.....do	.....	46 60
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	20 50
	296 33	129 76
Captain F. Whiting:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	32 50	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	13 50	.....
For transportation of baggage	32 50	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	69 75	.....
Do.....do	.....	34 50
For transportation of baggage	45 72	64 90
	193 97	99 44
Lieutenant John Winder:		
For transportation of baggage	17 80	.....
Do.....do	28 40	.....
Do.....do	53 28	.....
Do.....do	18 24	18 24
Do.....do	.....	18 24
	117 72	36 48
Lieutenant George Webb:		
For transportation of baggage in 1827	7 20	.....
Lieutenant George Wright:		
For transportation of baggage	2 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	67 50	.....
For transportation of baggage	34 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	14 16	.....
For services as judge advocate on court-martial	62 50	.....
For per diem while superintending the making of brick at Cantonment Leavenworth	.....	44 80
	180 16	44 80
Dr. R. C. Wood:		
For transportation of baggage	78 50	.....
Lieutenant John Williamson:		
For transportation of baggage	14 40	.....
Do.....do	.....	17 40
Do.....do	.....	13 44
Do.....do	14 00	.....
Do.....do	.....	13 52
Do.....do	63 84	.....
	92 24	44 36
Lieutenant Charles Ward:		
For transportation of baggage	33 90	.....
Do.....do	25 70	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	16 75	.....
For transportation of baggage	7 50	.....
	83 85	.....

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant S. Wragg:		
For transportation of baggage	$110 00	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty	141 00	.....
Do .....do	.....	$111 00
For transportation of baggage	.....	89 20
	251 00	200 20
Captain P. Wager:		
For transportation of baggage	115 50	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	47 50	.....
	163 00	.....
Major William Wade:		
For transportation of baggage	105 12	.....
Do .....do	27 10	.....
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	25 04	.....
For transportation of baggage	68 16	.....
Do .....do	27 36	.....
Do .....do	.....	38 76
Do .....do	.....	27 12
	252 78	65 88
Lieutenant C. A. Waite:		
For transportation of baggage	6 24	.....
Do .....do	.....	116 88
Lieutenant William Wells:		
For an equivalent to double rations at F. M	40 80	.....
For an equivalent to double rations, in command of convict guard, at 60 cents per day	61 80	.....
For transportation of baggage	5 80	.....
	108 40	.....
Major William Whistler:		
For transportation of baggage	89 40	.....
Do .....do	.....	40 80
Captain W N. Wickliffe:		
For transportation of baggage	11 92	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	4 16	.....
	16 08	.....
Major Henry Whiting:		
For transportation of baggage	60 48	.....
Do .....do	.....	20 16
Do .....do	.....	120 00
	60 48	140 16
Captain N. G. Wilkinson:		
For superintending military road, allowed by Secretary of War	51 00	.....
Colonel J. B. Walback:		
For transportation of baggage	51 90	.....
Do .....do	.....	129 80
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	46 26
For transportation of baggage	29 16	.....
	81 06	176 06
Lieutenant J. M. Washington:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	20 00
For a commission of two and a half per cent. on the amount expended at the arsenal at Vergennes, Vermont, in 1828 and 1829, allowed by order of the Secretary of War of 27th February, 1818	232 56	103 77
	232 56	123 77
Major William J. Worth:		
For transportation of baggage	.....	59 64
Do .....do	.....	80 80
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty	.....	32 93
For transportation of baggage	150 90	.....
	150 90	173 37

Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names, and for what service.	Amount received.	
	1828.	1829.
Lieutenant R. D. A. Wade:		
For compensation as acting assistant commissary of subsistence at Oak Island		$90 00
Do do do		60 00
For transportation of baggage		79 70
		229 70
Lieutenant L. B. Webster:		
For transportation of baggage	$63 70	
Dr. W. V. Wheaton:		
For transportation of baggage	14 16	
Lieutenant Benjamin Walker:		
For transportation of baggage	7 68	
Professor Thomas Warner:		
For transportation of baggage	14 16	
Captain D. Wilcox:		
For transportation of baggage		12 00
Lieutenant C. J. Wright:		
For transportation of baggage		55 50
Lieutenant W. H. Warfield:		
For transportation of baggage		105 30
Lieutenant T. B. Wheelock:		
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	50 83	
For transportation of baggage	94 30	
	145 13	
Captain N. Young:		
For transportation of baggage	24 60	
Do do	18 24	
	42 84	
Captain James Young:		
For transportation of baggage	51 90	
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	21 25	
Do do	23 75	
For transportation of baggage	113 33	
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty	6 25	
	216 48	
Captain Jeremiah Yancey:		
For transportation of baggage	176 16	
Major R. A. Zantzinger:		
For transportation of baggage	22 80	
Do do		219 89
For per diem and travelling allowance on court-martial duty		138 53
Do do do		11 87
For transportation of baggage		28 20
Do do		48 00
For per diem allowance on court of inquiry		35 00
	22 80	481 40

Transportation of baggage allowed by Army Regulations of 1st March, 1825, revised 20th October, 1827, paragraph 1053.

Per diem allowance to officers superintending the erection of fortifications: Army Regulations, 1st March, 1825, paragraph 893.

Per diem allowance to topographical officers whilst engaged in the field on surveys: Army Regulations, 1st March, 1825, paragraph 917.

Per diem allowance to officers on court-martial duty: paragraph 1041.

Commissions on disbursements to topographical engineers: order of the War Department, 26th March, 1825.

For per diem allowances to officers superintending the erection of barracks, roads, &c.: order of the War Department, 11th June, 1828.

Commissions to officers (not being disbursing officers) on disbursements in Quartermaster's department, per order of the Secretary of War of 2d March, 1818.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, April* 20, 1830.

No. 3.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, April* 20, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following statements, prepared in conformity with your directions, and in compliance with the resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 4th February, 1830, so far as the same appertain to this office:

1st. Statement of allowances made to officers of the army, within the years 1828 and 1829, for transportation of baggage, per diem, and travelling allowance on court-martial duty, and for extra services. (The statement No. 1 here referred to is incorporated in statement A, Doc. No. 2.)

2d. Statement of the allowances made or accrued to the major general and his staff, and persons employed in and about his office, during the years 1828 and 1829; of all those employed upon bureau or other duty in or about the offices of the Adjutant General, Commissary General of Subsistence, Colonel of Ordnance, Paymaster General, the chief of the corps of engineers, and the Surgeon General, including the head of each department. (The statement No. 2 here referred to is incorporated in the statement marked No. 3.)

3d. Statement showing the extra allowances made to surgeons and assistant surgeons for attending upon persons in the army, or in the military or engineer service of the government, within the years 1828 and 1829; also the names of all citizen surgeons who have been employed within the years aforesaid, respectively, and the compensation to each. (See document No. 4, letter D.)

The statement of allowances made to officers of the army within the years 1828 and 1829, it will be perceived, does not embrace allowances of any previous years, as called for by the second paragraph, it having been found that, to have extended the examinations and prepare the statments for that purpose, more time would have been necessary than it is probable the present session of Congress would continue; and as, on a former call of the committee on retrenchment, statements have been furnished from this office of the allowances made to officers of the army for several preceding years, from which the information may be derived as to such of the officers as are contained in the present statement, and who have received previous allowances, it was considered proper to furnish the present statements without further delay. If, however, it shall be deemed necessary, notwithstanding these circumstances, that the examinations and statements should be made for the previous periods, it shall be commenced and be completed as early as practicable.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

Statement showing the pay, emoluments, and allowances made or accrued to the major general and his staff, and persons employed in and about his office during the years 1828 *and* 1829; *of all those employed upon bureau or other duty in or about the offices of the Adjutant General, Commissary General of Subsistence, Quartermaster General, Colonel of Ordnance, Paymaster General, the chief of the corps of engineers, and the Surgeon General for the same period; made in pursuance of the third paragraph of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th of February,* 1830.

Names.	For what paid.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1828.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1829.	Remarks.
Major General Brown	Pay of himself	$365 36		Died February 24, 1828.
	Pay of four servants	36 55		
	Subsistence of himself	165 00		
	Subsistence of himself, (double rations.)	165 00		Allowed by order of Secretary of War, June 1, 1821.
	Subsistence of four servants	44 00		
	Clothing of four servants	18 27		
	Forage of seven horses	86 34		
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	120 61		Allowed under orders of Secretary of War, Aug. 10, 1818, Apr. 21, 1821, Mar. 29, 1823.
		1,001 13		
Lieut. J. R Vinton, aide-de-camp to General Brown.	Pay of himself in line	54 82		
	Pay of one servant	9 13		
	Subsistence of himself	44 00		
	Subsistence of one servant	11 00		
	Clothing of one servant	4 64		
	Additional pay as aide-de-camp	43 86		
	Forage for two horses	29 24		
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	128 62		Do. do.
		325 31		
Second Lieut. T. S. Brown, aide-de-camp to General Brown.	Pay of himself in line	45 68		
	Pay of one servant	9 13		
	Subsistence of himself	44 00		

Statement showing the pay, emoluments, and allowances, &c.—Continued.

Names.	For what paid.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1828	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1829.	Remarks.
2d Lieut. T. S. Brown—Cont'd..	Subsistence of one servant	$11 00	.....	
	Clothing of one servant	4 64	.....	
	Additional pay as aide-de-camp.	43 86	.....	
	Forage for two horses	29 24	.....	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	74 25	.....	Allowed under orders of Secretary of War, Aug. 10, 1818, Apr. 21, 1821, Mar. 29, 1823.
		261 80	.....	
Major General Macomb.....	Pay of himself	1,451 61	$2,400 00	Promoted May 23, 1828.
	Pay of four servants	145 16	240 00	
	Subsistence of himself.....	666 00	1,095 00	
	Subsistence of himself, (double rations.)	666 00	1,095 00	
	Subsistence of four servants...	177 60	292 00	
	Clothing of four servants	72 58	120 00	
	Forage of seven horses	406 45	672 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	352 83	648 00	Allowed under orders of Secretary of War, Aug. 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, and March 29, 1823.
	For transportation.....	.....	63 48	
		3,938 23	6,625 48	
First Lieut. S. Cooper, aide-de-camp to General Macomb.	Pay for himself.....	210 00	360 00	
	Pay of one servant.....	35 00	60 00	
	Subsistence of himself.....	171 20	292 00	
	Subsistence of one servant	42 80	73 00	
	Clothing of one servant	17 50	30 00	
	Additional pay as aid	170 32	288 00	
	Forage for two horses	88 00	192 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	116 92	248 54	Do. do.
		851 74	1,543 54	
First Lieut. W. M. Boyce, aide-de-camp.	Pay of himself in line.....	210 00	120 00	
	Pay of one servant.....	35 00	20 00	
	Subsistence of himself.....	171 20	96 00	
	Subsistence of one servant	42 80	24 00	
	Clothing of one servant	17 50	10 00	
	Additional pay as aid	170 32	96 00	
	Forage for two horses	113 54	64 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	162 25	110 40	
		922 61	540 40	
Second Lieut. A. Van Buren, aid.	Pay of himself in line.....	.....	197 57	
	Pay of one servant	.....	39 51	
	Subsistence of himself.....	.....	192 80	
	Subsistence of one servant	.....	48 20	
	Clothing of one servant	.....	19 75	
	Additional pay as aide-de-camp.	.....	189 66	
	Forage for two horses	.....	126 45	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	.....	104 02	Do. do.
		.....	917 96	
Sergeant John Robinson.....	Pay	96 00	96 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Extra pay of 15 cents per day, as orderly.	54 75	54 60	Allowed under an order of the Secretary of War, April 5, 1826.
		222 75	222 60	
Thomas Williams.....	Extra pay	4 65	36 45	Do. do.
	Pay	84 00	84 00	
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
		160 65	192 45	

Statement showing the pay, emoluments, and allowances, &c.—Continued.

Names.	For what paid.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1828.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1829.	Remarks.
Colonel Roger Jones, Adjutant General	Pay of himself	$1,080 00	$1,080 00	
	Pay of two servants	120 00	120 00	
	Subsistence of himself	439 20	438 00	
	Subsistence of himself, (double rations.)	439 20	438 00	
	Subsistence of two servants	146 40	146 00	
	Clothing of two servants	60 00	60 00	
	Forage for five horses	480 00	480 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	486 00	486 00	Allowed under orders of Secretary of War, Aug. 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, and March 29, 1823.
		3,250 80	3,248 00	
First Lieut. W. B. Davidson	Pay of himself	360 00	360 00	
	Pay of one servant	60 00	60 00	
	Subsistence of himself	292 80	292 00	
	Subsistence of one servant	73 20	73 00	
	Clothing for one servant	30 00	30 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	254 25	254 25	Do. do.
	Bureau duty, at $1 25 per diem.	457 50	456 25	Allowed by general order of Secretary of War, August 10, 1818.
		1,527 75	1,525 50	
Sergeant J. Gould, assistant clerk.		300 00	300 00	Pay, subsistence, and clothing, commuted at $25 per month.
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	----------	65 35	Allowed by order of the War Department, Feb. 4, 1829.
		300 00	365 35	
Sergeant John G. Law	Pay	96 00	96 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
	Allowance as a clerk, at the rate of $20 per month.	240 00	240 00	Allowed by decision of Secretary of War of Sept , 1827.
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	----------	65 35	Allowed by order of War Department, February 4, 1829.
		408 00	473 35	
Sergeant Charles Baker	Pay and clothing	126 00	126 00	
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Extra services, at 15 cents per day.	54 75	54 75	Allowed by Secretary of War, per order of April 5, 1826.
		222 75	222 75	
Sergeant Joseph Poletto	Pay	96 00	96 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
	Extra services, at 15 cents per day.	54 75	54 75	Do. do.
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
		222 75	222 75	
Gen. George Gibson, Commissary General of Subsistence.	Pay of himself	1,080 00	1,080 00	
	Pay of two servants	120 00	120 00	
	Subsistence of himself	434 40	432 00	
	Subsistence of himself, (double rations.)	434 40	432 00	
	Subsistence of two servants	146 40	146 00	
	Clothing for two servants	60 00	60 00	
	Forage for three and four horses.	344 00	384 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	446 46	332 56	Allowed by the Secretary of War, per orders of Aug. 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, and March 23, 1823.
		3,065 66	2,986 56	

Statement showing the pay, emoluments, and allowances, &c.—Continued.

Names.	For what paid.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1828.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1829.	Remarks.
Major J. H. Hook	Pay of himself	$480 00	$674 17	
	Pay of one servant to March 10, 1829, and two servants thereafter.	60 00	108 54	
	Subsistence of himself	292 80	292 00	
	Subsistence of himself, (double rations.)	30 40	16 80	In the absence of the Commissary General, per order of the Secretary of War, May 4, 1822.
	Subsistence of one servant to March 10, 1829, when promoted, and two thereafter.	73 20	132 40	
	Clothing for one servant to March 10, 1829, when promoted, and two thereafter.	30 00	54 22	
	Forage for three and four horses.	----------	297 02	
	Additional pay as acting assistant commissary of subsistence to a detachment of orderlies.	180 00	180 00	Allowed by orders of War Department, August 31, 1822, and April 5, 1827.
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	254 25	360 75	Allowed by orders of Secretary of War, Aug. 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, and Mar. 23, 1823.
	Per diem allowance on bureau duty, at $1 25.	457 50	456 25	Allowed by general order of Sec'y of War, Aug. 10, 1818.
	Commanding orderlies at the seat of government.	20 00	120 00	Allowed by decision of Secretary of War, Nov. 1, 1828.
		1,878 15	2,692 15	
Captain T. Hunt	Pay of himself	480 00	480 00	
	Pay of one servant	60 00	60 00	
	Subsistence of himself	292 80	292 00	
	Subsistence of one servant	73 20	73 00	
	Clothing of one servant	30 00	30 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	254 25	254 25	Allowed by orders of Secretary of War, Aug. 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, and Mar. 23, 1823.
	Bureau duty, at $1 25 per diem.	457 50	456 25	Allowed by order of Secretary of War, August 10, 1818.
		1,647 75	1,645 50	
Sergeant Henry Hurst	Pay	96 00	96 00	
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
	Extra services as orderly, at 15 cents per day.	54 75	54 60	Allowed by the Sec'y of War, per order of April 5, 1826.
		222 75	222 60	
One corporal	Pay	84 00	84 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Extra services as an assistant orderly, at 15 cents per day.	13 65	32 10	Do. do.
		169 65	188 10	
Colonel George Bomford, Chief of Ordnance.	Pay of himself as brevet colonel	1,080 00	1,080 00	
	Pay of two servants	120 00	120 00	
	Subsistence of himself	439 20	438 00	
	Subsistence of himself, (double rations.)	439 20	438 00	
	Subsistence for two servants	146 40	146 00	
	Clothing for two servants	60 00	60 00	
	Forage for three and four horses.	360 00	376 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	486 00	486 00	Allowed by the Secretary of War, per orders of Aug. 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, and March 23, 1823.
		3,130 80	3,144 00	
Brevet Major William Wade	Pay of himself	600 00	600 00	
	Pay of one servant	60 00	60 00	
	Subsistence of himself	292 80	292 00	

Statement showing the pay, emoluments, and allowances, &c.—Continued.

Names.	For what paid.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1828.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1829.	Remarks.
Brevet Major William Wade—Continued.	Subsistence of one servant	$73 20	$73 00	
	Clothing of one servant	30 00	30 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	254 25	254 25	Allowed by the Secretary of War, per orders of Aug. 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, and March 23, 1823.
	Transportation of baggage	227 74	38 76	
	Per diem allowance on court-martial duty.	25 04	----------	
	Bureau duty, at $1 25 per diem.	457 50	456 25	Allowed by order of Secretary of War, August 10, 1818.
		2,020 53	1,804 26	
Second Lieut. J. A. D'Lagnel, on ordnance duty.	Pay of himself	400 00	400 00	
	Pay of one servant	60 00	60 00	
	Subsistence of himself	292 80	292 00	
	Subsistence of one servant	73 20	73 00	
	Clothing of one servant	30 00	30 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	254 25	254 25	Allowed by the Secretary of War, per orders of Aug. 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, and March 23, 1823.
	Bureau duty, at $1 25 per diem.	457 50	456 25	Allowed by general order of Sec'y of War, Aug. 10, 1818.
		1,567 75	1,565 50	
Third Lieut. J. R. Vinton	Bureau duty, March 1 to June 4, 1828.	120 00	----------	Do. do.
Sergeant Samuel Rainey	Pay	96 00	96 00	
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
	Bureau duty	240 00	240 00	Allowed by special order of Secretary of War, Dec. 7, 1827, at $20 per month.
	Allowance in lieu of fuel and quarters, being employed as a clerk.	----------	65 35	Allowed under order of Secretary of War, Feb. 4, 1829.
		408 00	473 35	
Sergeant Nathaniel Mullikin	Pay	96 00	96 00	
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
	Extra services as orderly, at 15 cents per day.	13 80	54 60	Allowed under order of Secretary of War, April 5, 1826.
		181 80	222 60	
One corporal	Pay	84 00	84 00	
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
	Extra services as orderly, at 15 cents per day.	27 45	54 60	
		183 45	210 60	
Paymaster General		2,500 00	2,500 00	
General Thomas S. Jesup, Quartermaster General.	Pay of himself	1,248 00	1,248 00	
	Pay of three servants	180 00	180 00	
	Subsistence of himself	878 40	876 00	
	Subsistence of himself, (double rations.)	878 40	876 00	
	Subsistence of three servants	219 60	219 00	
	Clothing of three servants	90 00	90 00	
	Forage for three, four, and five horses.	385 23	384 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	364 68	437 70	Allowed under general orders of the Secretary of War, August 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, and March 23, 1823.
		4,244 31	4,310 70	

Statement showing the pay, emoluments, and allowances, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1828.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1829.	Remarks.
Major T. Cross, quartermaster..	Pay of himself	$720 00	$720 00	
	Pay of two servants	120 00	120 00	
	Subsistence of himself	292 80	292 00	
	Subsistence of himself, (double rations.)	92 80	34 40	Double rations in the absence of the Quartermaster General.
	Subsistence of two servants	146 40	146 00	
	Clothing of two servants	60 00	60 00	
	Forage for four horses	384 00	384 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	412 50	409 50	Allowed by Secretary of War, per orders August 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, and March 23, 1823.
	Transportation of baggage	8 88		
	Bureau duty, at $1 25 per diem.	457 50	456 25	
		2,694 88	2,622 15	
Captain John L. Gardner, assistant quartermaster.	Pay of himself	720 00	240 00	
	Pay of one servant	60 00	20 00	
	Subsistence of himself	292 80	96 00	
	Subsistence of one servant	73 20	24 00	
	Clothing of one servant	30 00	10 00	
	Forage for two horses	192 00	64 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	402 75	153 00	
	Bureau duty, at $1 25 per diem.	457 50	112 50	From Jan. 1, 1828, to March 31, 1829, per order of Secretary of War, August 10, 1818.
		2,228 25	719 50	
Captain T. F. Hunt	Pay of himself		320 00	Commencing May 1, 1829.
	Pay of one servant		40 00	
	Subsistence of himself		196 00	
	Subsistence of one servant		49 00	
	Clothing of one servant		20 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.		175 05	Allowed by Secretary of War, per orders of August 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, and March 23, 1823.
	Transportation		176 00	
	Per diem allowance on court-martial.		115 83	
	Bureau duty, at $1 25 per diem.		336 25	Allowed by general order of Secretary of War, Aug. 10, 1818.
			1,128 13	
Lieutenant Anthony Drane	Pay		125 16	Employed in the Quartermaster General's office from February 5 to April 30, 1829.
	Subsistence		67 20	
	Clothing		7 05	
	Allowance in lieu of fuel and quarters.		70 71	Allowed under orders of Sec'ry of War, Aug. 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, and March 23, 1823.
	Bureau duty, at $1 25 per diem.		105 00	Allowed by order of Secretary of War, August 10, 1818.
			405 12	
Sergeant H. B. Blagrove, assistant clerk.	Pay	96 00	96 00	
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
	Allowance for bureau duty as clerk.	240 00	245 00	Allowed under orders of War Department of May 10, 1827, and December 31, 1829.
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.		65 35	Allowed by order of War Department, February 4, 1829.
		418 00	478 35	
Sergeant A. Fleury, assistant clerk.	Pay	96 00	96 00	
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
	Allowance for services as clerk.	120 00	235 00	Allowed under orders of Secretary of War, April 3, 1827, at $10 per month, from Jan. 1, 1828, to Jan. 31, 1829; of Dec. 1829, at $20 per month, from Feb. 1 to Nov. 30, 1829; and of Dec., 1829, at $25.
	For extra services as orderly, at 15 cents per day.	9 00		
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.		65 35	
		297 00	468 35	

Statement showing the pay, emoluments, and allowances, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1828.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1829.	Remarks.
Sergeant John Keith, messenger.	Pay	$96 00	$96 00	
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
	For extra services as orderly, at 15 cents per day.	54 90	54 75	Act March 2, 1819, and order Sec'ry of War, April 5, 1826.
		222 90	222 75	
Corporal George W. Earhart	Pay	84 00	84 00	
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
	For extra services as orderly, at 15 cents per day.	13 65	32 10	Act March 2, 1819, and order Sec'ry of War, April 5, 1826.
		169 65	188 10	
Brevet Brig. Gen. A. Macomb, Chief Engineer.	Pay of himself	493 16	----------	Brevet pay, &c., allowed by order of the President, June 12, 1822.
	Pay of three servants	71 11	----------	
	Subsistence of himself	345 60	----------	
	Subsistence of himself, (double rations.)	345 60	----------	
	Subsistence of three servants	86 40	----------	
	Clothing of three servants	35 55	----------	
	Forage for five horses	189 67	----------	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	222 19	----------	
		1,789 28	----------	
Brevet Brig. Gen. C. Gratiot	Pay of himself	754 00	1,248 00	Brevet pay, &c., allowed by order of the President, commencing May 24, 1828.
	Pay of three servants	108 86	108 00	
	Subsistence of himself	532 80	876 00	
	Subsistence of himself, (double rations.)	532 80	876 00	
	Subsistence of three servants	133 20	219 00	
	Clothing of three servants	54 43	90 00	
	Forage for five horses	290 32	480 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	128 95	443 25	Allowed by orders of Secretary of War, Aug. 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, and March 23, 1823.
	Transportation of baggage	319 20	271 80	
	For per diem allowance as disbursing officer at Fort Monroe and Fort Calhoun, from October 1, 1826, to Sept. 30, 1829, at $2.	----------	2,190 00	Paragraph 893 Army Regulations, March 1, 1825.
		2,855 40	6,874 05	
Second Lieut. E. Courtney	Pay of himself	75 00	----------	Employed from Jan 1 to the last of March, 1828.
	Pay of one servant	15 00	----------	
	Subsistence of himself	54 00	----------	
	Subsistence of one servant	18 00	----------	
	Clothing of one servant	7 50	----------	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	74 25	----------	Allowed by orders of Secretary of War, Aug. 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, and March 23, 1823.
	Per diem allowance for bureau duty, at $1 25.	113 75	----------	Allowed under order of August 10, 1818.
		357 50	----------	
Second Lieut. Alfred Mordecai	Pay of himself	200 00	300 00	Commencing May 1, 1828.
	Pay of one servant	40 00	60 00	
	Subsistence of himself	196 00	292 00	
	Subsistence of one servant	49 00	73 00	
	Clothing of one servant	20 00	30 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	155 25	229 50	Allowed under orders Secretary of War, Aug. 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, and March 23, 1823.
	Transportation of baggage	----------	58 30	
	Per diem allowance for bureau duty, at $1 25.	307 50	456 25	Allowed under order of Sec'ry of War of August 10, 1818.
		967 75	1,499 05	

Statement showing the pay, emoluments, and allowances, &c.—Continued.

Names.	For what paid.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1828.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1829.	Remarks.
Robert Fowler, clerk		$600 00	$600 00	Allowed by the Secretary of War.
Sergeant Charles Calvert	Pay	96 00	96 00	
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.		65 35	
	Bureau duty, services as clerk	240 00	240 00	Allowed under order of Secretary of War, February 29, 1828, at $20 per month
		408 00	473 35	
One sergeant	Pay	96 00	96 00	
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
	Allowances for extra service	86 85	65 25	
		254 85	233 25	
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Isaac Roberdeau, Topographical bureau.	Pay of himself	720 00	29 03	Died January 15, 1829.
	Pay of two servants	120 00	4 83	
	Subsistence of himself	292 80	12 00	
	Subsistence of two servants	146 40	6 00	
	Clothing of two servants	60 00	2 41	
	Forage for four horses	384 00	7 74	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	431 36		Allowance under orders of the Secretary of War, August 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, March 23, 1823.
	Per diem allowance of $1 25 for taking care of and preserving mathematical instruments, &c.	457 50	18 75	Allowed by special decision of the Secretary of War, May 4, 1827.
		2,612 06	80 76	
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Aber, Topographical bureau.	Pay of himself		750 00	Brevet pay, &c., allowed on the same principal as the chief of the corps of engineers, from March 1 to December 31, 1829.
	Pay of two servants		100 00	
	Subsistence of himself		306 00	
	Subsistence of two servants		122 40	
	Clothing of two servants		50 00	
	Forage for four horses		320 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.		348 07	Allowed under orders of the Secretary of War, August 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, March 23, 1823.
	Per diem allowance of $1 25 for taking care of and preserving mathematical instruments, &c.		405 20	Allowed under the decision of the Secretary of War, May 4, 1827.
			2,401 67	
Lieutenant William G. Williams	Pay of himself	300 00	300 00	
	Pay of one servant	60 00	60 00	
	Subsistence of himself	292 80	292 00	
	Subsistence of one servant	73 20	73 00	
	Clothing of one servant	30 00	30 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	254 25	254 25	
	Per diem allowance of $1 25 for bureau duty.	457 50	456 25	
		1,467 75	1,465 50	
Lieutenant J. McClellan	Pay of himself	50 00	300 00	Commencing November 1 1828.
	Pay of one servant	10 00	60 00	
	Subsistence of himself	48 80	292 00	

Statement showing the pay, emoluments, and allowances, &c.—Continued.

Names	For what paid.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1828.	Pay, emoluments, and allowances for 1829.	Remarks
Lieutenant J. McClellan—Continued.	Subsistence of one servant	$12 20	$73 00	
	Clothing of one servant	5 00	30 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	24 75	238 55	
	Per diem allowance of $1 25 for bureau duty.	38 75	456 25	
		189 50	1,449 80	
Sergeant John Kavanaugh	Pay	96 00	96 00	
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
	For extra services as orderly	54 75	54 60	Order April 5, 1826, and act March 2, 1819.
		222 75	222 60	
General S. Bernard, assistant engineer, &c.	Pay of himself	1,248 00	1,248 00	
	Pay of three servants	180 00	180 00	
	Subsistence of himself	878 40	876 00	
	Subsistence of three servants	219 60	219 00	
	Clothing of three servants	90 00	90 00	
	Forage for three horses	480 00	480 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	402 23	492 75	Allowed under the orders of the Secretary of War, August 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, March 23, 1823.
	Transportation of baggage	469 38	56 40	
		3,967 61	3,642 15	
Major William T. Pouss'n, topographical engineers.	Pay of himself	720 00	720 00	
	Pay of one and two servants	60 00	117 57	
	Subsistence of himself	292 80	292 00	
	Subsistence of one and two servants.	73 20	143 00	
	Clothing servants	30 00	58 78	
	Forage for two and four horses	192 00	376 24	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	205 34	403 08	Do. do.
	Transportation of baggage	131 88	----------	
	Per diem allowance on topographical surveys.	131 25	----------	Paragraph 917 Army Regulations, March 1, 1825.
	Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements for topographical office.	33 15	8 94	
		1,870 62	2,119 61	
George Thompson, messenger	From January 1, 1828, to June 30, 1829.	228 00	114 00	Allowed under order of the Secretary of War, September 5, 1825.
Albert Paris, messenger	From July 1 to December 31, 1829.	----------	114 00	Do. do
		228 00	228 00	
Doctor Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General.	Salary	2,500 00	2,500 00	
	Allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel.	473 50	478 00	Allowed under orders of the Secretary of War, August 10, 1818, April 21, 1821, March 23, 1823.
		2,973 50	2,978 50	
Sergeant John C. Heise and others.	Pay	96 00	96 00	
	Subsistence	42 00	42 00	
	Clothing	30 00	30 00	
	Extra services as orderly, at 15 cents per day.	68 55	54 60	Allowed under order of the Secretary of War, April 5, 1826.
		236 55	222 60	

RECAPITULATION.

Major general and staff, &c	$7 461 47	$9,817 80
Office of the Adjutant General	5,932 05	6,057 73
Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence	6,983 96	7,734 91
Office of the Colonel of Ordnance	7,612 33	7,420 31
Office of the Paymaster General	2,500 00	2,500 00
Office of the Quartermaster General	10,274 99	10,543 15
Office of the Chief of the Corps of Engineers, including the Topographical bureau and General Bernard's office	17,791 07	11,289 79
Office of the Surgeon General	3,210 05	3,201 10
	61,765 92	68,564 79

No. 4.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *February* 22, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with that portion of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant referred to this office, I enclose a statement (A) of the names of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army who have been absent from the regular posts during the years 1828 and 1829, respectively, and of the whole period of their absence, agreeably to the orders issued to and the reports received from them.

In a few cases the precise time taken to execute an order cannot be ascertained, but the error does not exceed a few days.

Under existing regulations commanding officers of posts are authorized to grant temporary leave of absence for a period not exceeding three, and commanding officers of departments for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Generally the surgeons obtain a friend to attend the sick during their absence, or pay the expense themselves; and as the period is short, no report is made to the department, unless a private physician is employed and paid by the public. These, therefore, are the only cases I am able to state under the head of "on leave of absence."

With regard to the amount accruing to them during such absence, those under orders, on the march, in arrest, and on courts-martial, are entitled to their full pay and emoluments; those on furlough, or on leave of absence, to their pay, rations, forage, and private servants, but not to fuel, quarters, transportation, or other contingent allowances. What amount they may severally have received during this period I am unable to state.

Surgeons and assistant surgeons are required to render their professional services "to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and enlisted artificers and laborers in the service of the United States;" and I am not aware that extra allowances have been made to them on account of any person belonging to the army. No such allowance is authorized out of the funds of the Medical department; and if any has been made under special orders, I can find no record of it. In two or three cases, I understand, they have been paid, by officers superintending the erection of fortifications in their vicinity, to attend the slaves or hired laborers employed on the works, part of the contract with the masters being that they shall be furnished with medical attendance; but I am not informed of the names of the surgeons, the period of their employment, or the amount paid them, and do not know how they can be ascertained, except by reference to the accounts of the several officers of the Engineer department who have had the superintendence of such works within the period referred to.

I also enclose statements (B and C) of the names of the citizen physicians who have been employed within the years 1828 and 1829, respectively, (except those whose accounts for the last quarter of 1829 have not yet been received,) of the time of such employment, and the compensation to each. In those cases, however, where they have been engaged to accompany detachments on the march, instead of the period of employment, I have recorded the places from and to which the troops were ordered, as "from St. Louis to Fort Snelling," "from Baltimore to Cantonment Brooke," &c., &c.; and am, therefore, under the necessity of reporting them accordingly. Where they have been employed to attend on officers stationed at places where no army surgeon can be obtained, their accounts are rendered for a certain number of visits in the course of the quarter or year, so as not to admit of a statement of the period of employment, but only of the amount paid on account of each within the years specified.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

Hon. J. H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Statement of the names of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army who have, within the years 1828 *and* 1829, *been absent from the regular posts of the army, and the whole time of their absence.*

Names.	Period.	Remarks.
Surgeon Beaumont	1 month 27 days in 1828	Under orders from Green Bay to Fort Crawford.
Assist. Surgeon Jackson	3½ months in 1828	On duty with a road-cutting party in Florida, and under orders for Fort Washington.
Wood	4 months 23 days in 1828	Under orders for Fort Snelling.
Foot	2 months in 1828	Under orders from Fort Washington to Green Bay.
Kerr	4½ months in 1828	Under orders to Hancock barracks.
Eaton	19 days in 1828	Under orders from Fort Preble to Fort Columbus.
De Camp	6 months 23 days in 1828	On the march with troops to Green Bay; under orders for West Point and Sackett's Harbor.
Russell	4 months in 1828	On the march with troops to Hancock barracks, and under orders for Fort Niagara.
Finley	26 days in 1828	On the march to Fort Dearborn.
Abbott	20 days in 1828	On the march to Fort Winnebago.
Pitcher	14 days in 1828	On the march to Fort Gratiot.
Stevenson	3½ months in 1828	In arrest, and under orders for Fort Niagara.
Surgeon Everett	4 months in 1828	On furlough, two months on private business and two months from sickness.
Assist. Surgeon Day	4 months in 1828	On furlough for private business.
Coleman	4 months in 1828	
Mann	1 month in 1828	On leave of absence.
Surgeon McMahon	1 month 20 days in 1828	Under orders from Fort Snelling to Cantonment Gibson 1 month 18 days, sick 1 month 24 days, and attending hired laborers at St. Rosa's island.
	11 months 28 days in 1829	
Assist. Surgeon Baylor	5 months 13 days in 1828	In arrest, and under suspension 9 months 7 days; under orders for headquarters and to Cantonment Gibson 6 months 19 days.
	10 months 13 days in 1829	
Minis	8½ months in 1828	Unfit for duty from ill health.
Hale	1 year in 1828	Unfit for duty from chronic disease.
	1 year in 1829	
Randolph	5 months in 1828	Unfit for duty from ill health.
	4 months in 1829	
Elwes	7 months in 1828	From ill health, to remove his family, and for private business.
	2 months in 1829	
Surgeon Wheaton	28 days in 1828	On leave of absence.
	2 months 2 days in 1829	
Assist. Surgeon King	20 days in 1828	On leave of absence.
	2 months 10 days in 1829	
Surgeon Gale	4 days in 1829	Under orders from Cantonment Leavenworth to Jefferson Barracks.
Assist. Surgeon Nicoll	6 months in 1829	With the expedition on the Santa Fé road.
Coleman	16 days in 1829	Under orders to Cantonment Leavenworth.
Foot	1 month in 1829	Attending court-martial.
Thurston	3 months 4 days in 1829	Attending court-martial, and under orders to Cantonment Gibson.
Stinnecke	9 months in 1829	Unfit for duty from chronic disease.
Weightman	3 months in 1829	Unfit for duty from ill health.
Smith	8½ months in 1829	Five months from ill health, and extended for private business..
Macomb	4 months in 1829	From ill health and private business.
McMillan	5 months in 1829	On furlough for private business.
Sibley	3 months in 1829	On furlough for private business.
Wharton	2 months in 1829	On furlough for private business.
French	2 months in 1829	On furlough for private business.
Pitcher	1 month in 1829	From ill health.

B.

Statement of the private physicians employed during the year 1828, *the time of their employment, and the compensation to each.*

Names.	Period.	Amount.
Doctor S W. Pickering	1 year	$200 00
A W. Rockwell	do	240 00
C. Byrne	do	180 00
N. Bemis, jr	do	240 00
A. Blair	do	180 00
D. Claude	do	360 00
W. A. Simpson	do	350 00
R. Wayne	9 months 3 days	572 16
C. R. French	1 year	351 00
N. Perkins	2 months 11 days	64 33
J Ray	1 month	30 00
Edelen & Simms	2 months 24 days	25 00
R. Ward	2 months 27 days	193 41
J. A. Hyde	25 days	31 82
E. Ball	2 months 15 days	205 00
R. S. Steuart	1 year	242 84
P. Maxwell	6 months 7 days	149 05
C. S. Tripler	28 days	45 16

B.—*Statement of the private physicians employed during the year* 1828, *&c.*—Continued.

Names.	Period.	Amount.
Doctor R Lebby	25 days	$24 19
D. McKee	8 days	10 32
G F. Turner	1 month	40 00
F. Bache	4 months 23 days	143 22
H. Maguire	1 month 17 days	38 60
W. C. Galt	3 months	142 50
J. Bennett	1 year	329 14
P. Williams	...do	360 00
J. C. Dorsey	13 days	10 00
B. G. Farrar	1 year	360 00
A. P. Merrill	...do	360 00
E. G Davis	...do	360 00
J. D. Owens	6 months 6 days	197 90
J. R. Swift	4 months	80 00
T. J. Faddis	1 month 15 days	38 33
J. Mason	3 months 29 days	155 96
B. Rivere	1 month 3 days	63 75
F. J. Haywood	4 months 22 days	148 96
R. M. Young	5 months	100 00
L. Mitchell	2 months	60 00
W. Robinson	7 months	140 00
J. T. Gilliam	3 months 7 days	96 00
H. Davis	1 month	75 00
L. Luckett	8 months	240 00
S. Hogg	1 month	20 00
D. C. Kerr	2 months 15 days	150 00
H. Lane	For attending a detachment of recruits from St. Louis to Fort Snelling	170 00
J. R. Ward	For attending a detachment of recruits from Baltimore to Cantonment Brooke	300 00
L. L. Near	For attending a detachment of recruits from New Orleans to St. Louis	150 00
Roberts & Afflick	For attending a detachment of recruits from Owensburg to Jefferson Barracks	4 00
J. Mason	For attending a detachment of recruits from Bangor to Hancock barracks	42 00
H. Lane	For attending a detachment of recruits from Fort Snelling to St Louis	130 00
H. E. Curtis	For attending a detachment of recruits under command of Capt. Wager	10 00
J. E. Camp	For attending a detachment of recruits on march to Hancock barracks	1 00
A. Nelson	For medical attendance on Lieutenant Macomb at sundry times	9 75
G. S. Schott	...do...Colonel Abert...do	160 50
S. C. Henry	...do...Lieutenant Clitz...do	18 75
Do	...do...General Brady...do	11 50
Do	...do...P. M. Larned...do	33 62
Worthington	...do...Lieutenant Thompson...do	18 00
Do	...do...Captain McNeill...do	20 00
G. F. McGee	...do...Lieutenant Boyce...do	13 63
R. Randall	...do...do...do	15 00
Do	...do...Lieutenant Graham...do	60 00
S. Carpenter	...do...Lieutenant Mansfield...do	9 00
Do	...do...Major De Russey...do	47 12
Gray & Mills	...do...Major Kirby...do	13 11
W. A. Simpson	...do...Lieutenant McKenzie...do	15 00
S. D. Townshend	...do...P. M. Townshend...do	167 00
H. Lane	...do...Lieutenant Harrison...do	32 00
Do	...do...Lieutenant Holmes...do	28 25
Do	...do...Lieutenant Thomas...do	150 75
P. Williams	...do...Captain Fay...do	39 06
W. Coburn	...do...Lieutenant Colquhoun...do	53 87
C. D. Lewis	...do...Private Johnson...do	47 00
Croswell & Bruce	...do...Lieutenant Smith...do	5 87
P. Warfield	...do...do...do	17 37
Do	...do...Major Roberdeau...do	72 00
Do	...do...General Macomb...do	97 00
Do	...do...Captain Smith...do	10 00
J. W. Gibson	...do...Private ——...do	10 00
G. C. Shattuck	...do...Lieutenant Prescott...do	62 50
R. S. Steuart	...do...Lieutenant Mellon...do	10 00
Do	...do...Lieutenant Dusenbury...do	30 00
Chakard	...do...Lieutenant Mellon...do	10 00
Greeves	...do...Lieutenant Cooke...do	30 50
S. McCosky	...do...Major Perkins...do	31 81
L. Lawrence	...do...Sergeant Clarke...do	15 00
J. Morehead	...do...do...do	28 75
T. Sim	...do...Lieutenant Williams...do	23 00
A. Foster	...do...Lieutenant Prescott...do	20 00
D. Drake	...do...Major Davenport...do	35 00
A. Pue	...do...Lieutenant Barney...do	49 50
W. Denney	...do...do...do	10 50
Selden & Mosely	...do...P. M. Smith...do	91 00
J. Buckler	...do...Lieutenant Dillehunty...do	38 75
S. B. Everitt	...do...Captain Blaney...do	68 66
D. O. Barton	...do...Lieutenant Morton...do	61 87
C. Y. Fonda	...do...Captain Burch...do	43 50
Do	...do...P. M. Wright...do	14 68
B. G. Farrar	...do...Lieutenant Thomas...do	290 00
May & Keeney	...do...Lieutenant Walker...do	15 00
J. Jones	...do...Lieutenant Prescott...do	81 00
McClellan	...do...Lieutenant Macomb...do	55 88
Do	...do...Lieutenant Worth...do	32 00
J. Cullen	...do...Lieutenant Williamson...do	15 00

B.—*Statement of the private physicians employed during the year* 1828, *&c.*—Continued.

Names.	Period.	Amount.
Doctor J. Manney	For medical attendance on Lieutenant Wragg at sundry times	$22 25
W. R. Warring	do Lieutenant Mallory do	30 00
Do	do Captain Marchant do	12 00
J. Mason	do Lieutenant Russell do	19 50
W. S. Coxe	do Lieutenant Thompson do	6 00
D. C. Kerr	do Lieutenant Shannon do	30 00
R. Wantyn	do P. M. Phillips do	1 00
N. Montsarrat	do Lieutenant Dusenbury do	6 00
N. Fairfield	do Colonel Anderson do	12 00
C. Tiffin	do Major Whistler do	41 50
Moores & Jones	do Major Halsey do	21 00
E. Delafield	do Lieutenant Corprew do	40 00
B. Rivere	do Lieutenant Morrison do	77 00
A. Trowbridge	do Private Brothers do	20 00
H. Price	do Colonel Long do	3 74
P. McCauley	do do do	31 00
		10,922 69

C.

Statement of private physicians employed during the year 1829, *the time of their employment, and the compensation to each.*

Names.	Period.	Amount.
Doct. S. W. Pickering	1 year	$200 00
A. W. Rockwell	1 year	240 00
C. Byrne	1 year	180 00
N. Bemis, jr	1 year	240 00
A. Blair	1 year	180 00
D. Claude	1 year	360 00
W. A. Simpson	1 year	350 00
C. R. French	1 year	351 00
N. Perkins	1 month and 3 days	28 03
E. Ball	1 month and 10 days	60 00
R. S. Steuart	1 year	242 84
P. Maxwell	1 month and 1 day	16 11
C. S. Tripler	2 months and 2 days	104 84
R. Lebby	4 months and 8 days	180 51
E. Worrell, jr	7 months and 15 days	390 83
G. Neill	1 month	82 00
J. D. McKee	3 months and 27 days	325 03
L. L. Near	4 months and 26 days	486 66
G. Adersbach	2 months and 13 days	120 96
H. R. Stagg	1 month and 1 day	96 00
R. S. Rice	12 days	60 00
L. S. Davis	3 months	210 00
F. Bache	1 year, 3 months, and 7 days	450 00
J. Bennett	7 months	210 00
P. Williams	6 months and 2 days	202 00
B. G. Farrar	3 months and 15 days	105 00
J. Mason	3 months and 5 days	85 00
R. M. Young	7 months	140 00
L. Mitchell	2 months and 23 days	76 77
W. Robinson	6 months and 11 days	189 12
J. T. Gilliam	17 days	12 90
H. Davis	1 month	25 00
S. Hogg	16 days	17 50
J. G. Lance	1 month and 24 days	46 77
E. Buckley	1 month and 22 days	43 50
J. McCaa	18 days	15 51
D. C. Kerr	5 months	300 00
B. R. Wellford	16 days	12 50
D. B. Sanders	4 months and 10 days	109 86
J. Eights	1 month and 14 days	48 00
J. B. Elwood	11 months and 23 days	345 00
H. W. Baxley	4 months	120 00
J. Spalding	2 months and 23 days	41 13
D. McCarr	10 months and 9 days	235 83
R. Moody	3 months and 3 days	61 00
J. King	2 months	50 00
S. Humes	3 months and 25 days	95 83
Allen & McLeod	2 months and 2 days	47 17
P. Wendell	5 months	150 00
A. F. Dean	1 month and 17 days	39 16
J. Roberts	9 days	6 02
W. Henderson	For attending recruits on the march	23 00
W. Foster	For attending detachment of recruits from Greenville to Cantonment Towson—2 days in 1828, and balance in 1829	333 15
H. Morton	For attending detachment of recruits from New York to Baton Rouge and Cantonment Gibson, (13 days in 1828)	638 84

C.—*Statement of private physicians employed during the year* 1829, *&c.*—Continued.

Names.	Period.	Amount.
Doct. H. Beall	For attending detachment of recruits from New York to Jefferson Barracks	$254 33
C. S. Tripler	For attending detachment of recruits from New York to Fort Snelling	388 40
P. C. Snoddy	For attending detachment of recruits from Greenville C. H. to Fort Mitchell	124 93
H. R. Stagg	For attending detachment of recruits from Buffalo to Green Bay	144 27
R Baden	For attending detachment of recruits from Natchez to Cantonment Gibson	227 08
S. D. Townsend	For medical attendance on Major Townshend at sundry times	71 64
H. Lane	do on Lieutenant Thomas do	181 00
P. Williams	do on Captain Fay do	27 20
P. Warfield	do on Major Roberdeau do	15 00
R S. Stewart	do on Lieut. Dusenbury do	30 00
A. Foster	do on Lieut Gardner do	11 50
Do	do on General Armistead do	29 00
C. T. Fonda	do on P. M Wright do	14 69
G. P. Biddle	do on Lieutenant Page do	7 50
B. S. Bohrer	do on Lieutenant Lagniel do	68 00
McClellan	do on Lieutenant Macomb do	24 94
Do	do on Lieutenant Worth do	46 00
Do	do on Lieutenant Bennett do	67 75
M. D. Lindsay	do on Private Kelly do	5 50
R. Harlan	do on Colonel Abert do	6 00
W. Rogers	do on Captain Chace do	69 00
Do	do on Major Randall do	32 00
J. Mason	do on Lieutenant Russell do	9 50
W. S. Coxe	do on Lieutenant Thompson do	29 00
J. S. Warner	do on Private Manning do	41 43
D. C. Kerr	do on Lieutenant Shannon do	20 00
D. S. Mordecai	do on Lieutenant Smith do	152 38
J. J. Williams	do on Lieutenant Symington do	10 00
E. Huntington	do on Lieut. Washington do	49 65
J. E. Holbrook	do on P. M. Massias do	30 00
N. Montsarrat	do on Lieutenant Dusenbury do	7 00
S. Couper	do on Lieutenant Tuttle do	44 50
H. Bartlett	do on Captain Brown do	15 00
J. Randall	do on do do	16 50
W. T. Rucker	do on Lieutenant Turnbull do	6 75
A. T. Crow	do on Captain Legate do	63 00
N. Fairfield	do on Colonel Anderson do	34 76
S. B. & J. Martin	do on Lieutenant Trimble do	39 00
R. B. Jourdan	do on Private McBride do	35 50
Moores & Jones	do on Major Halsey do	21 50
J. Woolfolk	do on Lieutenant Harris do	98 75
C. P. Heemans	do on Lieutenant Swift do	6 00
A. Church	do on do do	44 61
A. Burrell	do on Private O'Bleshel do	24 49
S. W. Redman	do on Corporal Arter do	45 00
E. G. Davis	3 months and 15 days	105 00
A. P. Merril	4 months	135 00
		11,710 42

D.

Statement showing the extra allowances made to surgeons and assistant surgeons for attending upon persons in the army, or in the military or engineer service of the government, within the years 1828 *and* 1829. *Also the names of all citizen surgeons who have been employed within the years aforesaid, respectively, and the compensation to each, so far as the same can be ascertained from the accounts of this office; furnished in pursuance of the 4th paragraph of the resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 4th of February,* 1830.

Names.	For what paid.	1828.	1829.
Robert Archer, assistant surgeon.	For attending the laborers and convicts at Old Point Comfort, from 1st January to 31st December, 1828, allowed by the Secretary of War, 21st September, 1825	$240 00	$240 00
Thomas Lining, assistant surgeon.	For extra services for attendance on laborers employed at Fort Jackson, allowed by the Secretary of War	43 44	----------
Dr. G. Andersback	For services attending laborers at Fort Jackson, from the 6th to the 29th February, 1828, at $160 per month, allowed by the Secretary of War	132 41	----------
Dr. A. H. Bohannon	For medical attendance on a detachment of troops employed on military road, from 7th November, 1827 to 14th March, 1828, at $90 per month, allowed by the Secretary of War	384 00	----------
Dr. W. H. Cuckrow	For medical services at Fort Jackson, on the laborers employed there from 1st March to 31st December, 1828, allowed by the Secretary of War, at $90 per month	900 00	----------
Same	For do. from 1st January to 30th June, 1829	----------	540 00
Dr. W. H. Denny	For medical attendance on Captain J. L. Smith and Lieutenant Whistler in 1828	6 00	----------
Dr. S. B. Everett	For medical attendance on the laborers employed at Oak island, from 1st June to 31st December, 1828	290 00	----------
Same	For do. from 1st January to 31st December, 1829, at $45 per month	----------	540 00
Dr. James C. Eliason	For medical services at Fort Macon, from 1st May to 31st December, 1828, at $55 per month	440 00	----------
Same	For do. from 1st January to 31st December, 1829, at $55 per month	----------	660 00
Dr. George P. French	For medical attendance on sick laborers at Fort Calhoun in November, 1828	16 00	----------
Dr. W. O'Galt	For medical attendance on Captain J. L. Smith and Lieutenant Whistler in 1828	16 00	----------
Dr. W. J. Harris	For medical attendance and medicine to the hands on board the dredging boat in the Cape Fear river	----------	9 00
Dr. James Huntt	For medical attendance on the laborers employed at Fort Macon, from 6th March to 2d May, 1828, at 40 per month	76 12	----------
Dr. James F. Roberts	For medical attendance on laborers at Mobile Point, from 1st January to 31st December, 1828, at $100 per month	1,200 00	----------
Same	For do. from 1st January to 31st December, 1829	----------	1,200 00
Drs. Alexander Read and Francis D. Boulette.	For medical attendance on General Bernard in 1828	7 00	----------
Dr. J. Van Rensselear	For medical attendance on J. F. Swift, assistant civil engineer, from 30th August to 28th September, 1828	53 00	----------

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, April* 20, 1830.

Statement exhibiting the names of all commissioners, superintendents, and agents employed by the Chief Engineer, under the authority of the War Department, during the years 1828 *and* 1829, *respectively, for the improvement of rivers, bays, harbors, roads, and other public works, whose compensation is not fixed by law; the nature of the duties performed by each, and the amount allowed to each as per diem, commission, or otherwise.*

Names of superintendents, agents, &c., employed in 1828.	Names of superintendents, agents, &c., employed in 1829.	The nature of duties performed by each.	Rate of compensation or allowance.	Am't received in 1828.	Am't received in 1829.	Remarks.
Gen. Charles Gratiot, Chief Engineer.	Gen. Charles Gratiot, Chief Engineer	Superintending the construction of Fort Monroe	Transportation of baggage			Lieut. Talcott, from September 30, 1829.
	do do do		$2 per diem			Do. Par. 893 Army Regulations.
	do do Fort Calhoun		Transportation of baggage			
Col. Jos. G. Totten, corps of engineers.	Col. Jos. G. Totten, corps of engineers.	do do Fort Adams	At $2 per diem and transportation of baggage.			
Major S. Babcock do	Major S. Babcock do	do do Fort at Savannah				
		Building and repairing piers at Newcastle, Delaware				August 9, transferred to Ths. Stockton.
		Repairing piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin				Do. do.
Major R. E. DeRussey do	Major R. E. DeRussey do	Superintending the construction of Fort Hamilton, New York	At $2 per diem			Army Regulations.
		Repairing Fort Lafayette	do			Do.
		Repairing Fort Columbus	do			Do.
Major T. W. Maurice do	Major T. W. Maurice do	Improving harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania	At $2 per diem and transportation of baggage.			
		Completing a pier at La Plaisance bay, Michigan Territory	do do			
		Building piers in Dunkirk harbor, New York	do do			
		Building piers at Buffalo harbor, New York	do do			
		Improving the navigation of Black river	do do			
		Surveying Genesee river and harbor	do do			
		Surveying mouth of Sandy creek	do do			
		Surveying south shore of Lake Ontario	do do			
		Extending piers at Black Rock harbor	do do			
Captain J. L. Smith do	Captain J. L. Smith do	Examining sites for a western armory	At $2 per diem and transportation.			Secretary of War, February 1, 1828.
		Examining sites for a bridge across the Ohio river	do do			Do. do.
		Surveying the Wabash river	do do			Do. do.
Captain George Blaney do	Captain George Blaney do	Superintending the construction of fort at Oak island	do do			Par. 893 Army Regulations.
		Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river	do do			Do.
Captain W. H. Chase do	Captain W. H. Chase do	Construction and repairs at Chef Menteur and Rigolets	do do			
		Construction of battery at Bienvenue	do do			
		Construction of fortifications at Pensacola	do do			Aug. 8, transferred to Lt. W. Seawell.
		Improvement of Red river	do do			Par. 893 Army Regulations.
		Surveying the entrance of the river Teche	do do			
		Surveying water tract between Lake Pontchartrain and Mobile bay	do do			
Captain R. Delafield do	Captain R. Delafield do	Construction of Fort Jackson	Allowance of double rations from May 3, 1824, to Feb. 5, 1828.			Par. 893 Army Regulations.
		Survey of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi	At $2 per diem and transportation			Regulations Sec. War, March 26, 1825.
	Lieut. Andrew Talcott. do	Construction of Fort Monroe and Fort Calhoun				
		Survey of Deep creek, Virginia				
		Survey of Pasquotank river, North Carolina.				
Lieut. W. A. Eliason do	Lieut. W. A. Eliason do	Construction of Fort Macon				Aug. 1, 1829, transferred to Lt. Dutton.
		Improving navigation of Ocracoke inlet				Do. do.
Lieut. C. A. Ogden do.	Lieut. C. A. Ogden do	Construction of a fort at Mobile Point	At $2 per diem			Par. 893 Army Regulations.
		Improving the harbor of Mobile				
		Deepening the channel through Pass au Heron				
		Improving the navigation of Pascagoula river				

Statement exhibiting the names of all commissioners, superintendents, and agents employed by the Chief Engineer, &c.—Continued.

Names of superintendents, agents, &c., employed in 1828.	Names of superintendents, agents, &c., employed in 1829.	The nature of duties performed by each.	Rate of compensation or allowance.	Am't received in 1828.	Am't received in 1829.	Remarks.
Lieut. H. Brewerton, corps of eng'rs.	Lieut. H. Brewerton, corps of eng'rs.	Construction of fortifications at Charleston	Per diem $2			Par. 893 Army Regulations.
			Transportation			Do. do.
	Lieut. L. Tuttle.....do.....	Building and repairing piers at Newcastle	Commission 2½ per cent			Do. do.
		Repairing piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin	Transportation			Do. do.
		Repairing Fort Delaware	Services as act'g as't com. sub. at Mobile Point			Do. do.
	Lieut. George Dutton..... do.....	Improving navigation near Ocracoke inlet				
	Lieut A. H. Bowman .....do.....	Constructing tower at Bayou Dupré	Per diem $2			Do. do.
			Transportation			Do. do.
			Per diem on survey			Do. do.
			Pay as act'g as't com. sub. at Bienvenue			Do. do.
Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, top. eng'rs..	Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, top. engr's.	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824				
		Survey of Penobscot river, Maine	Per diem allowance while engaged in the field			Order of the Secretary of War, June 7, 1822, and June 11, 1828.
		Survey of Cochico branch of the Piscataqua river, New Hampshire...	2½ per ct. commission on the am't disbursed.			Secretary of War, March 2d, 1825.
		Survey of North river, Massachusetts	Transportation of baggage			Army Regulations.
		Survey of Bass river, Massachusetts				
Lieut. Col. J. Abert.....do		Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	Per diem in the field			Do.
			Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursement.			Do.
			Transportation of baggage			Do.
Lieut. Col. J. Kearney .....do.....	Lieut. Col. J. Kearney, top. eng'rs..	.....do..... .....do.	Per diem in the field			Do.
			Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursement.			Do.
			Transportation of baggage			Do.
Lieut. Col. P. H. Perrault...do.....		Survey of a route for a canal to connect the Atlantic with Gulf of Mexico	Per diem allowance in the field			Do.
		Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursement.			Do.
			Transportation of baggage			Do.
	Lt. Col. P. H. Perrault, top. eng'rs..	Survey of the harbor of St. Augustine	Per diem allowance on surveys			Do.
Major W. T. Poussin .....do.....	Major W. T. Poussin .....do.....	Assistant to board of internal improvement, and disbursing agent	Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursement.			Do.
			Transportation of baggage			Do.
Major H. Bache, ass't.....do.....		Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	Per diem allowance in the field; commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements; transportation of baggage			Do.
	Major H. Bache, ass't.....do.....	Survey of Sag harbor, New York	.....do.....do.			Do.
		Survey of Sandy bay, Massachusetts	..... do.....do.			Do.
		Survey of Thames river, Connecticut	.....do.....do.			Do.
		Survey of harbor of Westbrook, Connecticut	.... do.....do.			Do.
		Survey of harbor of Norwalk, Connecticut	..... do.....do.			Do.
		Survey of harbor of Stamford, Connecticut	.....do.....do.			Do.
		Survey of Flat Beach, on Tucker's island, New Jersey	.....do.....do.			Do.
	Captain J. D. Graham.....do.....	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	Per diem allowance in the field			Do.
			Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursement.			Do.
			Transportation of baggage			Do.
	Major M. Mason.....1st artillery..	Repairing Fort Washington				

Statement exhibiting the names of all commissioners, superintendents, and agents, employed by the Chief Engineer, &c.—Continued.

Names of superintendents, agents, &c., employed in 1828.	Names of superintendents, agents, &c., employed in 1829.	The nature of duties performed by each.	Rate of compensation or allowance.	Am't received in 1828.	Am't received in 1829.	Remarks.
	Major Henry Whiting..1st artillery..	Constructing road from Detroit to Saginaw.				
		Constructing road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot.				
	Captain J. W. Ripley, 4th artillery..	Repairing Fort McHenry	Per diem allowance while superintending ..			Army Regulations.
Capt. N. G. Dana.....1st artillery..		Repairing Fort Moultrie	Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursement.			Do.
	Lieut. W. Seawell....7th infantry..	Removing obstructions in Red river	Per diem allowance on topographical duty...			Do.
Lieut. W. Turnbull ...4th artillery..	Lieut W. Turnbull...4th artillery..	Surveys under the act of April 3, 1824	.....do.....do.			Do.
			Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursement.			Do.
			Transportation of baggage			Do.
Lieut. W. H. Swift .....1st artillery.	Lieut. W. H. Swift.....1st artillery	.....do.....do.	Per diem allowance on topographical duty...			Do.
			Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursement.			Do.
			Transportation of baggage			Do.
Lieut. John Prescott .....do.....	Lieut. John Prescott.....do.....	Surveying the harbor of Nantucket	Per diem allowance on topographical duty...			Do.
		Survey under the act of April 30, 1824	.....do.....do.....do....survey.			Do.
		Removing the bar at the mouth of Nantucket harbor	Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursement.			Do.
		Extending piers at Edgartown harbor	Transportation of baggage			Do.
	Lieut. E. S. Sibley .... ..do.....	Constructing road from Detroit to Chicago	Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursement.			Do.
			Transportation of baggage			Do.
	Lieut. N. B. Buford... .3d artillery.	Survey under the act of April 30, 1824	Per diem allowance on topographical survey.			Do.
			Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursement			Do.
			Transportation of baggage			Do.
Andrew Alexander....civil engineer.	Andrew Alexander...civil engineer.	.....do.....do.	$4 per day and expenses to July 3, 1828	$924 00	$303 78	From July 3, 1828, $5 50 per day while employed on survey, and the same rate for every 30 miles travelled in going from home to the place of operation and returning.
Dr. W. Howard.....do.....	Dr. W. Howard.....do.....	.....do.....do.	$110 per month to December 2, 1828	1,396 00	2,190 00	Doctor Howard $6 per day, and 12 cents per mile for travelling expenses while on public duty, from Dec. 20, 1828.
			Commission	35 22	146 50	
			Transportation		312 12	
Wm. Jerome .....do.....	Wm. Jerome .....do.....	.....do.....do.	$7 50 per day	1,072 50	2,685 00	
Asa Moore .....asst. civil eng.		.....do.....do.	$110 per month	674 66		
			Commission	38 18		
	Howard Stansbury...civil engineer.	.....do.....do.	$110 per month	669 54	1,159 59	
James F. Swift .....do.....	James F. Swift .....asst. civil eng.	.....do.....do.	$3 50 per day in the field	1,421 67	1,200 90	Allowed by the Secretary of War.
Frederick Harrison .....do.....	Frederick Harrison .....do.....	.....do.....do.	$3 per day, employed in office duty, and 10 cents a mile while travelling under orders	1,164 00	1,124 20	Do. do.
C. R. Anderson.....do.....	C. R. Anderson.....do.....	.....do.....do.		316 50	1,117 60	Do. do.
W. B. Guion.....do.....	Wm. B. Guion .....do.....	.....do.....do.		749 00	774 10	Do. do.
Henry Belin .....do.....	Henry Belin.....do.....	.....do.....do.			1,141 60	
P. Van Wyck .....do.....	P. Van Wyck.....do.....	.....do.....do.	Pay, &c , of a 2d lieutenant of infantry		823 18	
Thos. S. Knapp.....superintendent.	Thos. S. Knapp.....superintendent.	Making the road from Maumee to Detroit	$3 per day	1,095 00	1,047 00	
Musgrove Evans.....do... ..	Musgrove Evans.....do.....	Making the road from Detroit to Chicago	.....do	1,095 00	435 00	April 22, 1829, transfer'd to Lt. E. S. Sibley.
Christian Farr ... .do.....		Repairing Cumberland road between Cumberland and Wheeling	.....do	1,095 00	240 00	
Henry M. Shreve.....do.....	Henry M. Shreve...superintendent.	Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	$6 per day			

Statement exhibiting the names of all commissioners, superintendents, and agents, employed by the chief engineer, &c.—Continued.

Names of superintendents, agents, &c., employed in 1828.	Names of superintendents, agents, &c , employed in 1829.	The nature of duties performed by each.	Rate of compensation or allowance.	Am't received in 1828.	Am't received in 1829.	Remarks.
W. Courtenay .....superintendent.	.....	Improving the navigation of the Ohio river	$6 per day.....	$936 00	.....	April 8, 1829, transferred to H. M. Shreve.
Thos. B. Smith.....do.....	Thos. B. Smith.....superintendent.	Preservation of George's island, in Boston harbor.....	$4 per day and 2½ per cent. for disbursing ...	1,282 25	$2,190 00	Allowed by the Secretary of War.
		Preservation of Deer island, in Boston harbor.....	.....do.....do.			
D. Hugunin, jr..... .....do.... .	D. Hugunin, jr..... .....do.....	Building piers at the mouth of Oswego harbor, New York.....	$3 per day.....	822 00	1,095 00	
Matthew Hubbard .....do.....	Matthew Hubbard .....do.....	Removing obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, Ohio	2½ per cent. on disbursements.....	34 00	93 02	
A. W. Walworth .....do.....	A. W. Walworth.....do.....	Improving Cleveland harbor, Ohio	.....do.....do.	133 29	237 17	
David Granger.....do.....	David Granger.....do.....	Improving Saco harbor, Maine.....	5 per cent. on disbursements.....	293 34	1 01	
Wm. Lewis .....do.....	... .	Improving Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts.....	$2 per day and 2½ per cent. on disbursemeats.	431 46	13 60	
	Lot Gage..... .....superintendent.	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.	.....	162 00	
			Commission	.....	57 68	
Hiram Steele.....do.....	.....	Improving Sackett's Harbor, New York.....	2½ per cent. on disbursements.....	18 15	20 42	
Henry Phelps.....do.....	Henry Phelps.....superintendent.	Removing obstructions at the mouth of Grand river, Ohio	2½ per cent. on disbursements.....	105 93	143 91	
Jabez Wright.....do.....	Jabez Wright.....do.....	Removing obstructions at the mouth of Huron river.....	$2 per diem.....	.....	94 00	
Aaron Wheeler .....do.....	Aaron Wheeler.....do.....	Removing obstructions at Cumberland creek.....	2½ per cent. on disbursements.....	40 37	56 40	
D. B. Macomb.....do	D. B. Macomb.....do.....	Removing obstructions in Appalachicola river, Florida	$4 per day and 2½ per cent. on disbursements.	120 00	.....	
Do.....do.....	....	Survey of the river and harbor of St. Mark's	Commission	6 60	.....	
James Gadsden.....do.....	James Gadsden.....superintendent.	Deepening the inland channel for navigation between the St. John's river, in Florida, and the St. Mary's harbor, in Georgia.	$6 per day.....	246 00	354 00	
Thomas Leigh.....do.....	Thomas Leigh.....do.....	Removing obstructions at the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river, Maine.	5 per cent. on disbursements.....	118 24	168 93	
John Stockford.....do.....	John Stockford ..... do.....	Erecting pier and beacon near Allen's rocks, in Warren river, R. I....	.....do.....do.	.....	180 06	
	Thomas M. Clark.....do.....	Removing sand bar at the mouth of Merrimack river, Massachusetts.	.....do.....do.	.....	630 25	
	Peter Grant.....do.....	Romoving obstructions at Lovejoy's narrows, in Kennebec river, Maine	.....do.....do.	.....	81 92	
	B. Palmer.....do.....	Repairing pier at the entrance of Kennebec river, Maine	.....do.....do.	.....	187 36	
	Jeremiah Sturges .....do.....	Improving the navigation of Mill river, Connecticut.....	.....do.....do.	.....	172 88	
	Ashbel Dart ....do.....	Improving the navigation of Conеaut creek, Ohio.....	2½ per cent. on disbursements	.....	154 97	
	Gen. J. G. Swift..... do.....	Removing obstructions at the mouth of the harbor of Big Sodus bay, New York.	$6 per day and 2½ per cent. on disbursements.	Per diem commission.	1,092 00	
		Improving the navigation of Genesee river, New York.....	.....do..... ...do.....do	..... do.....	323 44	
Thomas Stockton.....do.....	Thomas Stockton.....do.....	Building and repairing piers at Newcastle.....	$4 per day and 2½ per cent. on disbursements.	.....	.....	From August 9, 1828, to June 25, 1829.
		Repairing piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin, Delaware river.	.....do.....do.....do	.....	.....	
	Gurdon Trumbull.....do.....	Erecting pier at Stonington harbor, Connecticut	5 per cent. on disbursements	3 12	931 02	
Z. Sampson .....do.....	....	Repairing Plymouth beach, Massachusetts.....	.....do.....do.	.....	.. ..	
Z. Bartlett.....do.....	Z. Bartlett .....superintendent.	.....do.....do.	.....do.....do.	.....	2 37	
C. W. Wever .....do.....	C. W. Wever .....do.....	Cumberland road between Canton and Zanesville.....	$2 per day while travelling	730 00	70 00	Allowed by the Secretary of War.
Joseph Shriver..... commissioner.	Joseph Shriver.....commissioner.	Locating the Cumberland road westwardly from Zanesville	2½ per cent. on disbursements	48 06	65 33	
David Thomas.....superintendent.	.....	Erecting piers at Buffalo creek.....	.....do.....do.	331 70	.....	
George W. Hughes ....asst. civil eng.	George W. Hughes...asst. civil eng.	Surveys under the act of April, 1824	.....	211 50	548 00	Secretary of War, April 9, 1829.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington.*

21st Congress.] No. 454. [1st Session.

PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT-MARTIAL IN THE CASE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL ROGER JONES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 14, 1830.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *May* 14, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to enclose to you herewith "a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial lately held in the city of Washington for the trial of the Adjutant General of the army of the United States."

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, May* 14, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to transmit herewith the copy of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the case of Adjutant General Roger Jones, called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 28th of April.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General Commanding the Army.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

Copy of the proceedings of a general court-martial, convened at Washington, D. C., in virtue of the following order, to wit:

ORDER No. 7.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 12, 1830.

A general court-martial, to consist of thirteen members, will assemble at the city of Washington, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the 22d day of February instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Colonel R. Jones, Adjutant General of the army, on such charges and specifications as the judge advocate may lay before the court.

The following officers are detailed to compose the court, to wit:

Brevet Brigadier General H. Atkinson, 6th regiment of infantry, *president.*
Brevet Brigadier General J. R. Fenwick, 4th regiment of artillery.
Brevet Brigadier General J. McNeil, 1st regiment of infantry.
Brevet Brigadier General John E. Wool, inspector general.
Brevet Brigadier General W. K. Armistead, 3d regiment of artillery.
Colonel James House, 1st regiment of artillery.
Brevet Colonel W. Lindsay, 3d regiment of artillery.
Colonel George Croghan, inspector general.
Colonel William Lawrence, 5th regiment of infantry.
Brevet Colonel W. Morgan, 3d regiment of infantry.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James Bankhead, 3d regiment of artillery.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Worth, 1st regiment of artillery.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Brooks, 1st regiment of artillery.

Supernumeraries.

Brevet Major M. M. Payne, 4th regiment of artillery.
Brevet Major M. Mason, 1st regiment of artillery.
Brevet Major R. A. Zantzinger, 2d regiment of artillery.
Brevet Captain R. L. Armstrong, *judge advocate.*

By order of Alexander Macomb, major general commanding the army.

S. COOPER, *Acting Adjutant General.*

FEBRUARY 22, 1830.

The court met in pursuance with the preceding order.

Present: General Atkinson, president; General Armistead, Colonels House, Lindsay, and Morgan; Lieutenant Colonels Bankhead and Worth, members; Majors Payne and Zantzinger, supernumeraries; Captain Armstrong, judge advocate.

There not being a competent number present the court was adjourned until 12 m. on the ensuing day.

FEBRUARY 23, 1830.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present as yesterday. Also General McNeil and Colonel Croghan, members; Major Mason, a supernumerary member.

There not being a competent number present yet, the court was adjourned till 12 m. on the 24th instant.

FEBRUARY 24, 1830.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: All but Generals Fenwick and Wool, in consequence of whose absence Majors Payne and Mason, supernumeraries, became members of the court.

At this stage of its proceedings Lieutenant Colonel Bankhead submitted the following claim to the court: [In support of this claim, on his part, Lieutenant Colonel Bankhead was permitted to read the following paper to wit.—See Appendix for the document in question, marked T.]

"I claim to sit upon the court as a colonel from the date, and in virtue of my former commission as Adjutant General."

The court having been cleared upon this proposition decided, on being re-opened, that they will not enter into an examination of the claim asserted by Lieutenant Colonel Bankhead, and that he shall be held to take his seat according to the rank assigned him in the order convening the court.

Major Zantzinger then applied to be relieved from the court, in aid of which application he read the following.—(See in Appendix paper marked Z.)

The court cleared and re-opened. Decide that they will not dispense with Major Zantzinger's attendance.

The accused then prayed to be allowed the aid of counsel; which being granted, S. A. Storrow, esq., appeared in court as his counsel.

The court then adjourned till 10 a. m. on the ensuing day.

FEBRUARY 25, 1830.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present as yesterday.

The court then having been duly sworn in presence of the accused, who being previously asked if he objected to any of its members, and replying in the negative, proceeded to the trial of Colonel Roger Jones, Adjutant General, arraigned before them on the following charges and specifications, to wit:

CHARGE 1st.—*Disobedience of orders.*

Specification 1st.—In this, that he, the said Adjutant General R. Jones, did, at Washington, D. C., and on or about the 16th of January, 1830, officially promulgate Special Order No. 7, under date of January 16, 1830, in violation of express orders to him, Colonel R. Jones, from Major General Alexander Macomb, touching the promulgation of orders, special or general in their provisions.

Specification 2d.—In this, that he, the said Adjutant General R Jones, did, at Washington, D. C., and on or about the 18th of January, 1830, officially promulgate Special Order No. 8, under date of January 18, 1830, in violation of express orders to him, Colonel R. Jones, from Major General Alexander Macomb, touching the promulgation of orders, special or general in their provisions.

Specification 3d.—In this, that he, the said Adjutant General R. Jones, did, at Washington, D. C., and on or about the 18th of January, 1830, officially promulgate Special Order No. 9, under date of January 18, 1830, in violation of express orders to him, Colonel R. Jones, from Major General Alexander Macomb, touching the promulgation of orders, special or general in their provisions.

Specification 4th.—In this, that he, the said Colonel R. Jones, did, at Washington, D. C., on or about the 21st of January, 1830, officially promulgate Special Order No. 11, under date of January 21, 1830, in violation of express orders to him, Colonel R. Jones, from Major General Alexander Macomb, touching the promulgation of orders, special or general in their provisions.

Specification 5th.—In this, that he, the said Adjutant General R. Jones, did, at Washington, D. C., and on or about the 1st of January, 1830, publish, or cause to be officially published, the Army Register for the year 1830, without previously informing Major General Alexander Macomb of such publication; this in violation of express orders to him, Colonel R. Jones, from the aforesaid Major General A. Macomb.

CHARGE 2d.—*Conduct subversive of good order and military discipline.*

Specification 1st.—In this, that he, the said Adjutant General R. Jones, at Washington, D. C., and on or about the 20th of December, 1829, while submitting to the Secretary of War, for his election between them, as models for the contemplated Register of 1830, two Army Registers, the one being that for 1828, and the other that for 1829, did conceal from the Secretary of War the fact that there were substantial differences between the two Registers here mentioned, and that he, Colonel R. Jones, and Major General A. Macomb were in direct issue upon the point of their respective propriety.

Specification 2d.—In this, that at Washington, D. C., and on or about the 23d of January, 1829, he, the said Colonel R. Jones, did confessedly procure the Secretary of War's approval of the form given to the Army Register for 1830, for the purpose of counteracting the particular views entertained upon the subject of the manner and matter of this official document by Major General A. Macomb.

CHARGE 3d.—*Disrespect towards his commanding officer.*

Specification.—In this, that he, the said Colonel R. Jones, Adjutant General of the United States Army, as aforesaid, on being told, in a conversation held between him, Colonel R. Jones, and the commanding general, Alexander Macomb, esq., that his clandestine procurement of the Secretary of War's approval of the form given to the Army Register for 1830 was disrespectful towards himself, the said Major General A. Macomb, and would as such probably require the cognizance of a general court-martial, did reply, in a

loud and violent tone of voice: "I defy you, sir, I defy you," or words of similar import. This in the office of the said Colonel R. Jones, and on or about the 23d of January, 1830.

By order:

R. L. ARMSTRONG, *A. J. A. E. Dept.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 23, 1830.

The accused here submitted to the court the following remarks and documents in support of an application made by him to the court to be dispensed from pleading to the charges just read:

"Prior to my definite answer to the document just read by the judge advocate, I beg leave to call the attention of the court to an incident which presents an anomaly in our service, and would in any service. I need cite no authorities, your own experience will fill the void. He that is arraigned shall be furnished at the earliest *possible* period with information of the charges against which he is called to defend himself. The charges *once furnished* they are beyond the reach of him who furnished them. A prisoner in this claims but the privilege of light to see and know that of which he is accused, and to receive time and facilities requisite to rebut it.

"Until a late hour of the last evening I was not apprised that this accustomed, this prescriptive course had been departed from. On the eighth of the present month I received from the commanding general of the army, who stands before you as my prosecutor, a communication containing charges and specifications regularly drawn, and officially signed by the judge advocate, accompanied by a letter from himself, wherein he avowed them as such. I consider that the prosecutor had herein fulfilled the condition of the law, and that I was legally informed of the points on which I was to defend myself. The letter and the accompanying charges, with my own acknowledgment of the same, are herewith submitted to the court. Upon these charges I demanded my witnesses, and stood ready to be tried before you, my fellow soldiers, and my country. At a late hour of the last evening, on the second day of the appointment of the court, I am furnished with a new set of charges, seemingly as official as the former. On which of these am I to be arraigned? The law is imperative that charges shall not be altered by prosecutor or judge advocate, either in substance or form, after they have been officially furnished; and yet they have been altered both in substance and in form. The sole, and that a most closely guarded power of alteration rests in the one who orders the court. In the exercise of that power, apparent in the present case, each set of charges had the same signature. But the one who ordered the court is at the same time my prosecutor, and the law inhibits a *prosecutor* from making *alterations*. I respectfully request the court to relieve me and the service from the embarrassment resulting from his acting, or at least seeming to act in this two-fold capacity; if as my prosecutor alone, the charges must stand as he gave them to me; if as my commander and prosecutor in one, it is fit that these appear upon the record, an authority from himself to do in one capacity that which he has no right to do on another.

"To render it apparent that this is no groundless complaint, I give but a single instance of the evils under which I labor. On the 8th of February I was officially furnished with a set of charges and specifications; one of them, the third specification of the second charge, alleged fraud practiced, either directly or indirectly, by myself upon the Secretary of War. This declaration is exhibited to that officer himself, and to the President of the United States, and for the space of sixteen days stands in the face of day beyond the reach of denial or disproof by me. The letter of General Macomb, of the 8th of February, even invites me to become a party to it, and to spread, by what he terms a 'satisfactory acknowledgment,' my own mantle over my own dishonor. Under this injurious imputation I have labored for sixteen days. I have sought to meet it. Yet, at the very hour when the truth or falsehood of it was to become the subject of proof, it has disappeared, withdrawn by the one who urged and asserted it. Upon a course such as this I forbear commentary; it is amply capable of making its own.

"I beg the court to be assured that I dwell upon this point not that it bears upon myself; but that a principle thus established may be made to bear fatally upon others. It is against that principle that I respectfully but positively protest. On any set of charges that may be exhibited to you I am ready to be tried, let me but know what they are. If it be determined (and it rests with the court so to determine) that the one last furnished was legally furnished, I am ready for trial at any hour; give me but time to call together my witnesses."

The following documents, referred to above, were then submitted to the court by the accused:

Charges and specifications preferred against Colonel R. Jones, Adjutant General of the United States army.

CHARGE 1st.—*Disobedience of orders.*

Specification 1*st.*—In this, that he, the said Roger Jones, Adjutant General of the United States army, did, at Washington, D. C., in violation of the usages of the service, the inherent proprieties of the case, and the express and repeated orders of Major General Alexander Macomb, officially promulgate to the army, without the knowledge or sanction of the said Alexander Macomb, the following orders, to wit:

Special Order No. 7, of January 16, 1830.
Special Order No. 8, of January 18, 1830.
Special Order No. 9, of January 18, 1830.
Special Order No. 11, of January 21, 1830.

Specification 2*d.*—In this, that the said Roger Jones, Adjutant General of the United States army, did, at Washington, D. C., and on or about the 1st of January, 1830, publish, or cause to be officially published, an Army Register for 1830, without informing Major General Alexander Macomb of such publication, all this in violation of express orders to him, Colonel R. Jones, from the aforesaid Major General A. Macomb.

CHARGE 2d.—*Conduct subversive of good order and military discipline.*

Specification 1*st.*—In this, that he, the said Colonel R. Jones, on being informed, in an official conversation held between him Colonel R. Jones and Major General A. Macomb, in the office of the said Roger Jones, that his *clandestine procurement* of certain authority from the Secretary of War for the form given to the Army Register of 1830 was considered by him as disrespectful and contemptuous towards himself, the said Major General Alexander Macomb, and was such as to require the eventful cognizance of a

general court-martial, did loudly and openly defy him, the said General A. Macomb, to adopt that course. This through the following, or words of a like import, to wit: "I defy you," and on or about the 23d of January, 1830.

Specification 2d.—In this, that he, the said Colonel R. Jones, did, at Washington, District of Columbia, and on or about January 1, 1830, procure the expression of a preference by the Secretary of War for the form given to the Army Register for 1828, with a view to the adoption of a similar form for 1830, through the concealment of the very important fact that the propriety of this very form had, upon a previous occasion or previous occasions, been strongly contested by him, the aforesaid Alexander Macomb, in opposition to the said Colonel R Jones's opinions and views of the matter.

Specification 3d.—That in order to procure the Secretary of War's adoption of the form given to the Army Register for 1830 he did, in a conversation of an official nature with the said Secretary of War, and at Washington, District of Columbia, on or about December 23, 1829, directly or indirectly, give the said Secretary of War reasons for believing his, Colonel R. Jones's, sentiments upon this matter to be in correspondence with those of General Alexander Macomb.

Specification 4th.—That at Washington, District of Columbia, and on or about December 23, 1829, he, the said Colonel R. Jones, procured the Secretary of War's preference for the form given the Army Register for 1830, purposely to counteract the views entertained upon this matter by Major General Alexander Macomb.

By order:

R. L. ARMSTRONG, *A. J. A. E. D.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, February* 8, 1830.

Sir: I received your letter of the 2d instant on the morning of the 3d, asking for a copy of the charges and specifications which were to be preferred against you.

It was my intention to have proceeded directly to bring your conduct before a general court-martial, and with that view had ordered a court to be detailed, and the judge advocate to make out the charges in form, a copy of which charges is herewith transmitted.

In this stage of the matter, the Secretary of War being desirous to know the grounds of the accusation, it was deemed respectful on my part to stay any proceedings until the Secretary would have time to consider the matter, as having reference in some respects to the War Department.

The President has been made acquainted with the whole subject, and the charges and specifications which represent your conduct as highly improper and insubordinate he has seen. He would be willing to let the matter take the course pointed out by the law in such cases, yet, desirous of maintaining the harmony of the service, as well as subordination in every branch of it, has intimated to me that it would be desirable that I should afford you an opportunity of making satisfactory acknowledgments for the aberrations from duty pointed out by the charges and specifications.

Respectfully,

A. MACOMB, *Major General Commanding the Army.*

Colonel R. JONES, *Adjutant General, Washington.*

WASHINGTON, *February* 11, 1830.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 8th instant, stating that the charges preferred by you against me had been submitted to the President of the United States, and that, acting upon his desire to prevent further difficulties, you "afforded me an opportunity of making satisfactory acknowledgments," &c.

During the time I have had the honor to discharge the duties of Adjutant General of the army I have a consciousness of having committed no act which would require an acknowledgment to be made. That errors may occasionally have taken place in the discharge of my official and arduous duties I shall not deny, because all men are liable to them. In this case I am aware of none. If any can be imputed I claim the right of saying, for it is correct, that it should be ascribed to error of opinion or judgment, and not to any disposition to infract any rule, law, or ordinance established for the government of the army. This I say in justice to myself, and not from apprehension of meeting any charge which can be furnished against me before a military court.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General, in arrest.*

Major General ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Commanding the Army, Washington.*

FEBRUARY 24, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the following words were omitted in the copy of the charges sent you yesterday, to wit: "*As models for the contemplated Register of* 1830."

You will please, therefore, consider those words as inserted in the first specification of the second charge, immediately after the words "*for his election between them.*"

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

R. L. ARMSTRONG, *J. A. G. C. M.*

Colonel R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

FEBRUARY 24, 1830.

Received in the court, half past eleven o'clock.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General, in arrest.*

The court cleared. The court reopened; decided upon the above application that Colonel R. Jones shall plead to the charges on which he was arraigned in court.

Whereupon he pleaded *not guilty*.

The accused now submitted the following letter to the inspection of the court, and requested that, of the witnesses there named, summonses might be sent to Major General Scott and Major Kirby.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 13, 1830.

SIR: It appears from summonses left with me for transmittal, that General Scott, Lieutenant Colonel Walbach, and Major Kirby, are required here as witnesses on the part of Colonel Jones. The commanding general has instructed me to advise you touching this subject, that these summonses will be withheld till the convention of the court shall furnish the accused with an opportunity of making it distinctly clear that these officers are in possession of *facts* which it will be important to him to establish. This measure he has resorted to from consideration to the interests of the service, which require the presence, at their several stations, of the officers in question, and from the utter impossibility under which he labors of even imagining how or wherefore it should be essential to Colonel Jones to compel the attendance on his trial of gentlemen having no sort of direct acquaintance with the matter charged against him, inasmuch as they were one and all absent from the seat of government during the period referred to in those charges. The ultimate decision of this question will, however, rest with the court, which, he doubts not, will, upon the expositions of the accused, take such measures as a discreet sense of justice to both parties in the trial may suggest. You will lose no time in informing Colonel Jones of this the general's determination.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER, *Acting Adjutant General.*

Captain R. L. ARMSTRONG, *Judge Advocate.*

The court cleared; the court reopened. Direct the judge advocate to transmit the necessary summonses.

Copies of special orders Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 11, admitted by Colonel Jones to be authentic, were here produced in evidence of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th specifications of the 1st charge, on the part of the prosecution.

Special order No. 7.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 16, 1830.

Brevet Second Lieutenant J. F. Kennedy, of the 1st regiment of artillery, having been relieved from duty at the Military Academy, will report for orders to the commanding general of the eastern department.

By order of Major General Macomb.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 16, 1830.

A true copy from the original on file in this office.

S. COOPER, *Acting Adjutant General.*

Special order No. 8.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 18, 1830.

Second Lieutenant R. E. Temple, of the 3d regiment of artillery, is relieved from duty at the Military Academy; he will accordingly join his company and report for duty without delay.

By order of Major General Macomb.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 16, 1830.

A true copy from the original on file in this office.

S. COOPER, *Acting Adjutant General.*

Special order No. 9.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 18, 1830.

As soon as Assistant Surgeon Minus shall have been relieved at Fort Moultrie (C. H.) by Dr. Macomb, he will proceed without delay to Oglethorpe barrack, (Savannah,) and report for duty.

Dr. McMahon will repair to Cantonment Brooke, without delay, and report for duty.

By order of Major General Macomb.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 16, 1830.

A true copy from the original on file in this office.

S. COOPER, *Acting Adjutant General.*

Special order No. 11.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 21, 1830.

Leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant S. V. R. Ryon, of the 1st artillery, until the 6th February proximo. At the expiration thereof Lieutenant Ryon will join his company.

By order of Major General Macomb.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 16, 1830.

A true copy from the original on file in this office.

S. COOPER, *Acting Adjutant General.*

Fifth specification of the first charge.—Colonel R. Jones has admitted that, on or about the period alleged in the specification, the Army Register for 1830 was officially published by him at Washington, D. C.

Major General A. MACOMB, a witness for prosecution, having been duly sworn, says:

First specification of the first charge.—"I have repeatedly given Colonel Jones orders never to publish any orders without my first seeing them, or without special instructions from me. Orders to that effect had been given him prior to January 16, 1830."

Special order No. 7 being here submitted to General Macomb, he says: "I never authorized that order, but remember something of Lieutenant Kennedy's transfer having been applied for by an officer attached to General Scott's office. The application being considered by me as irregular, I returned it, with an indorsement to this effect: 'If General Scott desires the services of Lieutenant Kennedy, an official application from him to that effect will be taken into consideration.'"

Special order No. 8 being here submitted to the inspection of the witness, he says: "I never authorized that order; the first intimation I had of its existence was through Lieutenant Temple's father."

Special order No. 9: "I did not authorize that order, nor did I see it till after the arrest of the Adjutant General."

Special order No. 11 being here submitted to the inspection of the witness, he says: "I never authorized that order."

Specification fifth of the first charge.—"I directed Colonel Jones, prior to the publication of the Register for 1830, not to publish it without first submitting it to my inspection. That Register, however, was published without having been submitted to me" The Register for 1830, admitted by Colonel Jones to be authentic, was here submitted to the court.—(See in Appendix the official army list for 1830.)

Specification first of the second charge.—General Macomb in continuation: "Colonel Jones and myself differed as to the respective propriety of the army lists for 1828 and 1829; he contending for that of 1828, and I for that of 1829. This subject had been matter of frequent and animated discussion between us." The army lists for 1828 and 1829, admitted by Colonel Jones to be authentic, were here produced in evidence by the prosecution.—(See those lists in Appendix.)

Specification second of the second charge.—General Macomb in continuation: "Colonel Jones stated to me, while in his office, on or about the 23d day of January, 1829, (I think Saturday,) that he had procured the Secretary of War's approval of the form given to the Army Register for 1830, for the purpose of counteracting my views upon that subject. The difference between the Registers of 1828 and 1829 were considered by me as essential differences, and were so treated by me in my discussions upon the subject with Colonel Jones."

Specifications under the third charge.—"I held a conversation with Colonel Jones, in his office, on the 23d day of January, 1830. I came to inquire why he had published the Army Register for 1830 without having first submitted it to me, in conformity with my previous instructions. Upon so inquiring of him, he replied that it was his business to publish Army Registers, and not that of the commanding general. I then reminded him how repeatedly I had urged upon him the impropriety of publishing any orders or documents without first submitting them to me, and proceeded to state that, even were an order received from the Secretary of War or the President, that order should be shown me before going to the army. I moreover brought to his recollection the various discussions held between us during the past year on the subject of the Army Register for 1829, when every opportunity was given him to sustain his opinion both with me and the Secretary of War. I stated further that I regretted to see him taking every measure to defeat me in my designs to have the Army Register made out in conformity with the laws organizing the military peace establishment. He replied that he was determined to have his own way, and therefore had been to the Secretary of War to obtain his sanction of the form adopted in 1828. I asked him if he had any authority from the Secretary of War, and he exultingly showed me an Army Register of 1828, with this indorsement in the handwriting of the Secretary of War: 'This being the most concise, is preferred.' I then asked him why he did not, as in duty bound, show me this before, and at the same time expresed the regret I felt at his having gone, without authority from me, or my knowledge, to the Secretary, when he knew that, upon a former occasion, I had taken so active an interest in having the Register made out as printed in 1829. In the course of this conversation I asked him how he could have gone in that *underhanded manner;* to which word, as he took exception, I told him I had had recourse with no other purpose than that of describing the manner of his visit and agency with the Secretary of War in relation to the document in question; that nothing offensive was intended by it. I further told him that he had no business to go to the Secretary's upon subjects relating to my duty, without being sent by me or being sent for by him. He replied that he hoped I did not mean to interdict officers from going to the Secretary of War; to which I answered negatively, affirming that our duties were so connected that nothing ought to be done without a perfect understanding between us. I added, I regret exceedingly Colonel Jones, that the manner in which you have treated me in relation to this business of the Register, in publishing orders without my authority, and in the general disposition manifested by you to usurp my powers, will oblige me, however reluctantly, to order your arrest. He replied, he never before heard of a commanding officer's saying he would order the arrest of a subordinate, or speak in that way to a subordinate. I then said it was the only treatment by which such conduct as his could be settled; that I had forborne for a long time from personal considerations of regard and esteem; but, since my authority was set at nought, I feared I should have no other alternative. 'This,' he said, 'is exactly, sir, what I would

wish, and I defy you, sir, to do it; I defy you.' These last words were spoken with a good deal of warmth. In the preceding relation I may have failed of giving the express words of the accused, but am positive that they are in effect equal to those given."

The court then adjourned till 11 a. m. on the ensuing morning.

FEBRUARY 26, 1830.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. All present except Colonel Lawrence, reported sick, and in consequence of whose absence the court adjourned till 11 a. m. on the 27th of the month.

FEBRUARY 27, 1830.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. All present except Colonel Lawrence, still unable to attend, and in consequence of whose absence the court adjourned till 11 a. m. on the 1st of March, Sunday being the intervening day.

MARCH 1, 1830.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. All present except Colonel Lawrence, still unwell; in consequence of which the remaining supernumerary, Major Zantzinger, became a member of the court.

Cross-examination of General Macomb.

Question 1. You observe, in your testimony, that you stated to the Adjutant General that, even if he received an order from the Secretary of War or the President of the United States, he should first bring it to you before promulgating it to the army. You further state that you repeatedly gave him orders to issue nothing to the army without orders from yourself. Have you any record of orders thus given to the Adjutant General?

Answer. I have not.

Question 2. If your orders to that effect were verbal, was any one present?

Answer. No; no one was present Out of delicacy to the Adjutant General, I sent for him privately into my own room, and there admonished him of the impropriety of issuing orders in my name without my having first approved them, or of publishing such as came from the War Department or the President without my first seeing them. This was done at various times.

Question 3. Do you recollect the specific order, on seeing which you gave this admonition to the Adjutant General?

Answer. I cannot state any specific order at this time; but immediately after my entering upon the command of the army there was an order, I think, concerning promotions, also several other orders, and one touching the medical department, without signature, but printed, and laid on my table by the Adjutant General.

Question 4. Did the application for Lieutenant Kennedy come through the engineer office?

Answer. I cannot say; the papers will speak for themselves.

Question 5. At the time of Lieutenant Kennedy's first application had you a full conversation with the Adjutant General respecting it?

Answer. I had.

Question 6. In the course of it did you not remark substantially to this effect, that it was not to the *service* of Lieutenant Kennedy on the staff of General Scott to which you objected, but to the informality of the mode in which the application was made?

Answer. I did.

Question 7. Are not the order-book and the special order-book in the Adjutant General's office both open to your daily inspection and available for your purposes?

Answer. I presume they are.

Question 8. Under what authority is the Army Register published?

Answer. I consider the publication of the Register to be necessarily an executive act; sometimes it is devolved upon an agent or official organ.

Question 9. Is it under a resolution of either House of Congress?

Answer. I do not know of any resolution.

Question 10. Does it appear, by any record, that the duty of publishing an Army Register was ever specially delegated to the commanding general of the army?

Answer. I do not know that it ever was.

Question 11. Was the phrase "in an *underhanded way*," which you have acknowledged you applied to me, *repeated?* Was it repeated *twice*, or *thrice*, or oftener?

Answer. It had been used once before, when an exception similar to that spoken of was taken, and an explanation similar to that mentioned was given.

Question by the court. Will you explain to the court how orders are usually framed and issued from general headquarters?

Answer. Orders of a general import are written by myself, or prepared by the Adjutant General, in pursuance of particular instructions. In cases of minor interest they are in like manner either written by myself or prepared, after consultation, by the Adjutant General. They are then examined and revised in the most minute manner. Sometimes my aids are called in to hear them, for the purpose of making any suggestion as to their phraseology. They are then given to the Adjutant General to be published for the army, unless there be matter in the orders which I conceive it necessary to submit to the Secretary of War, or to officers of the administrative branch of the staff who might be affected thereby. There is a general direction to the Adjutant General to prepare all orders the service may require to be issued, and to submit them to me for my examination and approval before publication.

Question. For what purpose is the Adjutant General the organ of the government, and for what is he the organ of the commanding general?

Answer. The Adjutant General is placed under the orders of the major general commanding the army in conformity with the law fixing the military peace establishment. When I came into command I discovered that there were orders issued to the army with the words *by order*, but no designation of the authority whose order was referred to. It became a subject of conversation between the Adjutant General and myself, in which I insisted that he being the Adjutant General, and attached to the commanding

officer of the army, no orders ought to be issued but by the authority of that officer. Colonel Jones was tenacious in opposition, and presented me with his views, both verbally and in writing. I did not agree with him on the subject of his having any independent control or authority; but persisting in them, the subject was referred to General P. B. Porter, the then Secretary of War, and it was by him determined that all orders, regulations, and communications to the army should go forth through the commanding general, to be signed by the Adjutant General under his orders.

[A question being here proposed to the witness by the prosecution, and an objection to it, founded upon its alleged irregularity at this stage of the examination, made by the accused, the court was cleared.]

The court re-opened: decide that the right of *re-examining* witnesses will be allowed both parties, provided the questions put under this rule be such as to elucidate matter developed in the cross-examination, or have for object the preservation of a witness's consistency on all such points where he is really or apparently in contradiction with himself.

The court then adjourned till 10 a. m. on the ensuing day.

MARCH 2, 1830.

Present all but General McNeill and the judge advocate, reported sick; in consequence of which joint absence the court adjourned till 10 a. m. on the ensuing day.

MARCH 3, 1830.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. All present.

General MACOMB, in continuation:

Question by judge advocate, (re-examination of witnesses.) You state, in your reply to the 6th interrogatory of the cross-examination, that you had a *full conversation* with Colonel Jones touching the application from department headquarters for Lieutenant Kennedy. Did you then and there authorize Colonel Jones, directly or indirectly, to meet the case whenever it should be presented to you anew?

Answer. I did not.

[Their authenticity having been acknowledged by the accused, there were here presented to the court papers marked H. K, L, M, and N, in behalf of the prosecution.—(See *Appendix.*) The act of June, 1821, organizing the peace establishment, was referred to, and a deposition of J. H. Eaton, esq., Secretary of War, (of which the following is a copy,) submitted, both in behalf of the prosecution:]

Interrogatories proposed to the Secretary of War, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, by the judge advocate of the court convened for the trial of Colonel Jones.

Question 1. Did the Adjutant General, R. Jones, at Washington, and on or about the 20th of December, 1829, submit two Registers to you for your inspection and election between them as models for the contemplated Register for 1830?

Answer. The Adjutant General did make such a submission to me about the time stated in the interrogatory.

J. H. EATON.

Question 2. Were those Registers for the years 1828 and 1829?

Answer. It was the last, (for 1829,) and one for the preceding years 1827 and 1828, that were submitted to me.

J. H. EATON.

Question 3. What did Colonel Jones state to be the differences between the two Registers thus submitted to you?

This question will be answered in the reply given to the 4th interrogatory.

J. H. EATON.

Question 4. Did he intimate, either directly or indirectly, that Major General Macomb and himself were at issue upon the subject of those Registers? of their respective propriety it is meant.

Answer. I have no recollection that Colonel Jones made any statement to me going to show that any difference or disagreement as to the form of the Register existed between himself and General Macomb. He spoke of those of 1827 and 1828 as preferable, in his opinion, especially for the reason that they were more concise; that they were in the form heretofore published. This was on Saturday. I took them home, and on Monday or Tuesday directed the Adjutant General to publish the Register after the model of 1828, to the exclusion of that of 1829.

Question by the prisoner. The word "underhanded" has been used: was there anything of that character in the communication made by the Adjutant General to yourself in this business? Was it made in open day, and in office hours, as all communications are made?

Answer. There was nothing underhanded perceived by me. Colonel Jones came to the office about one or two o'clock in the day, and conversed with me after the manner I have already stated.

J. H. EATON.

Question 2. Since you have been in office as Secretary of War have not the major part of your communications been made direct to the Adjutant General?

Answer. Communications have gone from the War Department both to the major general and to the Adjutant General; most frequently, however, they have gone to the latter. Applications to be discharged from the army, for the appointment of sutlers, and in cases where information wanted was on file in the Adjutant General's office, the application and references have been usually made directly to the Adjutant General. J. H. EATON.

The above answers are in the handwriting of the witness.

J. H. EATON.

MARCH 3, 1830.

Sworn to before me, at Washington, D. C., this 9th day of March, 1830.

R. L. ARMSTRONG, *Judge Advocate of the Court.*

The court then adjourned till 10 a. m. on the ensuing day.

MARCH 4, 1830.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. All present.

The evidence for the prosecution having terminated here, the following remarks were submitted to the court by the accused as the opening of his case:

The testimony for the prosecution being closed, I respectfully submit to the court the following as my grounds of defence:

Under the first specification of the first charge it is alleged that I communicated to Lieutenant Kennedy an order to attach himself to the staff of General Scott, and that the commanding general was not duly apprised of the fact. In justification of the transaction I shall plead the relations necessarily existing between officers holding the respective stations of General Macomb and myself, where the ordinary interchange of communications is oral or of tacit understanding between the parties. It is already before the court that the incident in question was the subject of a "full conversation" between General Macomb and myself, and that the informality of the application was the only obstacle to an assent to it, provided General Scott united in the request. I shall endeavor to add to this that the application thus declared informal was remanded to the office of the Engineer department for correction, reissued therefrom in an amended shape, and thus rendered formal. I shall exhibit the assent of General Scott in an order issued from his department, and manifest that on the removal of these contingent obstacles the "full conversation" did not require repetition, but that the order was issued as a matter of course. The nature of the incident does not admit of verbal testimony beyond that of General Macomb. There are documents which cover the whole ground, and they will be submitted.

Under the second specification of the same charge it is alleged that I gave to Lieutenant Temple, on his being relieved from special duty, orders to join his regiment, and that the commanding general was not furnished with the knowledge of the fact. I shall ground my defence upon the nature of the ministerial duties of my office, and the character of the transaction itself. I shall aim to show, by the testimony of officers experienced in the duties of the staff, that where an officer of a grade not higher than Lieutenant Temple reports for orders on being relieved from special duty, without application either for further special duty or for indulgence, he joins his regiment in conformity, if I may so say, to the natural order of things, rather than by any act of the volition of his commanding general. For the performance of such acts I consider a staff officer to possess his general's power in advance—the relief of a general from the burden of such small duties being one of the causes for the existence of a staff.

As to the third specification of the same charge, I shall endeavor to prove that the allegation involves no military fault, either of act or intention, but to have arisen from the twofold relation in which I stand—the one to the Secretary of War, and the other to the commanding general.

The specification declares that I promulgated an order for the assignment of stations to Doctors Minis and McMahon, and that the commanding general was not cognizant of the fact. My defence will aim to prove that my course was in the regular path of my duty, and as such compulsory; that it amounted virtually not to the giving of an order, but to the transmission of one already given. The testimony will develop that the Medical department is a branch of service under the special control of the *Secretary of War* through the Surgeon General; that the order in question was communicated to me by the Surgeon General, the acknowledged organ of the Secretary for such matters, and as such was, according to the usages of the service, the act of the Secretary himself, which I could neither resist nor control.

The fourth specification of the same charge alleges that a furlough of 16 days was given to Lieutenant Ryan, without knowledge of the commanding general. I shall endeavor to render it apparent that the application for the furlough in question came from such a quarter, and in such a shape, that no fair room was left in my mind, however erroneous may have been the impression, for doubt that the very mode in which the matter was presented was my authority for the order that followed it.

The fifth specification of the first charge, the first and second of the second charge, and the words, "clandestine procurement," in the only specification of the last, allege, in various shapes, that I caused an Army Register to be published; that there was secrecy in the course which led to the publication; that the commanding general was not informed of the fact of the publication, and that the Register itself was not consonant to his views. In refutation of the general matter set forth in these specifications, I shall aim to prove: 1st. That my agency in the affair was with the Secretary of War; that it was simple, open, and direct; in exact conformity to all official transactions that draw me near to that officer. 2d. That the acts of examining, selecting, and causing to be published, were those of the Secretary of War, not of myself. 3d. That the duty in question was not military duty proper; that it was a ministerial duty, specially assigned to the Secretary of War by the Senate of the United States, to be performed by himself or whosoever he might select, and which had been, by ordinary usage, deputed, as far as preparation is involved, to the Adjutant General. 4th. That this duty, as far as it is deputed to the Adjutant General, constitutes, with others not specially defined, one branch of the two-fold relation borne by the Adjutant General to the War Department and to the commanding general; that, although this double relation gives him no "separate and distinct authority," it binds him to a separate and distinct obedience, as will be made manifest by orders received and by orders executed, by the records of his own office, and by that of the Department of War.

As to the specification under the third charge, I labor under peculiar difficulty, as the transaction touches a private conversation said to have taken place not in office hours, and in the presence of no one excepting myself and the individual who adduces the charge. Specifications such as these cover the weak part of the process of courts-martial, where the allegation of one party to the issue bears upon the other, and renders him in effect, not in name, a witness in his own cause. Yet to what may be advanced under this specification, I am not without disproof:

These will be the attempted grounds of defence, either as to the matter set forth in the specifications, or as to the criminality which is alleged to be attached to it; the specifications being disproved, the charges fall of themselves.

Major General THOMAS S. JESUP, a witness for defence, was duly sworn.

Question 1, *by the accused.* Have you not served as Adjutant General in the field and on the peace establishment?

Answer. I served in the army with General Hull, as brigade major, and performed the duties of Adju-

tant General during the campaign. I also served as Adjutant General in the northern division, under the late General Brown.

Question 2. When a second lieutenant was relieved from special duty, and reported for orders without soliciting either special duty or furlough, where would he have been ordered to repair?

Answer. As a matter of course he would be ordered to his regiment.

Question 3. Would you have submitted such a matter to the commanding general, or would you have issued the order as a thing of course?

Answer. As a matter of courtesy I might have submitted it to the commanding general, but should not have thought it necessary. To have sent an officer to any other place but his regiment, I should have thought it essential to take his orders upon the case.

Question 4. Are not a portion of the duties of the Adjutant General purely ministerial, and derived of course from the Secretary of War?

Answer. A portion of the duties performed by the Adjutant General I consider ministerial. I don't know by what authority he performs them.

Question 5. Is the present office of Adjutant General, in its duties, as far as known to yourself, a continuance of various offices of similar name and character, established at the seat of government, to wit, the Adjutant and Inspector's office, the Inspector's office, the Adjutant and Inspector General's office?

Answer. I have always so considered it, so far as the Executive is concerned.

Cross-examined.

Question 1. Is the Adjutant General, in your opinion, necessarily, and in virtue of his office, the organ of the Secretary of War, or may not that functionary discharge his duties through any other organ?

Answer. I consider that the Secretary of War may discharge his duties through any official organ he chooses to select. I suppose, however, an express delegation of certain duties to have been made from him to the Adjutant General.

The grounds of this opinion consist in the fact of his performing certain duties which are essentially those of the Secretary of War himself, and not of any military man, to wit, the publication of the laws, everything relating to commissions, the Army Register, and the duties connected with the militia.

Question 2 Had you any particular instructions from the officers under whom you did duty as Adjutant General, as to the mode of issuing orders?

Answer. I have no recollection of any particular instructions, nor do I believe I had any such. Every order relating to details was considered by me, as a matter of course, to be discharged by the Adjutant General, without reference to the commanding general.

Question 3. Do I understand you to assert an exclusive and independent authority as Adjutant General in matters of mere detail?

Answer. No officer has any authority independent of his superior officer; but, as before stated, in matters of mere detail, I should have considered it my duty to have issued an order without consulting my superior officer.

Question 4. What do you consider matters of mere detail?

Answer. Everything determined by the roster.

Question 5. You have informed the court of what you would have done in the case of a second lieutenant relieved from duty, and reporting for orders, &c.; could you have done this without consulting the commanding general had you had opportunities of easy access to him?

Answer. I should no doubt have consulted him, but should not have thought it necessary. I should not have considered his order to me, essential to strengthen my own authority as Adjutant General to have given the order referred to.

Question 6. Do I understand you to assert any independent authority as Adjutant General to have done so, or merely to imply that his order to you was not necessary to make yours valid?

Answer. I mean that I should have considered myself to be discharging a duty in this case devolving on me as Adjutant General, to wit: keeping officers with their regiments.

Question 7. In matters involving discretion, do you consider the discretion vested in the commanding general or the Adjutant General?

Answer. In matters of discretion, I consider the discretion to devolve upon the commanding general, and not the Adjutant General.

Dr. Lovell, Surgeon General, a witness for defence, duly sworn, says:

Question 1. Are you the direct organ between the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General in all matters touching your department?

Answer. I know of no communications having been made from the Secretary of War, except through me.

[Its authenticity having been acknowledged by the prosecution, paper marked P (see Appendix) was here submitted in behalf of the accused.]

Question 2. When communications of a character such as this are given by the Secretary of War to yourself, and through yourself to the Adjutant General, is not an order promulgated, as a thing of course, according to the usages of the service?

Answer. I have always so considered it, because I frequently inform the surgeons that an order will be issued at the same time that I transmit the application for such orders to the Adjutant General, considering the business as finished.

Lieutenant Ryan, of artillery, a witness for defence, being duly sworn, says:

Question 1. What day did you report in person at the Adjutant General's office, in the month of January last?

Answer. On or about the 16th.

Question 2. What was my reply when you made verbal application for a short leave of absence?

Answer. That it would be necessary to make it in writing.

Question 3. What was the date of your letter of application, and where was it written?

Answer. It was dated the 16th, written 21st, and in the office of the aid of General Macomb.

Question 4. Who wrote your letter of appointment [application]?

Answer. Aide-de-Camp Cooper.

Question 5. Did you receive the furlough on the day of your written application?

Answer. I did.

Lieutenant COOPER, a witness for defence, being duly sworn, says:

[Its authenticity having been acknowledged by the prosecutor, paper marked Q (see Appendix) was here submitted in behalf of the accused.]

Question 1. Please state under what circumstances the annexed application passed from your office to that of the Adjutant General.

Answer. It was written by me at the instance of Lieutenant Ryan, as he was ignorant of the form in which such application should run. He signed it, and I then sent it by an orderly attached to the aide-de-camp's office.

Sergeant CHARLES BAKER, attached to the Adjutant General's office, a witness for defence, being duly sworn, says:

Question 1. Were you at headquarters, on or about the 22d of the last month, when a conversation took place between the general and the Adjutant General respecting the arrest of the latter? What was the hour? Was there anybody near? And what conversation did you hear?

Answer. I was. It was about half after 3 p. m. There was no one near but myself. I heard General Macomb say to Colonel Jones, "if it was not for the regard I have for your family, I should arrest you;" and Colonel Jones replied, "very well, General, as you please."

Question 2. Did you hear anything else?

Answer. No. This was all I heard. I was standing in the door of an adjoining room midway between the two rooms.

The court then adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m. the ensuing day.

MARCH 5, 1830.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. All present.

Major General W. SCOTT, a witness for defence, having been duly sworn, says:

Question 1, *by accused.* It is known that you served in the capacity of Adjutant General. In the course of that service were there not administrative duties which you performed in virtue of your office, and under the authority of your commanding general, yet without special reference to him?

Answer. I cannot call to recollection the various acts of that description which I performed. That there were such I well remember, and will endeavor to specify some of them, to wit: I remember upon one occasion General Dearborn having instructed me to send a detachment to a particular station, specifying the number of the companies to be sent, but not designating the regiments from which they were to be taken, a discretion was invested in me so to select. I also recollect several cases of this sort, to wit: officers joining the army, under orders to report to the commanding general, were by me sent to their respective regiments, or to the branches of the staff to which they severally appertained; and these I considered as matters of course, without any special reference to the general commanding the army. These acts, as they severally became known to the commanding general, were viewed by him in the same light in which I myself had viewed them.

Question 2. What is the theory and practice of armies, according to your personal knowledge, as to the distribution of duties between the commander of an army and the chief of his staff?

Answer. The first great division of duty between the commander of an army and the officer having charge of the department of orders, commonly called the chief of the staff, throws upon the latter that description of duties which may be called clerical, and which will be found in the regulations under the head of "*theory of the staff*," leaving to the commander all matters of higher volition or discretion. In proportion to the extent of the particular command or army will be other and miscellaneous duties devolving upon the chief of the staff, which involve some discretion more or less. As, for example, a commander giving directions to send a colonel or other officer of a given grade, if he omitted naming the individual officer, the designation of the individual would devolve on the chief of the staff; the same thing in the case of a company or regiment, or other corps, where the particular corps was not designated. Hence it has frequently happened that the rank of this chief of the staff will be found to correspond with the extent of the command of the army; nevertheless, the staff officer performs all the foregoing acts, whether by particular instructions or not, in the name of his commander.

Question 3. Does the practice of the service show that a moiety of the duties of the Adjutant General of the army at the seat of government are of a civil or ministerial character, *under the Secretary of War*, and that they are such as, under different organizations of the army, have been heretofore performed by some such staff officer, such as was "the Inspector of the Army," the "Adjutant and Inspector," and more recently "the Adjutant and Inspector General."

Answer. I can answer that there are a proportion of the duties of the staff officer designated in the question, of that description. As, for example, all matters relating to the militia; the publication, from time to time, of acts of Congress relating to the army; the preparation and publication of the Army Register, which, I suppose, in point of fact as well as of law, to be the act of the Executive, signified through the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General.

Cross-examined.

Question by judge advocate. Is the authority of the Adjutant General ever independent of that of the general officer upon whose staff he may be serving, except in virtue of some powers expressly delegated by higher authority than that of such general officer?

Answer. There can be no absolute independence on the part of the staff officer, as he may be governed either by previous instructions, or have his acts subsequently corrected on inspection. Such instructions may either be express or implied—implied by the previous practice between the parties in similar cases; nevertheless, there will always be a large class of duties to be performed by the staff officer, in the absence of such instructions, as mere matters of course, or matters involving, as has been said before, some little discretion, more or less, according to the rank of the staff officer, or, what in general will be found the same thing, the extent of the command. This discretion devolves from the necessity of the case, in order to leave the commander more at leasure for the higher duties of volition or discretion.

Question 2, by judge advocate. You say there can be no "*absolute independence.*" Independence I understand to imply entire freedom of will and action—the right of conforming to one's own will in opposition to that of others. In this sense of the term, is the staff officer in the *smallest degree independent* of his military commander for official purposes?

Answer. The staff officer can never set up his own will against the will of his commander in matters of duty properly belonging to the commander.

[Their authenticity having been acknowledged by the prosecution, various papers, marked R, were here submitted in behalf of the accused, (see appendix;) also paper marked O, (see appendix.)]

MARCH 9, 1830.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. All present.

The accused informing the court that he was not yet ready to give in his defence, the court adjourned till 10 a. m. on the ensuing day.

MARCH 10, 1830.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. All present.

The accused being asked if he was ready to proceed, read the following defence:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COURT: If I am embarrassed in addressing you, my situation assigns the reason. We have often met before; never in relations like the present. It is usual in an attitude like mine to make appeals to sympathy: I am silent. If the justice of the service and the country has claims upon me, let them be answered. I am ready to receive it at your hands; nor shall I doubt either the righteousness of the decision or the purity of the intention. I claim that you think of me as a stranger. If I have violated the laws; if I have shrunk from my duty; if I have discharged it unworthily, let there be an oblivion of all that has ever passed between us, and remember only that I am an offender.

The formalities of the service have caused the charges under which I stand arraigned to be signed only by the judge advocate. He who ordered the arrest; who threatened it before it was ordered; who instituted the charges, and appears as the *only* witness to sustain them, is one and the same person. In him, the commanding general of the army of the United States, I see the actual prosecutor; my defence will treat him as such. Not that I shall seek in it the justification of one harsh expression; I know too well what is due to his rank, to myself, and to those whom I now address.

It is already part of your record that circulation was given to charges containing allegations much severer than those which are now before you, and that they shrunk when the hour of proof arrived. The present is not the time to answer or discuss them; I dismiss them with this passing remark. It is upon your record that I was invited to avoid the scrutiny by assenting to charges which he that urged has withdrawn, and making acknowledgment for offences which that withdrawal denies to have existed. I wish to have it likewise on the record, that to such a proposition I knew but one answer; I made it, and I am here.

Before entering upon the minor and exact details of the trial, it is requisite that I should remark upon the singular outline of it. General Macomb, who acknowledges his own excitement, who avows his own dissatisfaction, and represents himself as the aggrieved party, is the sole witness against me. His testimony is as to himself and to me; it represents his attitude and mine. At the outset he asserts that he had repeatedly given me orders, and that mine violated them. I ask, "is there any record of orders thus violated?" He answers "no." "Is there any record of an order which reproved the alledged violation and forbade it for the future?" He answers "no." "Did any one witness any verbal reproof for such misconduct, or inhibition of it for the future?" He answers "no." I ask, "if he recollects any specific order, the sight of which assured him of my disobedience and called for his admonition?" He answers that he "cannot state any specific order." Still, for what no one saw, no one heard, and which the general's own memory does not define, do I stand here a prisoner. I am sensible of what is due to a sworn witness, but when naked and unsustained declarations are made against me, I, of right, declare in return. If in so doing my declarations bear hard upon General Macomb, he has placed himself within reach of the pressure, and must bear it. If all that is left to me is to confront assertion by assertion, I take my stand before you as he already has taken his. Excitement confuses the memory, and General Macomb acknowledges that he was not exempt from it. He states that there is no record of any order that I have violated, or, on such a violation being known, of any that forbade the continuance of it; that no one heard the reproof for disobedience, and that he himself does not recollect any specific order that gave occasion for it. I agree with him in all this, and carry it further—*that there existed no such orders:* I heard none, I saw none, I knew of occasion for none. The delicate admonitions to which General Macomb refers may exist in his memory; they have no place in mine. From the 29th of May, 1828, when General Macomb assumed the command of the army, until the 23d of January, 1830, when he announced his dissatisfaction at the publication of the ARMY REGISTER, and speedily followed it by my arrest, he uttered no complaint of disobedience to me, and I sought to give him no occasion to do so. He suggested certain modifications in the mode of issuing REGULATIONS *emanating from the War Department:* they were discussed and conformed to. There was before us the undefined character of certain of the duties of the Adjutant General, in the relation he bears to the *Department of War,* independent of the commanding general; but these called for reflections, not strife; and the difficulties were referred for final solution to the Secretary of War. I have yet to learn that this respectful reference to a common head can be construed into disrespect to any one.

The general asserts that he could not agree with me on the "independent control and authority" which I claimed for myself. I asked for no such agreement, for I entertained no such opinions. I have always known the powers of a staff officer to be derivative, not independent; and all the powers I ever asked for myself were those that would enable me to discharge my duties towards the army and towards him who now accuses me. But if I repudiate all independent authority for myself, I did not deny that others had authority over me. I found myself the depositary of records, the property of the nation, and over which no military commander had any control. It was a point of reference for the Secretary of War; the volume on your table manifests it. I was the organ of his military communications; the orders to the army assert it. I was the subject of his immediate orders; the records of my office are full of them. These established no "independent authority in me;" but did they not prove that a twofold authority rested on

me? Each was imperative, each in its own action distinct. I resisted neither, but where they crossed each other's path I so asserted it, and sought to have them defined. The indistinctness of these relations, and their conflict, may have thrown a cloud about the mind of General Macomb, but as to those which existed simply between him and myself, there was no room for doubt. He, my sole military commander: I, exclusively his adjutant general; I acknowledge his authority to be primary; mine as to him, reflected; the impelling principle to rest in him, the subordinate action in me; in him, the power to move the whole; in me, to keep the parts in place.

This vindication of my opinions, this counter-declaration, this reference to the attitude in which General Macomb has placed himself, and the bearing of that attitude upon his testimony, are all I have to assert. I repeat it, that I assault no one; I have uttered my assertions with all the decorum that comports with a manly protection of myself.

These initiatory remarks being finished, I shall present a synopsis of what is brought against me and my defences; then each specification in its place, and testimony that bears upon it.

Under the *first specification* of the first charge, I shall prove that the alleged violation of orders was in conformity to order, both in intention and act. By General Macomb's testimony, and the documents upon your table, I shall manifest that what he obviously ordered I obviously obeyed.

As to the *second specification* of the same charge, I shall throw before me the shield of my duty to the general himself in the unvarying duties of my office; such duties as he had a right to demand that I performed without a demand.

Under the *third specification*, I shall prove that the very act upon which I am arraigned is the only one that, under similar circumstances, the service has *ever known*, or that, under existing regulations, it ever can know.

As to the *fourth specification*, the furlough of Lieutenant Ryan, it is a shadow. The testimony must explain itself; and if the explanation be imperfect, I leave the benefit of what doubt may remain to whoever may be willing to receive it.

In the *fifth specification* of the first charge, and first and second of the second charge, my course will, from necessity, be complicated. I throw off at once the invidious matter with which these specifications are loaded; allegations of causeless secrecy; of intentions, which, if compassed, would have done me no good; of motives, which, if they existed at all, no human being ever could have known, and for which no human being ever was arraigned before. I contend not with these weak devices. The strife would be unworthy of me. I go to the act itself, and shall justify it. The process shall render it apparent that the commanding general of the army of the United States has overlooked or radically mistaken one-half of the duties of the Adjutant General of that army. Under these specifications I shall assert that in certain cases my office is a separate, and, as to the commanding general, an independent bureau of the War Department; that in these cases my responsibility binds me to the *Secretary of War*, and not to the commanding general; and that the present is one of those cases.

As to the last charge and its attendant specifications, testimony will appear against testimony. I trust that there may be no occasion for me to put my own character into the scale.

This is the ground before me, and I commence my march.

The *first specification* under the charge of disobedience of orders is that of a special order given to Lieutenant Kennedy, under the date of the 16th of January, 1830, in alleged violation of the orders of General Macomb. The testimony is as follows: General Macomb and the documents on your table declare that there was an application from Lieutenant Kennedy for service in the staff of Major General Scott; that it came from the Military Academy, through the office of the Engineer department and that of General Macomb, and that upon the receipt of it, he had (to use his own words) a "full conversation" with me respecting it. In this "full conversation," General Macomb acknowledges that he objected, not to the object of the application, but to the informality of it, or, in his own words, that "it was not to the service of Lieutenant Kennedy in the staff of General Scott that he objected, but to the mode in which the application for it was made." For the correction of this informality, he caused the application to be remanded to the office from whence it came; and in addition to thus recommitting it, indorsed with his own hands, and under his own signature, these words: "The request of Major General Scott is necessary to effect the purpose herein mentioned." Orders may be contingent as well as direct. These very admissions, independently of anything beyond them that might well have been unfolded in the "full conversation" to which General Macomb refers, left no doubt in my mind that I had received his, and that they were subject to the two contingencies which he had suggested, one of which he himself sought to remove. Formality of application was to be compassed, and with it the request of General Scott; these attained, the will of General Macomb rested on the object, and it remained for orders from my office to give effect to that will. The paper originally submitted was an application to be relieved—not an actual relief; it was directed to the commanding general, and not to me. Lieutenant Kennedy being at the Military Academy, and as such, under the orders of the Secretary of War, through the Engineer department, the formalities of the service required that he should be regularly relieved and reported by one authority, and thus brought within the reach of the other. For this purpose the paper was remanded by General Macomb to the Engineer department. On its being re-issued from that department, Lieutenant Kennedy was relieved and directed to report, not to the commanding general, but to me, by letter, for orders, and in that manner he did report to me. One contingency was passed. The formality required had thus been complied with. Lieutenant Kennedy was fairly before me, officially reported for orders. Before issuing them it remained for me to remove the second contingency, to compass which, I transmitted, on the 4th of January, the application and report to the headquarters of General Scott. The assent of that officer was declared by a special order to Lieutenant Kennedy himself, of the 8th of January. The removal of the informality and the assent of General Scott left me no option; the will of the commanding general, as expressed by himself, now bore upon the object, and in intended conformity to that will, I issued the special order of the 16th January, for which I am now arraigned! If I did not, in this small affair, refer to General Macomb at every turn of it, it was because I considered that the unequivocal expression of his will rendered the reference intrusive. A "full conversation," his own reference to the Engineer department, and his written memorandum, left me, as his staff officer, but one course, and that was to obey his orders, implied or asserted, contingent or direct. I intended to obey them. I did obey them.

Under the *second specification* it is alleged that I communicated a special order to Lieutenant Temple. The only verbal testimony on the part of the prosecution is that of General Macomb himself, who states that he did not authorize the order, and the absence of that authority constitutes the offence. On my own part I adduce a single document—no more. It is a regular report from the Engineer department, of

Lieutenant Temple, to me, as Adjutant General, for orders. It is in proof that on being relieved from special duty, he was ordered to join his regiment. The issue is simple. Did I in this usurp the authority of my superior? or did I perform the very sort of duty for which I am a member of his staff? And for what purposes am I in the staff of the commanding general? In peace, I transmit orders for him, I embody intelligence for him, I maintain the distinctness of the separate parts of his command, report their position, their strength, the absence or presence of those who constitute them. In war, if his army moves, I regulate its march; if it halts, I establish its position; if it is drawn out for battle, I arrange it. In these various acts is there no subordinate discretion which enables me to couple the will of the commander with the attainment of his objects? At each new combination of difficulty is there not a new development of power? Is there no capacity to surmount contingent obstacles, to mete out time, to assign place, to coerce action, to vary and adapt means? If an adjutant general possesses not authority such as this—if there be in him no power commensurate with the resistance he has to remove, a commanding general leans upon his staff in vain. Yet these powers are positive; that which I exercised in the case in question was *negative*. A second lieutenant stood before me, relieved from orders, and soliciting orders. I had no alternative. I directed him (it would be no abuse of terms to say I suffered him) to go to the only place where an officer without special orders can go. He joined his regiment. Had I met the same officer apart from his command in an hour of emergency, can there be a doubt that I had the right to order him, or a doubt as to the spot to which I ought to have ordered him? Yet this act would have been *positive*. Can the greater be given and I withheld from the less? Had I given Lieutenant Temple an "order" for specific service, it would have been an act of primary volition, done in my own wrong. This, on the contrary, came, if I may so say, of itself, in simple illustration of a military principle, that he that has no special duty, that enjoys no special indulgence, has but one place, and that place his *regiment*. Yet, obvious as this position is, I should have submitted the case to General Macomb could I have thought that he required it. In the absence of such thought, the act enabled me to assure him that every officer under his command, unaccounted for by his or by higher special orders, was at his post. Lest my own opinions should prove fallacious, what says Major General JESUP, himself once an adjutant general? "Under circumstances exactly like the present, I should have ordered an officer to join his regiment as a *thing of course*." "I might have submitted it to the commanding general from courtesy, but I should not have considered it necessary." "The same would have been the case if the commanding general had been at my elbow." "I claim no independent power—that is, no power to resist—for an adjutant general, but the very necessities of his chief demand that he should have the power to act." What says General SCOTT, the oldest major general in the army, himself once an adjutant general? "Officers joining the army under orders to report to the commanding general were by me sent to their respective regiments, and this I considered a *matter of course*, without special reference to the commanding general of the army." I rest it here. I have given General Macomb but small ground to complain, if, when his officers asked where to go, I pointed to their places.

The *third specification* alleges a fault in the promulgation of a special order whereby Surgeons Minis and McMahon were assigned to certain stations. The testimony requires no comment. What says the Surgeon General? "I am the direct organ for medical purposes from the Secretary of War to the Adjutant General." "I made from the Secretary a communication upon this very subject to the Adjutant General." "This communication called for an order, and the order was issued as *a thing of course*." "On the receipt of such communications orders always come of course. When I transmit such communications to the Adjutant General I consider the business as finished, and so advise the surgeons." Is this distinct? I say, as a soldier, I did as I was bid, and he that bid me had the right under the Constitution and laws to do so. What he had the right to order, had I the right to resist? If there be guilt here, there must be a mistake as to the culprit.

The *fourth specification* covers a leave of absence for sixteen days given to Lieutenant Ryan. It is alleged that General Macomb was not cognizant of the fact. I perceive that such is the case. I regret it. Such was not my intention. It is in evidence that Lieutenant Ryan made personal application to me for a furlough, and was refused, the regulations requiring that it should be in writing. On a certain day, while engaged in the active duties of my office, a written application was presented to me by an orderly stationed at headquarters. All this is in evidence. Had I received the application from the hand of Lieutenant Ryan himself, or through any other channel whatever, I should have known but one course, and that was to submit it to General Macomb. But the handwriting of his aide-de-camp and the presence of his orderly gave to my mind, however erroneous may have been the impression, the irresistible assurance that it came from the general himself, and of course with his assent. I acted upon this impression, with the full assurance that I was obeying his commands. I handed the application to Lieutenant Davidson, who filled out an order forthwith, and it was issued in an hour. My mistake was not apparent until some days had elapsed. If any benefit can accrue to any one from an incident so purely unintentional and fortuitous, I envy him not the possession of it.

The *fifth specification* of the first charge, and first and second of the second charge, touch the publication of the Army Register. The one asserts that it was published in direct violation of orders from General Macomb! The testimony exhibits no such order; and, in the absence of it, I look in vain for the violation. Another asserts that I *concealed* from the Secretary of War that there were substantial differences between the Registers of 1828 and 1829.* The Secretary testifies that I did *not* conceal; on the contrary, that I asserted that there were differences, and that that of 1828 had the advantage of that of 1829. The third declares that I procured the Secretary's approval of the form used for the Register of 1830 for the express purpose of thwarting the views of General Macomb. To this no one can testify but myself, and I have not yet been called on to do so. The words "clandestine procurement" bear on the same matter. They are swept away by the Secretary's own declaration that my reference to him was open, regular, official, like all other transactions. It consisted in submitting the two forms to him with one single remark. His examination, selection, and order did the rest. Where stand, then, the various allegations in regard to the Army Register? The testimony has left none of them.

For all purposes of defence, the inquiry under this specification might end here. Yet, as General Macomb asks, and peremptorily asks, "by what authority I published the Army Register of 1830 without first submitting it to *him?*" I answer by a brief analysis of what an army register is; whose duty it is to publish it; and what the character of the office through which it ever has been published. An army register is a compendious abstract from the records of the office of the Adjutant General; an enumeration

* See copy of Army Register for 1828, marked BB, indorsed by the Secretary of War thus: "This plan, as being concise and plain, is preferred."—J. H. E.

of names dates, and grades, in matter unchangeable, involving no military opinion, varying no military relation, leading to no military result It derives its existence from the Senate of the United States, which body, in 1815, enjoined it as annual duty on the *Secretary of War*. By him it has been assigned, by sub-delegation, to the Adjutant General of the army. The resolution of the Senate is on your table. I see neither in this origin nor in the process any call for the agency of a commanding general.

Such is an Army Register; such the source from whence it is derived. What is the character of the office through which the Secretary prepares it for the Senate? Prior to the year 1802 the small machinery of the War Department was carried on by agents purely civil. During that year there was first attached to it, under the name of the "Adjutant and Inspector's," an office intended to infuse a portion of the intelligence of the army proper into the War Department. The records of courts-martial, the monthly returns and muster-rolls, the certificates of absences, the inventories of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers, all of which the articles of war required to be deposited in the Department of War, were committed to this new office as a separate bureau of it. The returns of militia, required by the act of 1803 to be made to the Department of War, received the same direction. From that period until the year 1813 the office remained the same, although managed by officers of different denominations of the staff. Its agency became yearly more extensive, and applied itself to all cases where the President, through the Secretary of War, acted upon the army proper. It was the organ of communication from the Secretary, and the depository of every character of military intelligence from the army. It contained the record of appointments, promotions, resignations, and dismissals, and promulgated them—incidents over which, either as to promulgation or registry, no military man, as such, has any control. The accumulation of duties called, in 1813, for a change of name and rank; it became the office of the "Adjutant and Inspector General." In 1815 the duty now before us, that of preparing an army register, was assigned to it, simply because that duty was but a transcript of a portion of its records. It has so remained its duty until the present day. In the year 1818 the organization of the present staff created a new accession of duties. In 1821 the designation was changed to that of the office of the "Adjutant General," the duties and archives remaining the same. In 1821 the headquarters of the major general were, by orders, established in the District of Columbia, whenever that general "should not be employed on tours of duty and visits of inspection." This incident created no abrogation of past relations, no diminution of previous responsibilities, but added to duties already existing the additional one of transmitting the orders of the commanding general when he should be at the seat of government; when absent, the same to devolve upon his aids, who were created *assistant adjutant generals* for that purpose. Such is the brief history of the office I now hold; its functions ascertained and defined by the unbroken series which I have traced from 1802, and which then caused it to be a separate and distinct bureau of the Department of War. It is in reference to these duties that I claim not a "separate authority," but acknowledge a separate allegiance. In what is exacted from this office, in the regular chain of communications which its records manifest between itself and the Secretary of War, in the authority acting through it and upon it of the highest administrative power—apparent in the very order whereby my signature announced to the army the appointment of General Macomb to his present command—in these do I find an answer to the inquiry, "By what authority I undertake to publish the Army Register without first submitting it to *him?*"

I am now at the last specification, and I come to it with pain. It imputes to me expressions which, as a gentleman, I had no occasion to use—as an officer I should not have used. I trust that I am too little accustomed to aberrations from the path of either to render it likely that I did use them. I abjure all attempts to taunt, to outrage, to insult They form no part of my character. You, gentlemen of the court, who have long known me, will not require the disclaimer. General Macomb came before me when the ordinary duties of our offices were over. He came under feelings of acknowledged excitement. He uttered expressions, the harsh import of which he says he retracted, and your records show it. He complained, reproved, and threatened; his own testimony so establishes it. Over perturbations such as these the memory exercises but feeble power; the disturbed mirror presents no true reflection. Either as to my words or his own General Macomb presents most inadequate testimony. His own excitement forbids it. He asserts that I caught warmth from his warmth, and when he threatened me with arrest that I threw him back a defiance in words, "I defy you, sir," but subjects them to the qualification "*or words to that effect*, as well as I can remember." The attitude was a peculiar one. We were, or thought we were, alone. General Macomb sought me and commenced the conversation. It referred to official relations, but was not itself official. He used words to which my self-respect bade me take exceptions. I did. He withdrew them; he acknowledges that he did so; his harshness was urged home to me in another shape. Was there no defensive power left to me? If I, too, had kindled and repelled heat by heat—I am an officer, but I am a man! still my recollection does not fail me; I recollect General Macomb's threat, and I recollect my answer to it; fortunately I am not the only one who heard it. A man of most unimpeachable character, Sergeant Baker, known to us in his present station for many years, asserts that my words were, "very well, general, as you please," the only answer I did make; the only answer, under similar circumstances, I would make. Let the two stand side by side. Sergeant Baker, at least, is no party to the issue. A court-martial is no place for small interpretations, for constructions, for glosses—I make none; I present the testimony nakedly; I leave all commentary to you.

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the court, my task is done, yours is about to commence. Take with you, retain with you, exercise over me, the qualities I have long known you to possess. Whatever may be your decision, it cannot restore me to where I stood before. It cannot remove the consciousness of hours painfully spent when I was not the rightful possessor of my own sword.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General of the Army of the United States.*

Was laid upon the table of the court, as a portion of the accused's defence, paper marked A A, with explanatory documents marked A, B, C, D, E, and F.

A A.

ADDENDA.—The 5th specification of charge 1st, Army Register.

DEFENCE—Concluded.

I am here charged with an offence founded on the allegation that I published, or caused to be published, the official Army Register for 1830 "without informing Major General Alexander Macomb of such publication." Yes, such is this offence, Mr. President! The specification goes on to state that "this is in violation of express orders to him, Colonel R. Jones, from the aforesaid Major General Alexander Macomb."

What is the Army Register?

It is an abstract of all the commissions in the army, methodically arranged according to grade and dates, and the order of precedency with these respectively. Hence it is a high Executive act over which no person whatever has the least possible control other than the President of the United States and the Secretary of War. The major general might as well interfere with the form and substance of the commissions themselves as with the abstract of those commissions. I shall, therefore, show that the mere circumstance of "general headquarters" of the army being in the "District of Columbia," when the major general is "not on visits of inspection and tours of duty," can no more authorize that officer to give any order concerning the publication of the *Army* Register than his location here would authorize his interfering with the publication of the *Navy* Register.

According to invariable usage the Adjutant General of the army has been charged with certain duties "relative to military commissions" which devolve on the Secretary of the Department of War by the law of its constitution. Among these duties is the manual labor and preparation of the abstract or register of these commissions. When thus prepared the *projét* is submitted to the Secretary of War, who, after examining and correcting it, if he find the latter necessary, adds his sanction and orders its publication.

It follows as a consequence that, so far as regards *this division* of the practical duties of the Adjutant General, under the Secretary of War and as his recognized agent, in charge of the archives of his department, "*relative to military commissions*," that no military officer, of whatever grade or station, can stand to him in the ordinary relation of a military superior or commanding officer. For instance, if the major general were to order the Adjutant General to write and publish an order dismissing a commissioned officer from the army, or to send a letter of appointment of brigadier general in the militia of the District of Columbia to any citizen, he would disregard such order, because the constitutional exercise of this prerogative belongs exclusively to the President, and the constitutional organ of his will touching such matters is the Secretary of War and not the major general.

The Adjutant General, therefore, like the other heads of the staff which environ the War Office, has charge of a separate bureau, to wit: the bureau "*relative to military commissions;*" and, in consideration of this practically acknowledged decision of the government, this staff officer has been placed, in certain respects, on the same footing with the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, Chief Engineer, and Colonel of Ordnance.—(*Vide* two orders of the Secretary of War, dated, respectively, January 27, 1821, and March 31, 1826, marked A.)

Before advancing one step further in this division of my defence, it will be necessary first to trace the origin as well as to ascertain the real authority under which is published the official annual Army Register. I proceed to show this authority.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *Saturday, July* 31, 1813.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Department of War be directed to lay before the Senate, at its next session, a roster of all the commissioned officers in the army of the United States, in such form as will enable the Senate to judge upon all questions of regular or irregular promotions."

WEDNESDAY, *December* 13, 1815.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be requested to furnish annually, on the first of January, each member of the Senate with a copy of the register of the officers of the army and navy of the United States."

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 4, 1830.

It is hereby certified that the foregoing extracts, contained in this page, have been correctly copied from the journals of the Senate.

Attest: WALTER LOWRIE, *Secretary.*

(*Vide* document B.)

These two plain resolutions, Mr. President, as well as the uniform practice of the War Department, settle the question as to the abstract right of Major General Macomb to *assume* jurisdiction over the official Army Register annually published to the army, as well as required annually for the Senate of the United States.

Have I not sustained the declaration that the major general, in virtue of his *army commission, has as much lawful right* to control or to give orders about the Navy Register as he has about the Army Register?

In demonstrating to this court the official relation which, in virtue of long-established usage, the Adjutant General, stationed at the seat of government, bears to the *Secretary of War*, it becomes indispensably necessary to inquire—

1st. What is the *office* of the Adjutant General of the army, as established at the seat of government?

2d. What has been the practical, though unwritten, *duties* of the Adjutant General, which the established usage of the War Department, habitually recognized by the Secretary of War as being enjoined upon the staff officer, in addition to his written duties, set forth in the Book of Regulations?

I.—The Adjutant General's Office.

This office, established at the seat of government, is the depository of all the records which refer to the *personnel* of the army in war and in peace, and of the military history of every officer and soldier, from the earliest period of the government, as far as these may have escaped two conflagrations of the War Office, or may otherwise have been preserved. It is here where all military appointments and commissions are made out, under the authority of the *Secretary of War*, by this staff officer, as his accredited agent according to law and the provisions of the Constitution.* It is in this office where the monthly returns of the troops and muster-rolls of companies are received and preserved for the use of the *Department of War*;—(*vide* 13th and 19th Articles of War, and Nos. 875, 878, and 879 of General Regulations)—where the "original proceedings" of courts-martial, which the law requires to be preserved by the *Secretary of War*, are deposited and entered; where the inventory of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers are forwarded and recorded.—(See 90th, 94th, and 95th Articles of War, and Nos. 880, 1490, and 1491 of General Regulations.)

It is in the Adjutant General's office where are deposited, for safe keeping, the annual *returns of the militia* of the several States and Territories, and of the arms, munitions, and accoutrements belonging to the same, required by law to be made to the President of the United States.

All these documents and records pertain to an executive department of the government, called the *War Office*, in the fulfilment of the requirements of the laws, being necessary for the daily use and reference of the civil functionaries at the seat of government, and therefore they are entirely disconnected with any relation which can be imagined as pertaining to *any general officer of the army* who may be placed in the immediate command of the troops, and whose "headquarters" happen to be in "the District of Columbia" *when not on visits of inspection and tours of duty.*"†

II.—Practical Duties of the Unwritten Law.‡

That is, duties practically devolved on the Adjutant General, as the agent or organ of the War Department, in the execution of certain powers and duties devolved on the "Secretary of the Department of War," "*relative to military commissions*," by the law of its constitution, or by particular law.

I shall frequently have occasion to quote the words "*relative to military commissions*," because this phrase necessarily includes all duties and authority which can be involved in the "publication" of an official Army Register, and because it is the very term used in the law of '89, which, in any way, is expressive of the specific duties enjoined by that law upon the Secretary of War.

The records and the practice of the War Department *prove* that the Adjutant General has been responsible to the Secretary for the following enumerated duties which pertain to the Secretary of War in his capacity of a civil executive functionary of the government, to wit:

1. The registry of all appointments in the army; 2. Of promotions; 3. Of resignations; 4. Of deaths; 5. Of dismissals; 6. *Of all commissioned officers*, and of their commissions.

7. To publish and distribute the official Army Register, *under the Secretary of War*, pursuant to resolutions of the Senate.

8. To make up and submit to the Secretary of War the annual returns of the militia for Congress, as enjoined by the act of March 2, 1803.

9. To make special reports to the Secretary of War "relative to military commissions," and on other subjects, as the records of the office abundantly prove, &c.

It will be plainly perceived, then, that the *Adjutant General's office*, at the seat of government, has been for many years an important and kindred branch of the "Department of War," and that it is the place where everything "relative to *military commissions*," *under the Secretary of War*, "agreeably to the Constitution," is conducted and registered.

These every-day practical duties of the Adjutant General, under the Secretary of War, may properly be termed *civil*, in contradistinction to his *military* staff duties under the *major general* in his appropriate character as *commander* of the *troops;* and the former are the same description of civil duties which at various epochs of legislation since the year 1797 have always been performed by some *staff* officer stationed at the seat of government, who at one period was denominated the "*Inspector*," at another the "*Adjutant and Inspector*," at another the "*Adjutant and Inspector General;*" and finally, since 1821, the "*Adjutant General.*"

After the reduction in 1821, the "headquarters" of the army, as is well known, were ordered to be established in the "District of Columbia;" that is, when the major general should not be on "visits of inspection and tours of duty." Out of this state of things consequent to the reduction of the army in 1821, the ci-devant Adjutant and Inspector General's office, (which to that period had pertained *exclusively* to the War Office,) but now denominated the "Adjutant General's office," was also in practice made available for and accessible to the commanding general of the army, for all purposes which had reference to his jurisdiction over the *troops, military posts*, and *military commands.*

Like the late Adjutant and Inspector General, prior to 1821, the *Adjutant General*, since the reduction of 1821, has been the keeper of the records already enumerated, *under the Secretary of War, to whom he only has been responsible for all the duties which are connected in any manner whatever with* "military commissions." This fact is attested by the records.

It has remained, however, as it would seem, for the present major general, in addition to his authority as commander of the troops, to claim some jurisdiction over some of those high executive functions which by the Constitution and the laws devolve on the President of the United States and Secretary of War. I refer to the class which have been enumerated and exhibited in the above analysis.

It is true, I believe, that the major general has expressed as his *opinion*, and, in substance, has said, *that the Adjutant General has nothing to do with the Secretary of War; that he had no right to hold any direct official intercourse with him; that the Adjutant General ought, in the first place, to submit to him for his inspection and remark all official lists for* promotions *and* appointments, *&c., &c., previously to their being submitted for the final action of the Secretary of War, &c.*

It may be easily imagined, Mr. President and gentlemen of the court, the real difficulties of my two-fold official relations; and I am sure you will give full credence to all that I may affirm with respect to

* *Vide* act of August 7, 1789, Cross's M. Law, p. 48. † *Vide* General Order of May 17, 1821. ‡ *Vide* paper C.

my deep solicitude and desire to discharge *rightfully* and *properly all the duties of my station.* In proof of this I submit herewith an authentic copy of my letter to the Secretary of War, dated December 10, 1829.*

The Secretary of War received these communications from my own hands with his usual courtesy and kindness, and promised to give the subject-matter his attention and consideration at as early a day as his other duties would permit. It has turned out, however, that, before any *written* rule could be made by the proper authority, my arrest and trial have taken place; but, most fortunately for me, the established usage of the service, in reference to the direct channel of communication between the Adjutant General and Secretary of War, has continued to be practically recognized by the *common superior;* the consummation, therefore, by the Secretary himself, of this direct official intercourse with the Adjutant General almost to the day of his arrest, amounts in fact to an official *veto*, and that practically expressed, upon the doctrine and *opinions* of the major general in command of the army, with regard to the duties and station of the Adjutant General at the seat of government. In proof of this I submit some original manuscripts in the handwriting of the Secretary, which will show that in sundry instances he, like his predecessors, regards the Adjutant General as a staff officer, whose practical duties, *in part*, are in *direct* subordination to the Secretary of War. In one of these papers will be found the following order endorsed in the handwriting of the Secretary of War:

"Colonel JONES: Direct the commanding officer at Savannah," &c.

Another one of these documents, also in the handwriting of Mr. Eaton, bearing date January 9, 1830, commences thus:

"Colonel JONES: I wish your opinion on the enclosed papers," &c.†

These fragments of official memoranda are strikingly illustrative of the usage in relation to the official intercourse which subsists between the Adjutant General and the Secretary of War; and although some of them refer to matters of small import, yet the more conclusively do they prove this official relation. In proof of the more important official relation between the Adjutant General and the Secretary I will cite the record of "official reports to the Secretary of War," which has been submitted and received as evidence in the case; but, for greater convenience, I will specially designate some of this evidence by referring to particular dates and pages, to wit:

See letter of December 3, 1825, page 9; letter of February 11, 1826, page 37; letter of May 11, 1826, page 33; report of December 6, 1827, page 49; letter of February 3, 1827, page 63; letter of March 20, 1827, page 60; report of August 22, 1827, page 73; report of February 11, 1828, page 103; letter of July 10, 1828, page 122; letter of December 22, 1828, page 133; letter of December 26, 1828, page 137; report of June 4, 1829, page 163; letter of September 9, 1829, page 167; report of December 3, 1829, page 181; letter, &c., of December 7, 1829, page 193; &c., &c., &c.

For yet easier reference I cite and submit a printed document (No. 61,) of the 1st session of the 19th Congress, of the House of Representatives, (1826,) and also a printed document (No. 41) of the 2d session of the 20th Congress, House of Representatives, (1828.)—(*Vide* printed documents, F.)

My letter, addressed to the Secretary of War, of December 7, 1829, is illustrative of the established usage of the department in reference to the annual lists of army appointments and promotions hitherto preserved by the Adjutant General for the Secretary of War, and over which the major general (although of a different opinion) cannot, in the nature of things, of his own volition, in any shape or form, exercise *any control or authority.*

It may plainly be deduced from the foregoing historical narrative, which I very much regret to have found necessary to spread upon this record, that the practical duties of the Adjutant General as already exhibited and explained, are positively of twofold relationship; that *one class* of those duties essentially partakes of a civil or ministerial character, under the "Secretary for the Department of War," being his responsible and active agent for the incipient arrangement and preparation as well as preservation of all papers and documents "relative to military commissions;" that the other class is purely *military*, being the *chief of the staff* of the major general commanding the army, during the continuance of headquarters in the "District of Columbia," and to whose authority as such I have ever yielded a willing obedience.

These two avenues, which lead directly, the one to the Secretary of War, the other to the general-in-chief, and through which my daily practical duties have required me to travel ever since I have had the honor to hold my present appointment, are plainly presented to view; that which conducts me straightforward to the War Office is studded with land-marks planted by the Secretary of War himself, at every step of the way. *The records prove this fact*—the Secretary himself has said it. But why need I thus delineate with minuteness this official chart of my practical duties? You, gentlemen of the court, practically and well understand all the bearings of this subject touching the affair of the Army Register, and the causes which have induced this investigation.

Nearly every member of this tribunal, from personal observation and official intercourse, know how to class, how to divide, and how to appreciate the *relative* duties of the Adjutant General of the army at *the seat of government.*

I deem myself fortunate, indeed, in having the merits of this case which, somehow or other, have been contrived to be mixed up with a charge of disrespect and contempt of authority toward the commanding general, submitted to the adjudication of so enlightened and honorable a tribunal as the court before which I now stand. The military acumen, as well as quick perception, as civilians, evinced by every member of this court, and which must now neccessarily be brought into action, when contemplating and discussing the *theory* and practice of our military service, as well as the theory and genius of our civil institutions, as referring to that service, justify me in reposing implicit confidence in your opinion and your judgment touching these *relative* duties of the Adjutant General, as connected with the Secretary of War, and as connected with the general-in-chief. As military men, and as civilians, all must perceive how widely different are the duties of an Adjutant General at the "general headquarters" of an army, if established at any point remote from the city of Washington, and the duties of the same Adjutant General at "general headquarters," as at present established at the *seat of government.*

In their individual capacities almost every member of this court knows, from his own experience, that that moiety of the practical duties of the Adjutant General, "relative to military commissions," has ever been considered as being in direct subordinancy to the Secretary of War; and, as a judicial tribunal, I feel cofident they can but decide that the official course which the Adjutant General has pursued, in

* See the letter and the documents therein referred to, marked D.

† The documents here referred to are marked and numbered from 1 to 5—E.

connexion with the "publication" of the Army Register for 1830, was right; was consistent with his duty, and the *usage* of the public service, as connected with the War Department, is not indicative, as it assuredly was not intended to be, of any sentiment of disrespect either toward the person or authority of the major general. For, acting on a line of official duty, independent of the major general, how can it be imagined that the Adjutant General meditated any disrespect by the mere fulfilment of the official obligations of that independent duty?

Having established the twofold official relation which the Adjutant General bears to the public service, the one direct to the Secretary of War, the other direct to the major general, as chief of the staff; and having proved, to conviction, that the abstract of "military commissions," called the Army Register, involves a high executive act, pertaining to the President and SECRETARY OF WAR, it follows, therefore, that the major general could have had no legal control whatever over the publication of that document.

What, then, is the irresistible conclusion from the foregoing premises? I answer, that any order from *any* general officer to the Adjutant General, concerning the *preparation* or "*publication*" *of the official* ARMY REGISTER, would be out of the line of his duty; would be an assumption of authority, contrary to the Constitution and laws of the country.

ROGER JONES.

Explanatory documents, marked A, B, C, D, E, and F, accompanying the paper marked A A.

A.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *July* 27, 1821.

SIR: The Quartermaster General, Commissary General of Subsistence, the Colonel of Engineers, and the Chief of the Ordnance department, while stationed at the seat of government, will be allowed double rations from this date.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. C CALHOUN.

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 31, 1826.

The order of the War Department, dated July 27, 1821, authorizing the allowance of double rations to certain staff officers therein enumerated, will be extended to the Adjutant General.

The Paymaster General will settle Colonel Jones's accounts for double rations.

JAMES BARBOUR.

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

True copies: N. TOWSON, *P. M. G.*

B.

"IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *Saturday, July* 31, 1813.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Department of War be directed to lay before the Senate, at its next session, a roster of all the commissioned officers in the army of the United States, in such form as will enable the Senate to judge upon all questions of regular or irregular promotions."

"WEDNESDAY, *December* 13, 1815.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be requested to furnish annually, on the first of January, each member of the Senate with a copy of the register of the officers of the army and navy of the United States."

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 4, 1830.

It is hereby certified that the foregoing extracts, contained on this page, have been correctly copied from the journals of the Senate.

Attest: WALTER LOWRIE, *Secretary.*

C.

Extract of general orders, dated "Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, May 17, 1821."

"The headquarters of Major General Brown will be in the District of Columbia; the headquarters of the western department will be at Louisville, Kentucky; and the headquarters of the eastern department will be at Governor's island, New York, when the generals are not on visits of inspection and tours of duty."

A true extract.

W. B. DAVIDSON, *Lieutenant United States Artillery.*

D.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December* 10, 1829.

SIR: The dilemma in which I have found myself since June, 1828, in regard to the limitations and divisions of the *relative* duties of my office, and the consequent anxiety I feel to discharge rightfully and properly all the duties of my station, will, I trust, be deemed a sufficient apology for this renewed effort, now respectfully made, to obtain some *written rule*, which, as amendatory of article 66, of Army Regulations, will authoritatively *determine* the functions of the Adjutant General. This dilemma arises only from the circumstance of Major General Macomb having more than once declared that the Adjutant General *ought* not to have any official contact with the Secretary of War, and having also expressed himself in language which cannot be misunderstood, that, as general-in-chief of the army, *his* prerogatives, (primarily) encircle nearly all such executive or ministerial functions which pertain to the *War Office*, relative to military commissions as are classed and arranged at page 4 of the document marked (B,) herewith respectfully submitted; and that the list of promotions and appointments, &c., for which the Adjutant General has heretofore been *responsible only* to the Secretary of War, should be submitted to the general-in-chief. With such views and *opinions* entertained by so distinguished and elevated a personage as the commanding general of the army, I have more than once felt it to be a solemn duty to solicit the attention of your predecessor, General P. B. Porter, to the subject; and finally, on the 24th of January, 1829, I addressed a respectful communication to him, of which the paper just referred to is a revised extract. For reasons above stated, I respectfully submit for your perusal and examination the projét of a general regulation marked (A,) which I beg leave to request may be laid before the President for his consideration and decision. The accompanying paper (B) presents the particular subject under consideration in as fair a light as so brief an analysis of the theory of the general staff, which environs the War Department, with some practical illustrations, would permit.

As a soldier, I need scarcely say, that I shall be perfectly contented with any decision which the President may be pleased to make in the premises; but I do confess that the claim of *any jurisdiction* by the commanding general over that moiety of my practical duties which has always been in DIRECT *subordinancy to the* SECRETARY OF WAR, induces some degree of individual solicitude on *account of the uncertainty in determining* what these practical duties really are; while I do not doubt that the public interest calls for the adoption of some *written** rule that cannot be mistaken by subordinates who may have respective parts to perform, as the substitute of an *usage* which, although long, *very long established*, may not by all be understood, as indeed the adverse *opinions* of the present commanding general of the army sufficiently attest.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

(B.)

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT."

ARTICLE 66, G. R.

Duties of the Adjutant General of the army, as connected with the Secretary of War, as connected with the general officer in command of the army.

The General Regulations of the Army enumerate the several divisions of the staff and military bureau which environ the War Department. These are as follows, and in the order here enumerated:

"The Adjutant General's department."
"Engineer department."
"Ordnance department."
"Quartermaster's department."
"Subsistence department."
"Pay department."
"Medical department."

These several departments constitute so many avenues through which the various acts and measures of the Executive which refer to *commissions* and *appointments* in the army, to permanent *fortifications*, the construction of *ordnance*, quartermaster's supplies, *subsistence* of troops, &c., are communicated and executed; and such is the symmetry in this organization, that whilst each member of the military staff of the *War Department* is confined to the sphere of his own peculiar functions, all regard the Secretary as the common superior—the head of the harmonious whole. The duties of the respective chiefs of staffs who are stationed at Washington are well ascertained and clearly defined, except those of the Adjutant General, whose *practical* duties are only *partially* expressed and defined, and these for the most part have reference only to troops and armies operating in the field.

It becomes then necessary to inquire what *is the office* of the Adjutant General of the army at the seat of government, and what the practical duties which the common law of the service enjoins upon him in *addition* to those which are written in the book of regulations?

I. The Adjutant General's office at the seat of government is the depository of all the records of the army; of the military history of every officer and soldier, from the earliest period of the government, as far as these have escaped two conflagrations or may otherwise have been preserved.

It is here where all military appointments and commissions are made out and registered; where all enlisted soldiers are entered and recorded, and their enlistments filed, &c., &c.

It is in this office where the monthly returns of the troops and muster-rolls of companies, enjoined by the 13th and 19th Articles of War, are received and preserved; where the "original proceedings of courts-martial," pursuant to the 90th article, are deposited and entered; where the inventory of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers, under the 94th article, are forwarded and recorded, &c.

* "The government ought precisely to *determine* the functions, duties, and rights of all military men—soldiers, officers, chiefs of corps, generals."—(*Vattel.*)

It will be plainly perceived, then, that the Adjutant General's office is now (as kindred offices for more than twenty years have been) an important division of the archives of that branch of the executive government denominated by law "the Department of War," and that it is the place where everything "*relative to military commissions,*" UNDER THE SECRETARY OF WAR, is conducted and registered.

II. *Duties of the unwritten law.*—The Adjutant General is responsible to the *Secretary of War* for the *registry of all military officers,* and it is his duty to keep an accurate record of all—

1. *Appointments* in the army;
2. *Promotions;*
3. *Resignations;*
4. *Dismissals;*
5. The *promulgation* of these events;
6. Of all *commissioned officers* of the army, and of their *commissions;*
7. The annual register of the army, required by resolutions of the Senate passed in 1813 and 1815, &c., &c.;
8. General returns of the militia for both houses of Congress, enjoined by the act of March 2, 1803.
9. It is his duty to announce such regulations, from time to time, as the Secretary of War, with the approbation of the President, may deem expedient and necessary;
10. To make special reports to the Secretary of War, as the records of the office abundantly prove, &c.

These practical duties of the Adjutant General, under the *Secretary of War,* may be properly termed *administrative,* in contradistinction to his military staff duties under the *general-in-chief;* and the former are essentially the same class of duties which at various epochs of legislation since 1797 to the present day have always been performed by some such *staff* officer, sometimes denominated "the Inspector," "the Adjutant and Inspector," "the Adjutant and Inspector General," and finally, since 1821, "the *Adjutant General.*" Have any of these, or similar executive functions, ever been *assigned* to any general officer of the line of the army? Are they compatible with the high military duties of a commander of the army? Ought a general-in-chief to desire these comparatively subordinate responsibilities? And can it be the *interest* of the army thus virtually to relinquish the glories of the field, and necessarily abstain from "*visits of inspection* and tours of duty?" for if the major general be absent from "headquarters" (*i. e.,* Washington city,) on "tours of inspection," how can he, in truth and in fact, *be* responsible to the Secretary of War for the accuracy and preservation of these records? After the reduction, in 1821, the "headquarters" of the army were ordered to be established in the District of Columbia, when the major general should not be "*on visits of inspection* and *tours of duty;*"* and to avoid an useless duplication of the muster-rolls, monthly returns of the army, &c., &c., which habitually and always had been transmitted to the seat of government for the use and information of the *Department of War,* these also were made available for the practical purpose of the major general in his *appropriate character of commander* of the army. Out of this state of things, therefore, forced by circumstances consequent upon the reduction of 1821, the ci-devant "Adjutant Inspector General's *office,*" which pertained exclusively to the War Department, but now denominated "the Adjutant General's office," was *also,* in practice, made available for, and accessible to, the *commanding general* of the *army,* for whatever referred to *troops, posts,* and military *commands;* whilst all the records and documents which were "RELATIVE TO MILITARY COMMISSIONS" were, in the nature of things, retained and reserved for the sole and paramount jurisdiction and action of the Secretary of War. Like his predecessor, (the late Adjutant and Inspector General,) the *Adjutant General,* but not the *general-in-chief,* continued to be the keeper of the records already enumerated, under the SECRETARY OF WAR, to whom he only is responsible for all the duties which are connected in any manner whatever with "*military commissions.*" On the other hand, the Adjutant General is likewise responsible to the general-in-chief, as chief of the staff, according to the definitions of duties found in the general regulations for the army.—(Vide articles 44 and 66, Nos. 455, 458, &c.)

It has already been remarked, that the administrative duties of the Adjutant General, under the Secretary of War, are just such as were performed by the late Adjutant and Inspector General from 1813 to to 1821. It has remained, however, for the present general-in-chief of the army to claim jurisdiction over some of the administrative duties enumerated and exhibited in the above analysis; which duties, during the command of the lamented General Brown, were practically acknowledged at the War Office as pertaining to the Adjutant General. Thus, for example, until *recently,* all papers and documents referring to *commissions* and *appointments* were habitually sent down from the Secretary's office *direct* to the Adjutant General; but since the 1st of June, 1828, it would now seem as if it were attempted to pass through the hands of the *major general* who commands the officers certain *executive functions* which refer to their commissions and to their rank! Now, it is believed that such a practice, in the nature of things, never could have been contemplated by the Executive, no more than such a practice *could* obtain if "*general headquarters*" were located an hundred miles from the seat of government. In all the other divisions of the staff the practice continues to be rational and without innovation. If the honorable Secretary, for example, requires information respecting the progress of the *fortifications,* or of the construction of the *cannon* necessary to garnish them when completed, where is the resort for such information? Is it to the general-in-chief? No; recourse is had to the Colonels of Engineers and of Ordnance. Does he demand a report on the state of supply of *provisions* or of *medical stores* for the army, is reference had to the major general commanding the army? No; the Commissary General of Subsistence and the Surgeon General are the officers who would naturally be called upon to furnish such reports. Wherefore, then, let it be respectfully inquired, attribute to a general-in-chief functions which would officially connect him with the arrangement of "*military commissions*" at the seat of government, and thereby estrange him from a higher destiny in the field. The general-in-chief in command of the army is even denied any right of jurisdiction over *fortifications* while they are in progress of construction, and over the *ordnance* and the *clothing* for the troops, until the one is placed in the bastion and the other in the soldier's knapsack. How much less reasonable, then, is it to imagine that a general-in-chief, under our well-defined government, can advantageously have anything to do with the *rank* of officers or "*military commissions,*" which, indeed, the law places beyond his touch?†

* "The headquarters of Major General Brown will be in the District of Columbia," "*when not on visits of inspection and tours of duty.*"—(General order of the War Department of May 17, 1821.) This order (it is believed) constitutes the sole authority in virtue of which the general officer commanding the army is located in the *city of Washington.* The very terms of the order imply temporary residence, military vocation, *active,* and not *sedentary* duties, &c., &c.

† The duties of a general-in-chief, and as commander of the troops, are supposed to be purely *military* duties; his supreme authority as such is felt and obeyed at every post and garrison; he commands the army; he directs the movement and combination of its parts; he is supposed to have made "visits of inspection" to every fortification and every important point along our extensive frontier; to be the best judge as to what posts should be established or evacuated, augmented or diminished, &c., &c.

Every State has an adjutant general who, under the chief magistrate, looks to the commissions of the militia, besides being responsible for certain returns required by law. So, too, in the general government, since the year 1797, some such staff officer generally has been attached to the War Office, and *since* 1812 his office and his duties are just such as have been described and enumerated at pages 3, 4, and 5.

* * * * * * *

Most respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Gen. P. B. PORTER, *Secretary of War.*

JANUARY 24, 1829.

"The government ought precisely to determine the *functions, duties,* and rights of all military men—soldiers, officers, chiefs of corps, GENERALS."—(*Vattel.*)

(A.)

Projét of a general regulation concerning the Adjutant General's department. Respectfully submitted for consideration, December 10, 1829.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

The following regulation, having been approved by the President of the United States, shall be incorporated with the General Regulations of the Army, under the head of "Adjutant General's Department, or Military Correspondence," and immediately preceding No. 869, (article 66.)

1. The Adjutant General of the army shall be stationed at the seat of government, and, under direction of the Secretary of War, is charged with the registry of all military commissions.

He shall keep the record of all appointments in the army; all promotions, resignations, deaths, &c., &c.; and whatever else may relate to military commissions.

He shall keep a record of all enlisted men in the land service of the United States, and a minute account of all casualties incident to the rank and file of the army.

He shall announce all regulations to the army which the Secretary of War, with the approbation of the President, may deem to be proper and necessary for the military service.

2. The returns of the militia of the several States and Territories required for the War Department shall be filed in the Adjutant General's office, where will be consolidated the annual general abstract required for the use of Congress; and in this office shall be registered all appointments and commissions made and signed by the President for the militia of the District of Columbia.

3. As long as the general headquarters of the army are fixed at the seat of government the Adjutant General of the army, in addition to the duties above required of him, shall perform such military duties in the staff of the commanding general of the army as may fall under the head "*sedentary*" duties of a chief of staff with an army in campaign.

[See *articles* 44 and 66, *Nos.* 455, 458, &c.]

E.

Copies of papers numbered 1, 2. 3, 4, *and* 5, *being some practical evidences of the official relation between the the Adjutant General and Secretary of War.*

No. 1.

JANUARY 9, 1830.

I wish your opinion on the enclosed papers. Does the law prohibit the enlistment of a minor, he having no parent or guardian?

Is there vacancy of sutler at the point suggested?

J. H. E.

Received January 11, 1830.

Answer immediately.

[See opinion addressed to the Secretary this day, January 11.]

R. JONES.

No. 2.

COL. JONES: Direct the commanding officer at Savannah to this effect: Ascertain if the man be a minor, and if so, to discharge him; or if enlisted when drunk, to discharge him: provided the enlistment has taken place since the general order which was issued on that subject, and to report the fact to the department that the recruiting officer may be arrested for disobedience of orders.

J. H. EATON.

No. 3.

DECEMBER 15, 1829.

The Adjutant General will please enable me to answer the enclosed letter.

J. H. E.

No. 4.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1829.

The Adjutant General is requested to state, early as practicable, if the within application can be granted.

J. H. E.

Received at 2 p. m. the 19th, and answered immediately.

R. JONES.

HALF-PAST TWO, *September* 19.

No. 5.

NOVEMBER 12, 1829.

COL. JONES: Omit sending the appointment of Sheppard as sutler. I wish to recall the appointment, and, for the present, to revoke it.

J. H. EATON.

F.

[See document No. 61, 19th Congress, 1st session, House of Representatives, and document No. 41, 2d session, 20th Congress, House of Representatives.]

The judge advocate here declined offering any reply, expressing his willingness to take the opinion of the court without a moment's additional delay.

The court then adjourned till 10 a. m. on the ensuing day.

MARCH 11, 1830.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. All present.

The court then having been duly cleared, and the whole proceedings read over by the judge advocate, do find, upon mature deliberation, Colonel Roger Jones, Adjutant General of the United States army, guilty of the first specification; guilty of the second specification; guilty of the third specification. Under the fourth specification the court find the facts, but attach no criminality to them; guilty of the fifth specification of the first charge; guilty of the first charge.

Not guilty of the first specification; not guilty of the second specification of the second charge—not guilty of the second charge.

Guilty of the specification under the third charge; guilty of the third charge, and do sentence him to be reprimanded in general orders.

The court, in awarding this sentence, are sensible of its apparent inadequacy when contrasted with the offences implied in their various findings; nor would it have been adopted by them but for the conviction they entertain that Colonel Jones labored under a misconception of his official obligations, which, however little warranted by the regulations, the usages, and the interests of service, has still, as they believe, chiefly tended to mislead him.

The court then adjourned *sine die*.

H. ATKINSON, *Brig. Gen. U. S. A., and President of the Court.*
R. L. ARMSTRONG, *Judge Advocate of the Court.*

APPENDIX.

[Copy of paper marked T, referred to at page 3.]

SIR: We beg leave, through you, as the proper channel of communication on such subjects, to invite the attention of the President to our claim as late staff officers, to a *recognition* of the brevet rank which we conceive we hold, under the express provisions of law; in order that we may be borne upon the Army Register in our true character, and be enabled to enjoy the privileges due to us in common with other brevet officers.

To our minds, nothing is clearer than that we are justly and legally entitled to what we claim; and we do not entertain a doubt that every one who shall go into an investigation of the case, free from bias or prejudice, will come to a like conclusion. We could cite the concurring opinions of many disinterested officers, high in rank and distinguished for their intelligence; but it is not necessary to invoke the influence of such opinions, however valuable, in aid of a cause sufficiently strong on its own intrinsic merits.

The legal grounds of the claim are briefly these: By the act of the 3d of March, 1813, entitled "An act for the better organization of the general staff of the army of the United States," (Military Laws, chap. 80, sec. 3,) the staff officers named therein were expressly clothed with *brevet* rank; and by the act of the 24th of April, 1816, entitled "An act for organizing the general staff, and making further provision for the army of the United States," (Military Laws, chap. 98, sec. 9,) it is declared "that the several officers of the staff shall, respectively, receive the pay and emoluments, *and retain all the privileges*, secured to the staff of the army by the act of March 3, 1813."

Under those laws we were appointed on the staff, from the line, and received, with the concurrence of the Senate, regular commissions, conferring the *brevet rank* due to us respectively. That we were *then* possessed of that species of rank, bestowed upon us in constitutional form, without any limitation as to

time, or qualification as to circumstances, is beyond all question; and to arrive at a fair conclusion as to its present validity, we have only to inquire whether there be any subsequent legislation which deprived us of it? We aver that there is no such legislation; and hence, that our brevet rank, like that of all other officers in the army who ever held any, without a solitary exception, remains *unrevoked*. On this point we might content ourselves with holding the negative of the proposition, and demanding affirmative proof; but we will not stop there; and without assuming the task of positively *dis*proving it, we will endeavor to show, by a brief argument and a few illustrations derived from the established practice, that it is not entitled to admission.

The only authority that has ever been *suggested* as opposing the claim is derived from the negative provisions of the act of March 3, 1815, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," (Military Laws, chap. 95,) and that of March 2, 1821, entitled "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," (Military Laws, chap. 122.) The staff *officers* not being provided for and continued by those acts, it has been taken by implication that the *brevet rank* held by the incumbents *in the army at large*, where they also, at the same time, held lineal rank to give it effect, was abrogated thereby.

Now, we beg leave to premise that nothing seems to us more unwarrantable than to strip a worthy class of officers of the rank and privileges which the law had conferred upon them in *express terms* by mere implication and an *assumed* affinity between their rank and their staff offices. It was by no means a necessary consequence that our brevet rank in the army at large was abrogated by the mere abolition of the staff officers whose duties we were discharging for the time. It is not in the nature of brevet rank, when once conferred, to be affected by any special changes that may be made in the position of an officer in the different corps of the army. On the contrary, so long as he continues in any corps, that rank, if he holds it, is available under the prescribed restrictions.

Nor has it ever been made an *object* of legislation in any way connected with purposes of *organization*. In the numerous acts that will be found on the statute-book, reducing the army and modifying its organization at different times, no reference whatever is made to *brevet* officers. Congress have never undertaken to reduce and limit their number. They legislate at brevet rank by restricting its operation in regard to pay, but never to revoke or destroy it. 'Tis true, it may be *incidentally* affected; it shares the fate of its possessor. If he be entirely *disbanded*, the brevet is virtually abrogated; but it is well established that, if he be retained in service at all, no matter what change may have been made in his relative position in corps, his brevet rank is preserved untouched.

This is no forced construction of the law got up to suit the occasion; it will be found in perfect accordance with the established practice of the service when assumed distinctions are discarded, and things tried by a common principle.

Passing over many analogous cases which might be cited, we will ask how was it with the present commanding general of the army, under the very act which has been construed as abrogating the brevets of the late staff officers? Prior to the reduction of 1821 he was a brigadier, with the brevet of major general. The former office, so far at least as affected him, was abolished by the law, and he was appointed to a new one, that of colonel of engineers, taking rank from the 1st of June, 1821, (see Register of that date,) when his office as brigadier was abolished. Yet his brevet was not considered abrogated; on the contrary, he was continued on the official Register as a brevet major general, addressed so by all the functionaries of the government, and acknowledged by every one to be such, for all the purposes of rank and command, though restricted in respect to pay.

If there be any difference in principle between this case and our own, it is clearly in favor of the latter. Since instead of receiving *new appointments* when our staff offices were abolished, we merely reverted to our rightful position in the line, which had never been abandoned.

Again, the present Commissary General of Subsistence was, under the act of April 24, 1816, the very law under which most of us hold, appointed quartermaster general of division with the *brevet* rank of colonel in the army. His staff office was *abolished* by the act of April 14, 1818, and he was appointed to a new one never before known in our service, (Commissary General of Subsistence,) with the rank of colonel; yet *his* brevet was not considered *abrogated*. On the contrary, it has been recognized by the government as perfectly valid, and in 1826 was made the basis of a further brevet to the rank of brigadier for ten years' service, computing from the date of his first appointment as quartermaster general of division.

This case is even stronger than the one just stated, for General Gibson was a staff officer like ourselves—came into service under the very same law, and held precisely the same description of rank.

We could go on to multiply examples of officers reduced in grade, translated from one corps to another, and from one arm of service to another, without losing their brevet rank, but it is deemed unnecessary, since they are within the recollection of every one at all acquainted with the history of the service. In selecting the cases which have been cited, it is far from our intention to raise even a shade of doubt as to the validity of the brevets of the officers who have been named. On the contrary, we advocate the very doctrine by which they are sustained, and by which alone they can be sustained. All that we ask for is, that we may have the benefit of the *same* principle which has been applied to others under circumstances, if not precisely similar, certainly not more favorable. It would involve no *new* act on the part of the government, for we have all been submitted to and approved by the Senate as *brevet* officers. Our right is now as perfect in law as it could be made, and nothing is necessary but a simple recognition of it by the government to render it effective—we ask no more.

We beg it to be borne in mind, sir, that this application does not in any way involve the troubled question, so much discussed, as to the *attributes* of brevet rank. Whatever that rank may be, claiming to be legally invested with it, we seek only to be allowed to enjoy it in common with others. This, we humbly conceive, will not be denied to us. We will not anticipate a refusal of our claim, for that would be to impugn the justice of the government in which, when correctly advised of the law and the facts, we have great confidence.

We have never for a moment acquiesced in the decision made some years ago, by which we were withdrawn from the Register as *brevet* officers. On the contrary, we have never ceased to complain of it as an act of great injustice. The remonstrances of most of us of old date will be found upon the files of the appropriate offices, and to those we would beg to refer in connexion with this memorial.

Mr. Secretary Calhoun, deeming our claim a just one, had our names restored to the Army Register in 1823 as brevet officers, but they were left off again in 1826 without consideration, as we believe, and,

as we learn, by order of the late Major General Brown, who, of himself, had no rightful jurisdiction of the subject.

If our rights had been duly acknowledged, an existing anomaly in our rank would have been avoided, which it is now our object to correct. Several of us, having completed ten years of service in our lineal grades, have recently received brevets conferring the same rank that we held many years ago. Now, as we have in our possession commissions of several years' standing conferring rank of the same degree with much older dates, it does seem to us, and we say it with great deference to the opinions of others, that a *second* nomination of us with new dates was altogether erroneous. The Senate, if they had recurred to their journal, might with reason have asked how it could happen? Since they would have found that many years ago they passed affirmatively upon our nominations for the very same rank.

If it be said, in derogation of the brevets thus conferred, that they were in connexion with our *staff offices*, we answer that the distinction is *gratuitous*—the law makes none. And we would further contend that under the act of March 3, 1813, before recited, the *worthiness* of a staff appointment formed another consideration in extension of the act of the 6th of July, 1812, on which brevet rank might be bestowed. That it was equal, if not superior, to two out of the three considerations there specified is apparent, since, besides bare meritorious conduct, which is second in the order of enumeration, it implied special fitness for high and important staff duties. Our case is, therefore, evidently strong, not merely in its legal aspect, but in equity and reason.

In conclusion, we will remark that there are now but few officers who have any interest at stake in this question. The rights of the few, however, should be held as sacred as those of the many; and having already suffered severely by the error or prejudice with which our case has been regarded, we do trust that due consideration will now be given to the subject, and that our just claim will be speedily recognized.

Copy of paper marked Z, referred to at page 3.

Mr. PRESIDENT: On the detail of this court, I find myself in a position, in regard to rank, which I must conceive to be prejudicial to me in some respects.

I was one of a list of captains who were brevetted majors during the past year. On the principles which governed the Executive in his nomination, and the Senate in their confirmation of that list, I was entitled to rank from *August* 15, 1824, but which date, owing to peculiar circumstances, was not appended to my nomination; hence the date of the 12th of December, 1858, which my present commission bears. These circumstances of my case having been submitted to the consideration of the Executive, he has not only admitted the justice of my claim to rank as brevet major from the 15th of August, 1824, but has recently sent my name to the Senate with a view to this alteration and adjustment of my rank. On these grounds I addressed a particular request to the general-in-chief to relieve me from the detail of this court, inasmuch as my position as therein designated must, if I am not relieved or my position changed, involve me in the mortifying predicament of being forced to occupy a station different from that to which I conceive myself to have been entitled with reference to that rank which has not only been admitted by the Executive in my nomination therefor to the Senate, but which I have strong reason to believe I shall be soon in possession of.

The general-in-chief has not complied with my request to be exempted from the court, as will be perceived by the Acting Adjutant General's letter, herewith submitted. I have now no alternative but to submit my case to the consideration of this court, hoping that its peculiarity, and the circumstances on which it rests, may be so regarded that I may not be required to occupy a seat conforming to the detail, but be altogether exempted from sitting on the court as one of its supernumerary members.

R. A. ZANTZINGER, *Brevet Major Second Artillery.*

WASHINGTON, *February* 21, 1830.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February*, 22, 1830.

SIR: Your communication, requesting to be relieved from the detail of the general court-martial ordered to convene in this city, has been laid before the general-in-chief, who directs me to say to you, in reply, that, inasmuch as you have been already detailed, he cannot interfere. But you are at liberty to state to the court that your name has gone before the Executive to be submitted to the Senate, with a view that the date of your brevet rank may be rectified, and to conform to ten years' service from the date of your brevet as captain.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

S. COOPER, *Acting Adjutant General.*

Brev. Major R. A. ZANTZINGER, *U. S. Army, Washington.*

Copy of paper, marked H, referred to at page 15.

ORDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *May* 28, 1828.

Brevet Major General Alexander Macomb having been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the major general of the army, and having accepted that appointment, he is directed to assume the command of the army, and take the station which was occupied by Major General Brown at the time of his decease, at the seat of government; and all officers and soldiers of the army are specially commanded to obey and respect him accordingly.

By command of the President of the United States.

SAML. L. SOUTHARD, *Acting Secretary of War.*

Copy of the paper, marked K, referred to at page 15.

ORDER No. 24.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE U. S., *Washington, May* 29, 1828.

Major General Alexander Macomb, by virtue of his appointment and the orders of the President of the United States, assumes the command of the army.

Aware of the high responsibility which is imposed upon him, and the difficulties attendant on his station, the major general enters on the duties of his office with diffidence, and feels that it will scarcely be possible to fulfil the object of his appointment, unless he be seconded by that enlightened zeal and intelligence which have hitherto characterized the officers of every grade in the army of the United States. He therefore indulges the hope that he will find in the general and other superior officers in command of the troops, as well as in those composing the general staff, a cordial co-operation in maintaining that order, discipline, and economy, throughout the service, without which the military establishment can be neither useful nor creditable to the republic.

First Lieutenant Samuel Cooper, of the fourth regiment of artillery, and First Lieutenant W. M Boyce, of the first regiment of infantry, are hereby appointed aides-de-camp to the major general. They will proceed to headquarters, and report themselves accordingly.

ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Major General Commanding.*

Copy of paper, marked L, referred to at page 15.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 16, 1830.

SIR: It is probable that you may be summoned to appear before the general court-martial ordered for the trial of Adjutant General Jones, as a witness on the part of the accused. I am, therefore, directed by the general-in-chief to notify you of such probability, in order that you may not be absent from your station, should there be a summons for your attendance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER, *Acting Adjutant General.*

Major R. W. KIRBY, *U. S. Army, Fortress Monroe, Va.*

Copy of paper, marked M, referred to at page 15.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 16, 1830.

SIR: It is probable that you may be summoned to appear before the general court-martial ordered for the trial of Adjutant General Jones, as a witness on the part of the accused. I am, therefore, directed by the general-in-chief to notify you of such probability, in order that you may not be absent from your station, should there be a summons for your attendance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER, *Acting Adjutant General.*

Col. J. B. WALBACH, *Fortress Monroe, Va.*

Copy of paper, marked N, referred to at page 15.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 16, 1830.

SIR: It is probable that you may be summoned to appear before the general court-martial ordered for the trial of Adjutant General Jones, as a witness on the part of the accused. I am, therefore, directed by the general-in-chief to notify you of such probability, in order that you may be within reach, should there be a summons for your attendance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER, *Acting Adjutant General.*

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT, *Commanding Eastern Department, New York.*

Copy of a paper, marked P, referred to at page 19.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 18, 1830.

SIR: Dr. Minus reports himself relieved from arrest, and ordered to duty at Fort Moultrie. I have, therefore, to request that, on the arrival of Dr. Macomb, he may be ordered to Oglethorpe barracks, agreeably to the arrangement previously made; also, that Dr. Sullivan, who has been sent to Cantonment Clinch, may accompany the company now there to Baton Rouge, and Dr. McMahon be ordered to repair to Tampa Bay, and report for duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

Col. R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Copy of paper, marked Q, referred to at page 20.

WASHINGTON, *January* 16, 1830.

SIR: Being desirous of spending a few days with my friends, and having just returned from an arduous service, I respectfully request permission to remain in the city, on leave of absence, until the 6th of February next.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

S. V. R. RYAN, *Lieut. First Artillery.*

Col. R. JONES, *Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.*

Copies of papers, marked R, referred to at page 22.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, E. D., *New York, December* 12, 1829.

SIR: I am directed by Lieutenant Bache, aide-de-camp to General Scott, and Assistant Adjutant General of this department, to inform you that if you can get relieved from duty at West Point, with orders to report at department headquarters, you will be put on duty in this office as assistant.

I am, sir, &c., &c.,

GEORGE R. SULLIVAN, *Lieut. U. S. Army.*

Lieut. J. F. KENNEDY, *First Artillery, West Point.*

WEST POINT, *December* 17, 1829.

SIR: Having received the offer of a situation in the Assistant Adjutant General's office, I hereby apply to be relieved from duty in the Military Academy, and for orders to report at headquarters eastern department.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JNO. F. KENNEDY, *Lieut. Artillery, Ass't Inst. Tactics.*

Col. THAYER, *Sup. Mil. Academy.*

MILITARY ACADEMY, *West Point, December* 18, 1829.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a communication from Lieut. J. F. Kennedy, requesting to be relieved from duty as an assistant instructor of tactics at this institution, in order that he may accept an appointment in the office of the Assistant Adjutant General, at New York.

Very respectfully, I am your obedient servant,

S. THAYER, *Lieut. Col., Sup. Mil. Academy.*

Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRATIOT, *Inspector of the Military Academy.*

MILITARY ACADEMY, ORDER No. 40.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, December* 28, 1829.

Brevet Second Lieutenant John F. Kennedy, of the first regiment of artillery, is hereby relieved, at his own request, from duty at the Military Academy. He will report by letter to the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., for orders.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. GRATIOT, *Brigadier General.*

WEST POINT, *January* 1, 1830.

SIR: Having been informed that, on being relieved from duty here, I would be put on duty in the Assistant Adjutant General's office, eastern department, I applied for orders to that effect, and this day received one from the Engineer department relieving me from duty at the Military Academy, and directing me to report by letter to the Adjutant General, Washington, for orders. It will therefore be necessary for me to remain here until his orders arrive.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JNO. F. KENNEDY, *Lieutenant 1st Artillery.*

Captain BACHE, *Assistant Adjutant General, E. D., New York.*

WEST POINT, *January* 1, 1830.

SIR: By order 40, issued from the Engineer department, I am relieved from duty at the Military Academy, and directed to report to you by letter for orders.

In my application to be relieved from duty here I expressed a desire to be ordered to report at headquarters, eastern department, in order to accept a situation in the Assistant Adjutant General's office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JNO. F. KENNEDY, *Lieutenant 1st Regiment Artillery.*

R. JONES, Esq., *Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.*

NEW YORK, *February* 27, 1830.

SIR: On the receipt of the enclosed letter, received through the Adjutant General, as will appear from his indorsement, which was on the 7th of January, as appears from mine, the following order was issued:

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 5.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Eastern Department, New York, January* 8, 1830.

Brevet Second Lieutenant John F. Kennedy, detailed for duty in the Assistant Adjutant General's office, eastern department, will join headquarters without unnecessary delay.

By order of Major General Scott.

RICH'D BACHE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant General.*

Mr. Kennedy joined the headquarters of department and reported for duty, under the above order, on the 9th day of January, 1830. The following special order was received at department headquarters, as appears from its indorsement, on the 19th of January, 1830:

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 7.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 16, 1830.

Brevet Second Lieutenant J. F. Kennedy, of the 1st regiment of artillery, having been relieved from duty at the Military Academy, will report for orders to the commanding general of the eastern department.

By order of Major General Macomb.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

The copies on the foregoing pages are believed to be correct.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

R. BACHE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant General.*

General SCOTT.

Copy of paper marked O, referred to at page 22.

MILITARY ACADEMY, *West Point, January* 12, 1830.

SIR: After the close of the examination which is now in progress the cadets of the second class will be organized into two sections for instruction in natural and experimental philosophy, one of which will be taught by Professor Courtenay, and the other by Assistant Professor Cram. In consequence of that arrangement, the services of Lieutenant Temple, who has been the instructor of the third section, will be no longer required. I have, therefore, the honor to recommend that he be relieved from duty at this institution.

Very respectfully, I am your obedient servant,

S. THAYER, *Lieutenant Colonel, Superintendent.*

Brigadier General CHARLES GRATIOT, *Inspector of the Military Academy.*

JANUARY 12, 1830.

Lieutenant Colonel S. Thayer says that, in consequence of a new arrangement of the second class, the services of Lieutenant Temple, assistant instructor, will no longer be required at the Military Academy, and requests he may be relieved from duty at that institution.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *January* 18, 1830.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant General for orders to Lieutenant Temple.

C. GRATIOT, *Brigadier.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, March* 12, 1830.

SIR: The judge advocate has this moment handed to me the proceedings of the general court-martial, of which Brevet Brigadier General Atkinson is president, assembled in this city for the trial of Colonel Roger Jones, Adjutant General of the army; which proceedings I beg leave to submit to you in order that they may be submitted to the President of the United States for his orders thereon, desiring, from motives of delicacy, that the final action on the case should come from the highest authority.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 13, 1830.

GENERAL: I have received, and submitted to the consideration of the President, the proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Colonel R. Jones, Adjutant General. The President would willingly gratify the commanding general by relieving him from an examination and action upon this subject, for he is aware it is matter of delicacy for the general to determine.

By the 65th article of war it is provided that no sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution until after the whole proceedings shall be laid before the officer ordering the same, or the officer commanding the troops for the time being; neither shall any sentence of a general court-martial which shall, either in time of peace or war, respect a general officer be carried into execution until after the whole proceedings shall have been transmitted to the Secretary of War to be laid before the President of the United States for his confirmation or disapproval or orders in the case.

The President determines that the Adjutant General of the army is not to be considered a general officer, and consequently that the law does not delegate to him any supervision of the case.

The papers are returned.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

ORDER No. 9.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March* 13, 1830.

I. At the general court-martial, of which Brevet Brigadier General Atkinson is president, convened at the city of Washington by order No 7, issued from the general headquarters of the army under date of the 12th of February, 1830, Colonel Roger Jones, Adjutant General, was arraigned and tried on the following charges and specifications:

CHARGE I.—"*Disobedience of orders.*"

Specification 1. In this: that he, the said Adjutant General R. Jones, did, at Washington, D. C., and on or about the 16th of January, 1830, officially promulgate Special Order No. 7, under date of January 16, 1830, in violation of express orders to him, Colonel R. Jones, from Major General Alexander Macomb, touching the promulgation of orders special or general in their provisions.

Specification 2. In this: that he, the said Adjutant General R. Jones, did, at Washington, D. C., and on or about the 18th of January, 1830, officially promulgate Special Order No. 8, under date of January 18, 1830, in violation of express orders to him, Colonel R. Jones, from Major General Alexander Macomb, touching the promulgation of orders special or general in their provisions.

Specification 3. In this: that he, the said Adjutant General R. Jones, did, at Washington, D. C., and on or about the 18th of January, 1830, officially promulgate Special Order No. 9, under date of January 18, 1830, in violation of express orders to him, Colonel R. Jones, from Major General Alexander Macomb, touching the promulgation of orders special or general in their provisions.

Specification 4. In this: that he, the said Colonel R. Jones, did, at Washington, D. C., and on or about the 21st of January, 1830, officially promulgate Special Order No. 11, under date of January 21, 1830, in violation of express orders to him, Colonel R. Jones, from Major General Alexander Macomb, touching the promulgation of orders special or general in their provisions.

Specification 5. In this: that he, the said Adjutant General R. Jones, did, at Washington, D. C., and on or about the 1st of January, 1830, publish, or cause to be officially published, the Army Register for the year 1830, without previously informing Major General Alexander Macomb of such publication; this in violation of express orders to him, Colonel R. Jones, from the aforesaid Major General A. Macomb.

CHARGE II.—"*Conduct subversive of good order and military discipline.*"

Specification 1. In this: that he, the said Adjutant General R. Jones, at Washington, D. C., and on or about the 20th December, 1829, while submitting to the Secretary of War, for his election between them, as models for the contemplated Register of 1830, two Army Registers, the one being that for 1828 and the other that for 1829, did conceal from the said Secretary of War the fact that there were substantial differences between the two Registers here mentioned, and that he, Colonel R. Jones, and Major General A. Macomb, were in direct issue upon the point of their respective propriety.

Specification 2. In this: that, at Washington, D. C., and on or about the 23d of January, 1829, he, the said Colonel R. Jones, did confessedly procure the Secretary of War's approval of the form given to the Army Register for 1830, for the purpose of counteracting the particular views entertained upon the subject of the manner and matter of this official document by Major General A. Macomb.

CHARGE III.—"*Disrespect towards his commanding officer.*"

Specification 1. In this: that he, the said Colonel R. Jones, Adjutant General of the United States army, as aforesaid, on being told, in a conversation held between him, Colonel R. Jones, and the commanding general, Alexander Macomb, esq., that his clandestine procurement of the Secretary of War's approval of the form given to the Army Register for 1830 was disrespectful towards himself, the said Major General A. Macomb, and would as such probably require the cognizance of a general court-martial, did reply, in a loud and violent tone of voice, "I defy you, sir, I defy you," or words of similar import; this in the office of the said Colonel R. Jones, and on or about the 23d of January, 1830.

To which the accused pleaded not guilty.

"The court, upon mature deliberation, do find Colonel Roger Jones, Adjutant General of the United States army, guilty of the first specification; guilty of the second specification; guilty of the third specification. Under the fourth specification the court find the facts, but attach no criminality to them. Guilty of the fifth specification of the first charge. Guilty of the first charge.

"Not guilty of the first specification; not guilty of the second specification of the second charge. Not guilty of the second charge.

"Guilty of the specification under the third charge. Guilty of the third charge. And do sentence him to be reprimanded in general orders.

"The court, in awarding this sentence, are sensible of its apparent inadequacy when contrasted with the offences implied in their various findings; nor would it have been adopted by them but for the

conviction they entertain that Colonel Jones labored under a misconception of his official obligations, which, however little warranted by the regulations, the usages, and the interests of service, has still, as they believe, chiefly tended to mislead him."

II. The major general commanding the army confirms the sentence of the court. Colonel Jones is hereby released from arrest, and will resume his functions as Adjutant General.

III. The general court-martial, of which Brevet Brigadier General Atkinson is president, is dissolved.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMB, major general commanding the army.

S. COOPER, *Acting Adjutant General.*

21ST CONGRESS.] No. 455. [1ST SESSION.

GENERAL REPORT ON AN EXAMINATION AND SURVEY OF VARIOUS SITES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ARMORY ON THE WESTERN WATERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MAY 28, 1830.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May* 27, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the engineer appointed by this department in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 18th December, 1827, "to examine the following places, viz: the Horseshoe Bend, on Licking river, in the State of Kentucky; the lands adjacent to the canal which the Louisville and Portland Company are now cutting round the falls of the Ohio river, in said State; the site at Zanesville, in Ohio, on the Muskingum river; a site on the Blue river; a site on the Wabash, at or near Eel river; a site at or near Lawrenceburg, in the State of Indiana; a site at Gordon's Iron-works, on White's creek, in the counties of Roane and Rhea, district of East Tennessee; a site at the falls of Emery's river, in the county of Roane and district aforesaid; a site on Cypress and Shoal creeks, in the county of Lauderdale, State of Alabama; a site on Harpeth river, in Davidson county, Tennessee, commonly called the Narrows of Harpeth; at Embree's Iron-works, in the county of Sullivan; and at Alfred Carter's Iron-works, in the county of Carter and district of East Tennessee; and the falls of Chattahoochee, in the State of Georgia; at the falls of Big Beaver river, and at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and report the practicability of establishing an armory of the United States at each place, similar to the one at Harper's Ferry and Springfield, and report the fitness of these places, respectively, and their respective and peculiar advantages and disadvantages for such establishment, and that the said report be communicated to Congress at as early a period as practicable."

I have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servant,

J. H. EATON.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, *President of the Senate, U. S.*

GEORGETOWN, D. C., *May* 27, 1830.

SIR: In pursuance of the instructions from the Engineer department, dated February 1, 1828, in which I was assigned to the duty of collecting and reporting the information required by a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed the 18th of December, 1818, relative to certain positions designated as sites for a national armory on the western waters, I have the honor to make the following report:

This report is not presented at as early a date as might have been expected, probably. Sickness, contracted shortly after the duty was commenced, in the summer of 1828, and continued almost without intermission during the ensuing fall and winter, prevented its completion in time to be laid before the Senate at its last session. The following spring and summer were occupied in the performance of other duties, to which immediate attention was required to be given, and the duties relative to the armory were not resumed until the fall. It was then believed that the report might be completed at an early period during the present session upon a plan more comprehensive and detailed than that upon which it had been commenced. Accordingly, the plans and estimates for most of the sites which had been prepared during the previous fall and winter, with less care perhaps than was proper, but with as much as could be given without defeating the purpose then designed of getting the report ready in time to be submitted during the last session, were laid aside. But the labor attending the execution of the drawings and the preparation of the tables accompanying this report, the latter of which contain the results only of minute investigations and calculations, proved to be greater than had been anticipated, and rendered the earlier completion of the report impracticable, although every exertion was made to accomplish it.

The resolution being the basis of the report, a copy of it is here inserted that it may be conveniently referred to.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War, under the control of the President of the United States, be authorized and requested to appoint one or more officers of the corps of engineers to examine the following places, viz: the Horseshoe Bend, on Licking river, in the State of Kentucky; the lands adjacent to the canal which the Louisville and Portland Canal Company are now cutting round the falls of the Ohio river, in said State; the site at Zanesville, in Ohio, on the Muskingum river; a site on the Blue river; a site on the Wabash, at or near Eel river; a site at or near Lawrenceburg, in the State of Indiana; a site at Gordon's Iron-works, on White's creek, in the counties of Roane and Rhea, district of East Tennessee; a site at the falls of Emery's river, in the county of Roane and district aforesaid; a site on Cypress and Shoal creeks, in the county of Lauderdale, State of Alabama; a site on Harpeth river, in Davidson county, Tennessee, commonly called the Narrows of Harpeth; at Embree's Iron-works, in the county of Sullivan;

and at Alfred Carter's Iron-works, in the county of Carter and district of East Tennessee; and the falls of Chattahoochee, in the State of Georgia; at the falls of Big Beaver river, and at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and report the practicability of establishing an armory of the United States at each place similar to the one at Harper's Ferry and Springfield, and report the fitness of these places, respectively, and their respective and peculiar advantages and disadvantages for such establishment, and that the said report be communicated to Congress at as early a period as practicable."

The instructions to the commissioners appointed under the act of the 3d of March, 1823, entitled "An act to establish a national armory on the western waters," formed a part of the instructions which were received from the Engineer department. A copy of the report of the commissioners was also furnished with permission to use any part of the information it contained.

Under this permission, such of the views contained in the report of the commissioners as may be used in aid of the preparation of this report will be repeated, and the greater part of the information afforded by the several statements accompanying that report will be transferred to this report, with such modification of its arrangement as will adapt it to other arrangements with which it will be blended.

Of the views referred to, the following may be very properly introduced in this place:

"The average number of muskets now manufactured at the national armories is about 12,000 stands, each, per annum. That number has, therefore, been taken as the basis of all our arrangements and estimates of the expense at the several sites hereafter mentioned.

"To aid in forming a more correct idea of the advantages and defects of the several sites that will be described, it may be necessary to state the following particulars explanatory of the requirements that are essential for an armory as regards the extent of the water power, the necessary space for the buildings, and the general accommodation of the establishments. The measure of the water power used at the national armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, has been taken as a standard. It is equal to that which, in the usual estimation of millwrights, is required for operating about 12 pairs of five-feet burr mill-stones, but, after making the necessary deductions, is found to be less than 1,032 cubic feet of water per second, falling from the height of one foot, and acting by its gravity, or nearly double that quantity when acting by percussion.

"The number of buildings that will be required is sixty-one; of which thirty-two are dwellings for workmen, and seven for the officers of the establishment. The aggregate length of the workshops, store-house, and offices is 1,016 feet by 40 feet broad, exclusive of the space between them.

"The number of workmen of different descriptions required to manufacture 12,000 stands of arms annually is estimated at two hundred and fifty."

The resolution did not in express terms require plans and estimates, but it called for information that could not be furnished in a satisfactory manner without their aid. Nor was it doubted that the resolution intended the information to be such and so arranged as would admit of its being used in a comparison of the advantages and disadvantages respectively of the sites designated. Accordingly, the greater part of the information collected will be shown in tables so arranged that its bearing upon the respective sites may be readily seen and compared; and as relative expense is the only standard of comparison that cannot be disputed, the information presented in the tables will be reduced to it.

Such part of the information required as could not be shown in the tables will be found in the drawings exhibiting the topography of the sites and the plans as adapted to it, in brief descriptions of the sites and explanations of the plans which will be given, and in explanation of the prices and of the tables which will also be given.

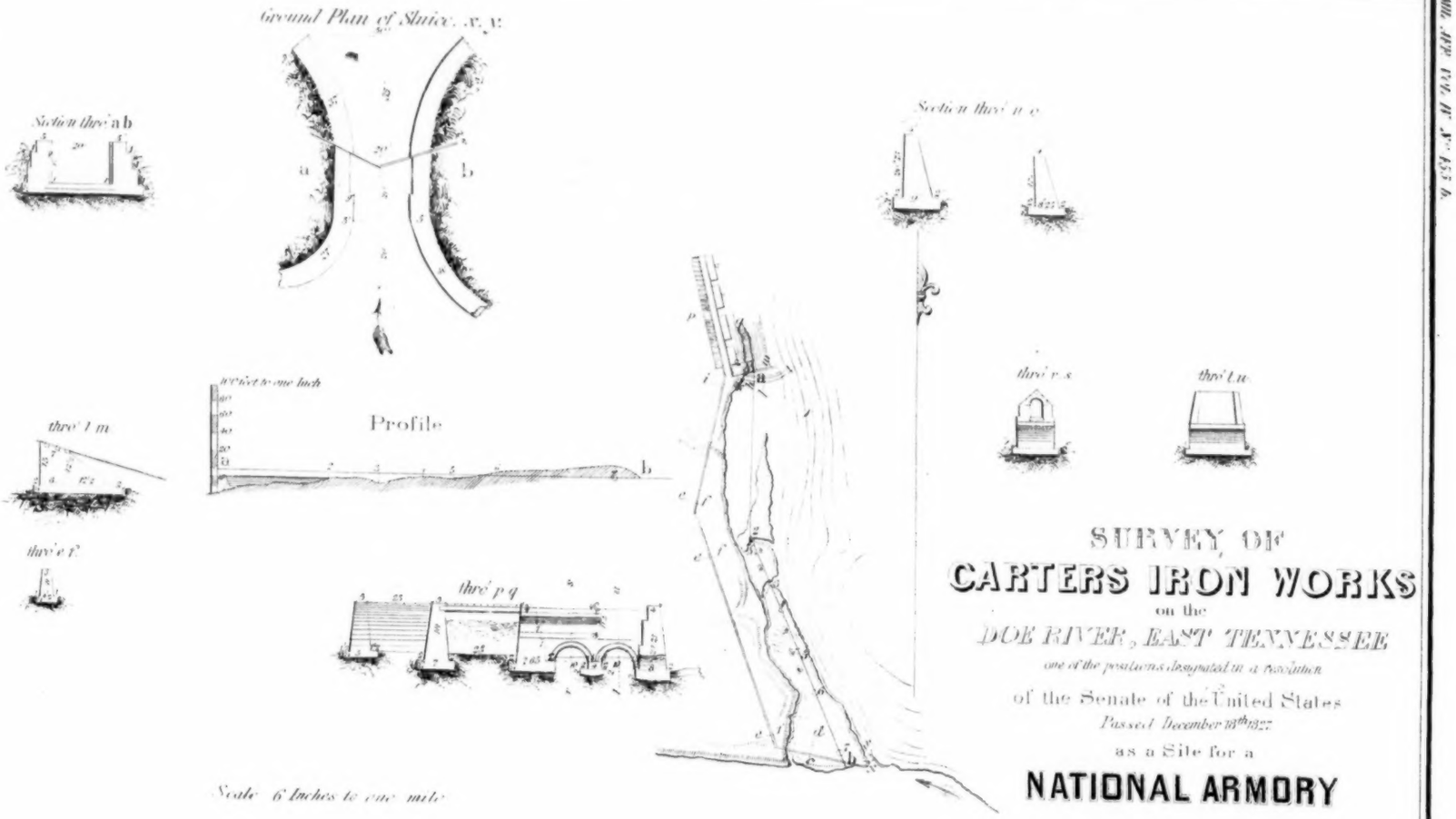
The drawings, if bound with the report, will require to be folded, and as that would injure them, they will be bound separately. The correspondence which is voluminous may also be detached. It may be proper enough that it should accompany the report as an appendix, although the advantage of connecting it with the report in any way whatever may be considered doubtful.

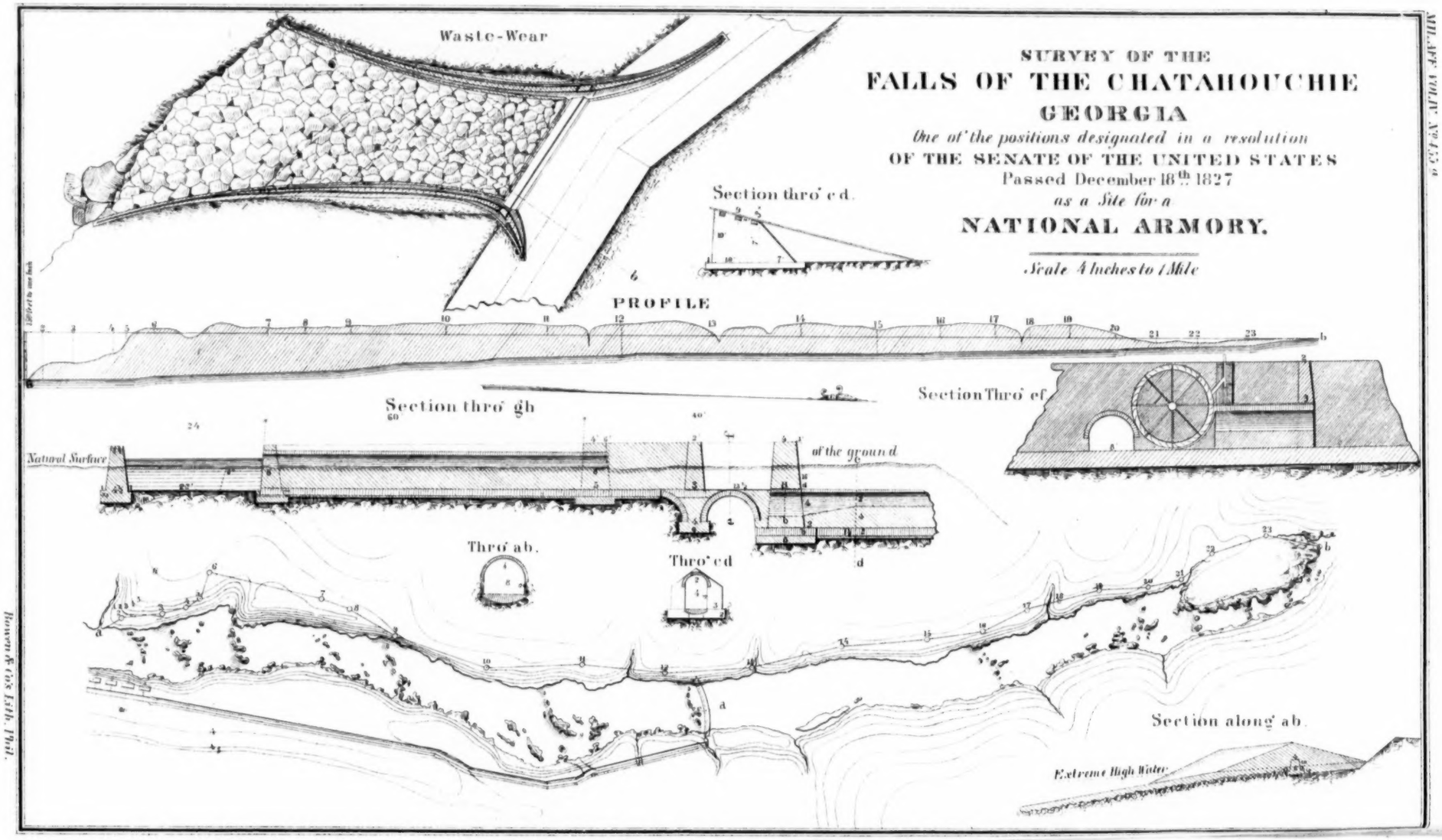
There will then be three volumes—one containing the drawings, the second containing the report and tables, and the third the correspondence.

The report and tables referring to the sites for which plans and estimates have been prepared will comprise—

1. A description of the sites and explanation of the drawings.
2. The explanation of the prices.
3. The explanation of the tables.
4. A "table of the quantity of water and power employed at Springfield."
5. A list of the various operations in the manufacture of a musket as now carried on at the United States armory, Springfield, Massachusetts.
6. An explanation of the fixtures referred to in sub-estimate A No. 2, and marked A No. 2 *a*.
7. A statement, marked A No. 2 *b*, showing the cost of establishing at Pittsburg a steam power to consist of four steam engines, and referred to in sub-estimate A No. 2.
8. A statement, marked A No. 2 *c*, specifying the machinery, tools, and miscellaneous articles, and referred to in sub-estimate A No. 2.
9. A statement, marked B No. 1 *b*, referred to in estimate B No. 1 as the estimate of annual expenses incidental to the employment of four steam engines at Pittsburg.
10. Estimate, A No. 1, of the expense of establishing a national armory on the western waters at the respective sites.
11. Sub-estimate, A No. 2, referred to in estimate A No. 1 of the cost at the respective sites of buildings, fixtures, machinery, &c
12. Estimate, B No. 1, of the annual expense of materials for carrying on the operations of an armory.
13. Sub-estimate, B No. 1 *a*, referred to in estimate B No. 1, showing the annual expense of transporting to an armory on the western waters certain articles requisite to carry on its operations.
14. Estimate, B No. 2, of the annual expense of the workmanship requisite to carry on the operations of an armory.
15. Estimate, C, of the annual expense of distributing the arms when manufactured to four general depots.
16. Table D, presenting a general view of water power and a consolidation of the estimates A, B, and C.

Two of the sites designated in the resolution—that of Gordon's Iron-works, on White's creek, Tennessee, and that at or near Lawrenceburg, in Indiana—have not been included among the number for which plans and estimates have been prepared.


Ground Plan of Sluice. x. y.
Section thro' a b
Section thro' i k.
thro' l m
Section thro' c d
thro' e f.
Profile
thro' p q
Section thro' n o
thro' r s
thro' t u
Scale 6 Inches to one mile.
SURVEY OF
CARTERS IRON WORKS
on the
DOE RIVER, EAST TENNESSEE
one of the positions designated in a resolution
of the Senate of the United States
Passed December 18th 1827
as a Site for a
NATIONAL ARMORY


Waste-Wear
Section thro' c d.
SURVEY OF THE
FALLS OF THE CHATAHOUCHIE
GEORGIA
One of the positions designated in a resolution
OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Passed December 18th 1827
as a Site for a
NATIONAL ARMORY.
Scale 4 Inches to 1 Mile
PROFILE
Section thro' gh
Section Thro' ef
Natural Surface
of the ground
Thro' ab.
Thro' cd
Section along ab.
Extreme High Water
Brown & Cos Lith. 1828.
MILARY VOLY. No 433.

The site at Gordon's Iron-works was ascertained to be unprovided with the requisite water power. It was asserted in the presence of the owner of the site, and without contradiction from him, that in the summer and fall of 1827, during a period of six months, his mill was unemployed, because White's creek did not afford water enough to admit of its being employed; and, although he afterwards objected to the accuracy of this assertion, he admitted that at the time mentioned the operations of his mill had been stopped for the want of water during a period of four months, and further admitted that the failure of the stream was more rapid than was usual in other streams, and was believed to be accelerated by leakage or some other extraordinary cause. He appeared to be confident that at the ordinary stage of the stream, during eight months in the year, it afforded water enough for the purposes of an armory. In proof of this he remarked that his mill in full operation did not use more than one-third of the quantity supplied by the stream when at that stage, a third being lost by the leakage of the dam, and the remaining third passing over the waste weir. This statement furnished the data upon which a computation could be made of the quantity of water afforded by the stream at its ordinary stage during the favorable season of the year. Having ascertained the width of the gates and the height to which they were raised when the maximum effect was to be produced, and also the height of the head of water acting upon them, a calculation was made of the quantity of water that would be used by the mill under those circumstances, and it was found to be one-eighth of the quantity that would be required for an armory. Thus, then, it appeared that during six or eight months in the year, when the stream was in a good stage, it would afford only three-eighths of the quantity of water required for an armory; and that during four or six months of the year, when in a low stage, it could not be used at all for hydraulic purposes.

There was no site in Indiana at or near Lawrenceburg which was suitable for an armory. Laughery creek and White Water river were the only streams in the neighborhood of Lawrenceburg to which the resolution could have referred, and the former was declared to be not only deficient in regard to the water power it might be made to yield, but was otherwise unfit as a site for an armory. At the same time it was declared to be known that the provision for the examination of a site at or near Lawrenceburg was introduced in the resolution to gvie effect to a project which was entertained of drawing to Lawrenceburg from the White Water river, by means of a canal, the water power that would answer for an armory and for other hydraulic purposes. This statement was furnished by gentlemen of high standing and respectability, who also stated, as their impression, that a canal four miles in length would furnish the facilities desired; but in regard to this particular they did not pretend to have accurate information. They were informed that in making the examination it would be necessary to confine it to the specific object for which it was authorized; yet if collateral advantages could be secured in connexion with it, and without prejudice to it, they would be worthy of consideration, and would not be overlooked. Every disposition to facilitate the examination was shown by these gentlemen. Through their assistance horses and guides were procured, and several of them politely accompanied the examining party to afford any other assistance that might be needed. The party having visited several points on the White Water in seeking the point from which it was proposed to convey the water to Lawrencebug, had reached the distance of ten miles from Lawrenceburg, and within half a mile of the point sought, as was stated, (and no doubt accurately stated,) when it was ascertained that it was in the State of Ohio. As the site to be examined was specified in the resolution to be a "site at or near Lawrenceburg, in the State of Indiana," it was needless to proceed in the examination unless with a view to the formation of a site at Lawrenceburg, in fulfilment of the project which has been stated. There being no other site at or near Lawrenceburg, in the State of Indiana, the examination was abandoned.

Had there been authority to make the examination with a view to the formation of a site at Lawrenceburg, it would have led to the establishment conclusively of what probably is not now questioned—that the advantages which had been anticipated from that project had been overrated; and if they had not been, that the expense of giving effect to them would have far exceeded their value. Besides the expense of purchasing the land through which the canal would pass, there would be the expense of purchasing all the mill seats upon the White Water below the point where the canal would be commenced, it being probable that the whole supply of the White Water at its low stages would not be more than sufficient for the purposes of an armory. The expense of constructing the canal, the length being more than ten miles, and the other proportions no greater than would be required for an armory, would upon the lowest estimate exceed $100,000 for the mere excavation, besides the expenses of headgates, embankments, side walls, aqueducts, culverts, &c., which would amount to as much more perhaps, the ground being much broken. The other sites for which plans and estimates have been prepared will be noticed in the order in which they were examined.

Description of the sites and explanation of the drawings.

The Falls of Chattahoochee.—There is very little requiring description at this site. Its water power and the facilities of communicating with it are shown in the tables. The latter would be greatly increased by the completion of the canals which have been projected for the States of Georgia and Alabama. It is said that iron ore may be obtained in abundance about forty miles above the falls and near the river. The drawing requires no explanation.

Carter's Iron-works.—There are two positions in Carter county, East Tennessee, which are known by this title: one of them is on Stony creek, the other at Elizabethtown. At the former, operations are now carried on by Mr. Alfred Carter, but its establishment has been recent compared with that of the other, which was established by the father of the present Mr. Alfred Carter. Both were examined, although there was reason to believe that the latter only was contemplated by the resolution. The former, besides being inconveniently situated, did not afford a sufficient supply of water. The plans and estimates, therefore, have been made in reference to the latter. The level of the site where the works would be placed is very little above the surface of Doe river, from which the water is supplied. The water after being used is discharged into the Watauga river a short distance from the site.

It has been stated that a water power sufficient for an armory is not afforded at this site. This opinion has been repeated by a gentleman of the highest respectability, from whom accurate information was to be expected, as well because of the opportunities he had had of acquiring it as of the interest he is known to take in the prosperity of that section of the country.

When the examination was made the stream was not at its lowest stage. It measured then 235 cubic feet per second, and it was said the quantity afforded at the lowest stage exceeded two-thirds of

that quantity, which would be more than 156 cubic feet per second. It was asserted that the level of the stream at low water was less than one foot below its level at that time. If the difference be assumed at one foot, and allowance be made for the difference of the width at the reduced level, the quantity afforded would be 141 cubic feet per second, supposing the velocity to be the same as it then was, and 130 cubic feet per second, due allowance being made for diminished velocity resulting from the diminution of the depth. Upon this data 130 cubic feet per second was fixed upon as the quantity afforded by the Doe river at low water; and the quantity required for an armory with the head and fall of the site being 105 cubic feet per second, it was considered that there would be a surplus of 25 cubic feet per second instead of a deficiency.

This estimate of the quantity of water afforded at Carter's Iron-works, guarded as it has been by full allowances for the possible inaccuracies of the statements upon which it was partially based, may nevertheless be erroneous. Should that turn out to be the case, and the quantity afforded should not be reduced below 90 feet per second, the works as they are planned will admit of their being used with the head and fall adapted to that supply. The head and fall is thirteen feet nine inches, and the head and fall necessary to produce the requisite power, with a supply of 90 cubic feet per second, would be sixteen feet. This addition to the head and fall, should it be required, might be obtained by means of a dam in Doe river, which would not back the stream more than half a mile; or it might be obtained by placing a wing dam immediately below the sluice, and lowering the foundations of the workshops, and with them the floors of the tail-races.

The water is admitted from the Doe river through a sluice into a pond, where it is detained by the dam and the enclosing walls until it passes through the canal to the works; after being used at the works it is discharged through a ravine into the Watauga river.

The country abounds with iron ore, from which iron of the best quality is manufactured. Steel also of a good quality is said to be manufactured in the neighborhood of Carter's Iron-works.

Embree's Iron-works.—This position is generally known by the title of the Pactolus Iron-works. It is situated on the left bank of the Holston river, about five miles above the boat yard, and consists of a slip of bottom land about 900 feet in length and varying in width between 50 and 150 feet. The Pactolus Works are established at the upper end of this slip, at the foot of a rapid in the river, which commences between 2,600 and 2,700 feet above, at a place called Kingsford. From the works to the head of the rapids, with the exception of about six or seven hundred feet immediately above the works, the space is occupied by a connected chain of narrow islands lying nearly in the centre of the river and parallel to its shores. By means of these islands, which answer the purpose of a river wall, and a dam connecting the space between the lowermost of them and the works, the level of the river at the head of the rapid may be carried with very little diminution to the works.

The natural fall from Kingsford to the centre of the site at the ravine where the culvert is placed is, at low water, 12.85 feet. Deducting for the surface slope, .35 feet, and there would remain as the available head and fall at low water 12.50 feet. The extreme difference between low and high water at Kingsford is 13 feet; and if carried to the ravine, as it might be, would increase the head there at extreme high water to 25.50 feet; but the extreme difference between low and high water at the ravine, which is 19 feet, must be deducted to show the head and fall that may be obtained there at extreme high water, which in that case would be 6.50 feet. This would be sufficient for operating reaction wheels, and consequently the water power of the site may be made permanent. But the expense of executing a plan for obtaining and using such a head and fall at extreme high water would be far greater than would be required for the plan adopted, and the advantage to be derived from it would be of very little value; no more, indeed, than the security it would afford against possible interruption of the works by high water for one day in five years. Upon the plan adopted the works would not be interrupted until the rise should become greater than fifteen feet, and that has rarely happened, the ordinary highest rise being about twelve feet; on one occasion the rise was nineteen feet, and on another occasion eighteen feet.

The plan adopted provides for carrying to the works and using at them a part of the rise at Kingsford, by means of the wall extending along the islands, which is sufficiently high to retain it, and the dam, which extends from the lowermost island to the canal. The culvert was necessary to drain the ravine, which is deep and extensive The slip of bottom land, which has been described, does not afford more space than is required for the canal and workshops, and is too contracted to admit of their establishment in the most advantageous manner. There being no other level ground near the site, it would be necessary to place the storehouses and other buildings upon the slope of the hills, which are generally steep, and therefore not eligible for that purpose.

Iron of the best quality and steel of a good quality may be obtained in abundance at this site.

The Falls of Emery's river.—When the examination of this site was about to be commenced, it was suggested that a gentleman residing in its immediate vicinity, who had devoted much attention to the subject, would be a valuable auxiliary in making the examination, as he could furnish more fully and accurately than any other person the kind of information that would be most useful in the prosecution of that object. This gentleman was present at the examination, and furnished the greater part of the information obtained at that time. The statements made by him were compared with others obtained from persons residing in the neighborhood of the site, and were found generally to be sustained, although in some instances exception was taken to them on the ground of their being too favorable to the site, and particularly as related to the dimensions of the stream at its low stage. It is understood this gentleman has long entertained the opinion that the Falls of Emery was a suitable position for an armory, and his exertions had been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the examination.

It was stated by this gentleman, in substance, that Emery's river was liable in an extraordinary degree to the frequent and rapid changes incident to mountain streams; that when it rose suddenly, which often happened, its rises could be traced in their progress down the stream by the difference between their level and that of the stream immediately below and not yet reached by them, which in some instances amounted to several feet; and that the current produced by them moved with the velocity and force of a torrent. His estimate of the extreme height of the rises of the river at the falls was twenty feet at the head and thirty feet at the foot; and that the difference of level at low water was twelve feet between the head and foot of the falls. He stated that at low water the channel of the river at the head of the falls was contracted within a narrow space between two islands. He supposed its width there was from twenty to twenty-five feet; its depth not exceeding eighteen inches; and the velocity of its current about three feet per second.

Several months after the examination had been made, a communication containing answers to interroga-

Mean dimensions of the wall extending from the head of the race to the dam.

thro' i k

Sections of Dam

thro' p q

and

thro' l m

50 feet to a half inch

Profile

a

c

Section thro' r s

SURVEY OF EMBRY'S IRON-WORKS

on the

HOLSTON RIVER, EAST TENNESSEE

one of the positions designated in a resolution of the Senate of the United States Passed December 18th 1827 as a Site for a

NATIONAL ARMORY.

Scale of 6 Inches to 1 mile

Scale for Profiles 100 feet per Inch

thro' e f

thro' c d

Section thro' g h

thro' r s

horizontal proj^n

Section thro' n o

Lith. of Bowen & Co. Phila.

SURV

FALLS OF E

East

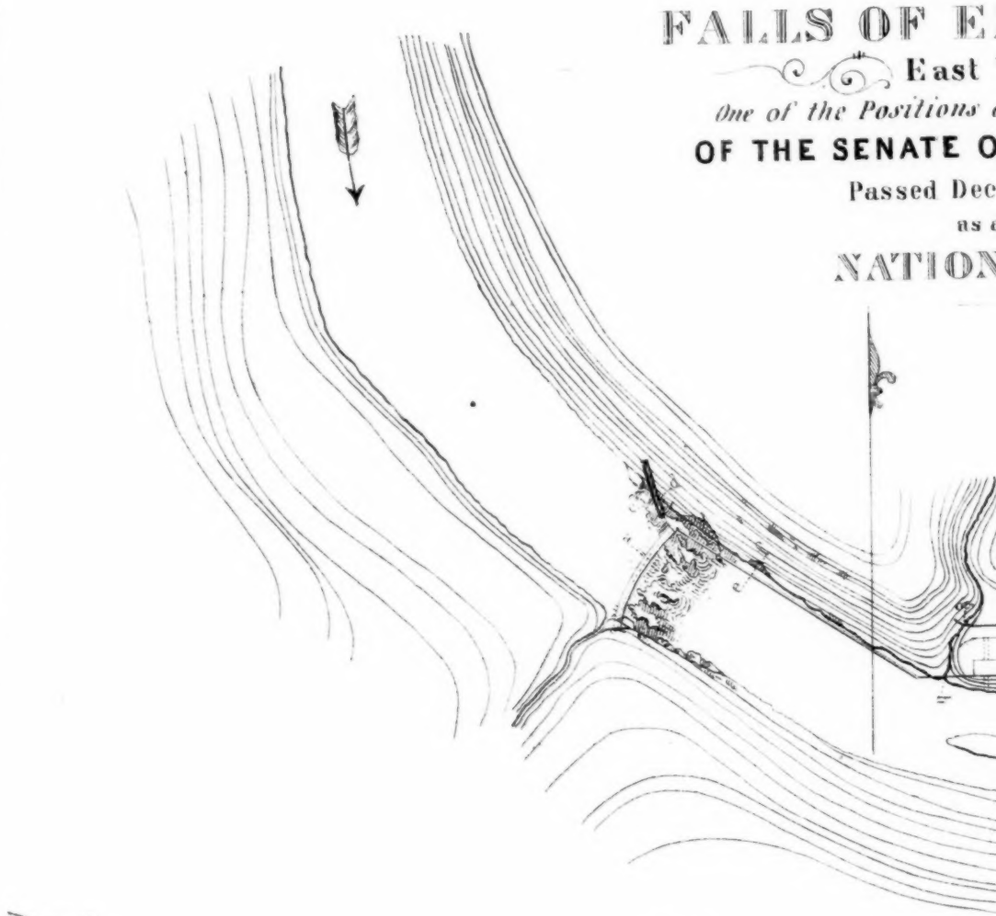
One of the Positions

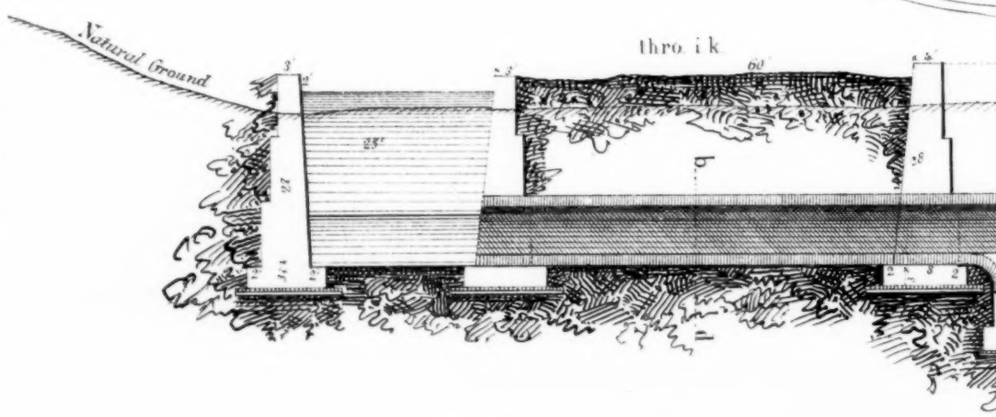
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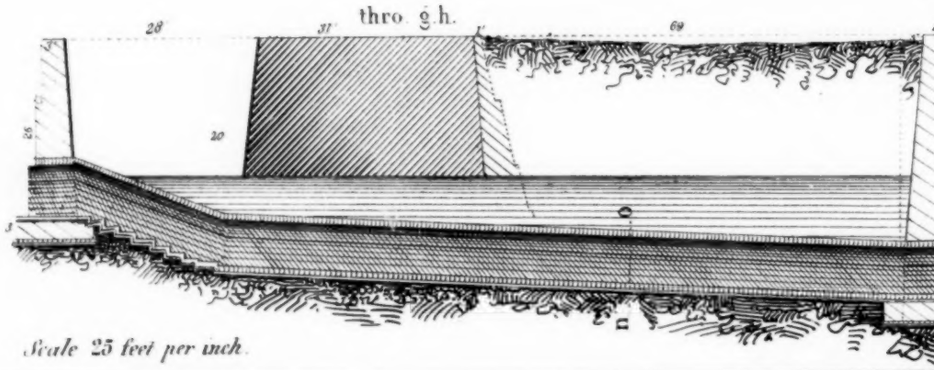
Passed Dec

as

NATION







Scale 25 feet per inch.

SURVEY OF THE

F EMORY'S RIVER,

East Tennessee,

itions designated in a resolution

ATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

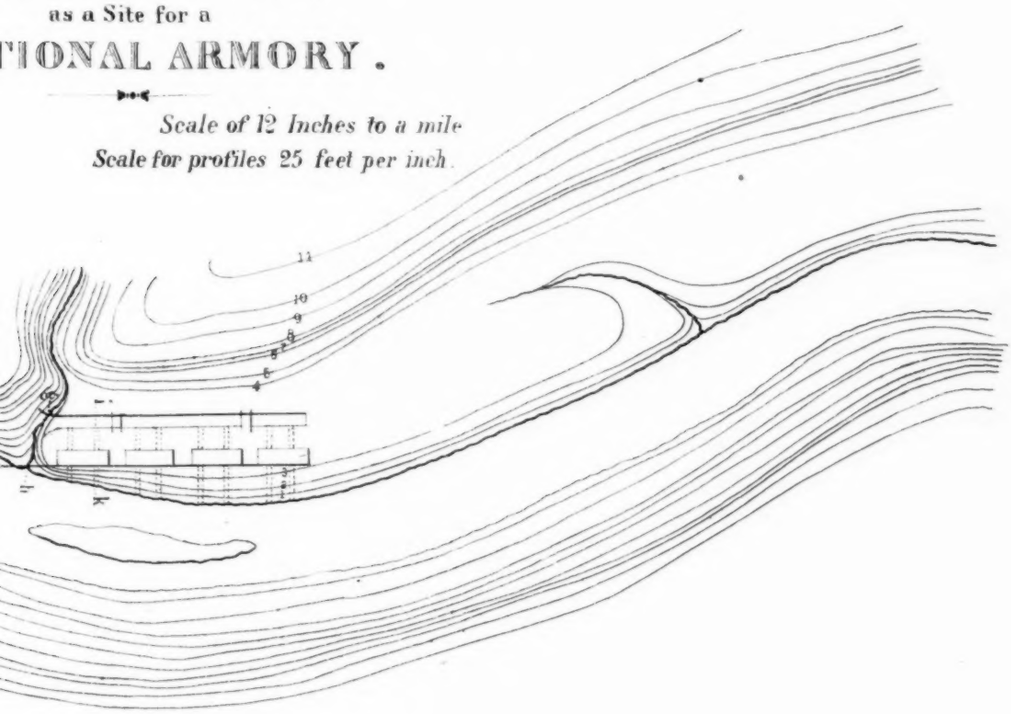
ed December 18th 1827,

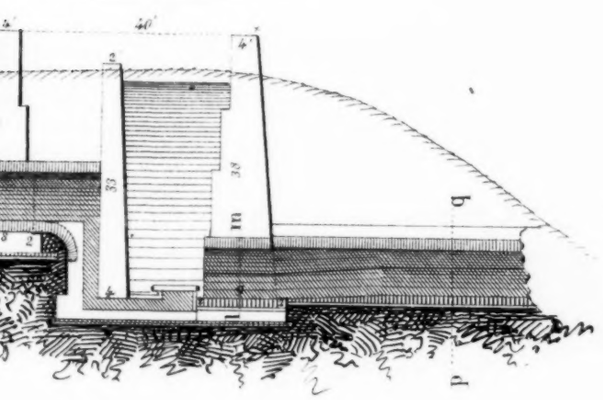
as a Site for a

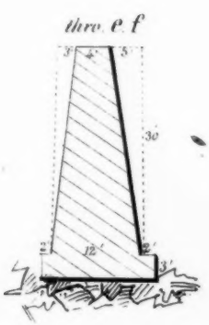
TIONAL ARMORY.

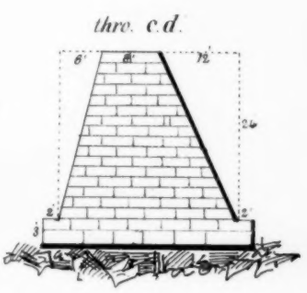
Scale of 12 Inches to a mile

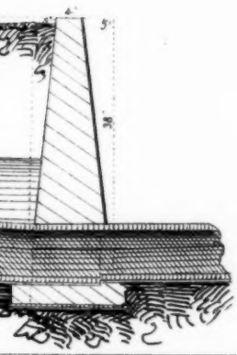
Scale for profiles 25 feet per inch.

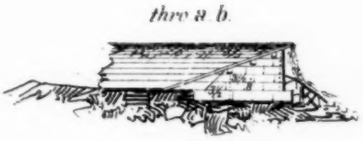














Bowen & Co. Lith. Philada.

Bowen & Co's lith. Philad.a

SURVEY OF THE NARROWS OF THE HARPETH TENNESSEE

One of the positions designated in a resolution
OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Passed December 18th 1827
AS A SITE FOR A
NATIONAL ARMORY

Thro' p q.

Thro' k l.

Thro' t u.

Natural Surface of the Ground

Scale 400 feet to one Inch

Scale 50 feet to an Inch

Vertical Projection on h i

Thro' v w

TUNNEL

EXISTING TUNNEL
Profile

Tunnel

PROPOSED TUNNEL

400 feet to an Inch

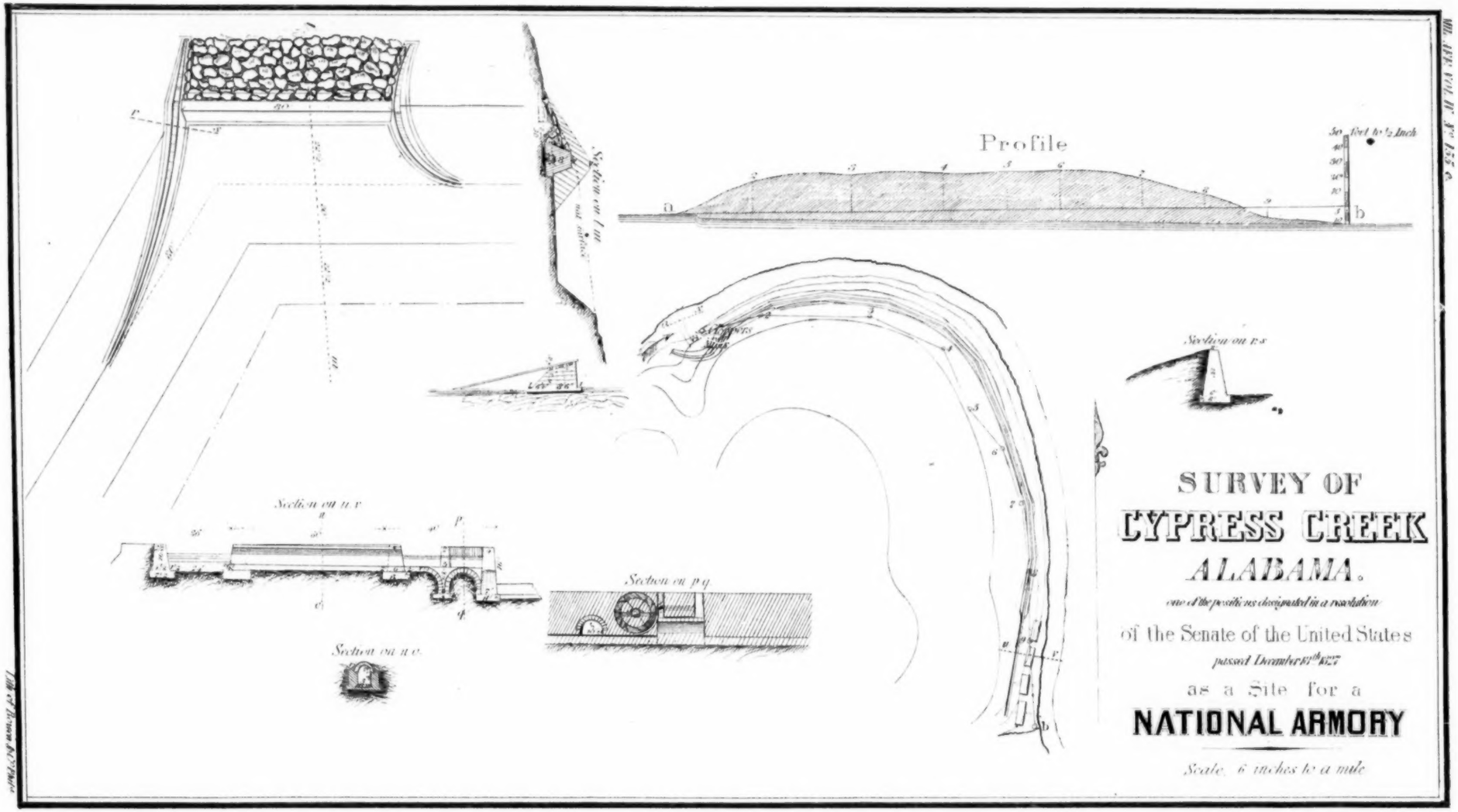
Road

Thro' r s.

Thro' m n o.

Sections of the Tunnel
Scale 20 feet to an Inch.

MIL. AFF. VOL. IV. No 455 f


Profile
50 feet to ½ Inch
a
b
Section on r s
Section on t u
Section on v w
Section on x y
Section on p q
SURVEY OF
CYPRESS CREEK
ALABAMA.
one of the positions designated in a resolution
of the Senate of the United States
passed December 27th 1827
as a Site for a
NATIONAL ARMORY
Scale 6 inches to a mile

tories, respecting the site, which had been propounded, was received through the member of Congress for the district in which the site is located, accompanied by the remark that it had been prepared by two gentlemen of excellent character and considerable science. The statements furnished in this communication respecting the rises of Emery's river, and of the dimensions of its channel at low water, were very different from the statements referring to those particulars which have just been mentioned. In these statements it is admitted that the rises of the river are sudden, although not more so than is usual in mountain streams. It is also admitted that on occasions of sudden rises of the river its volume is suddenly increased, but not to such a degree as to produce a perceivable difference in its level. The average difference between low and high water at the falls is represented to be six feet, and the extreme difference seventeen feet. It is not stated whether these differences referred to the head or foot of the falls. The fact mentioned in the other statement, that at the head of the falls at low water the channel of the river is contracted within a narrow space between two islands, and that its velocity there is at the rate of three feet per second, is confirmed in this statement, but it represents the width at thirty feet and the depth at three feet.

Between the head of the falls, where the dam would be placed, and its foot, where the workshops would be established upon a slip of bottom land, the bank of the river is formed by the side of a steep mountain, which makes it necessary to resort to the use of a river wall for carrying the water to the site. It was also necessary to adopt means which would prevent the drift brought down the current from obstructing the free passage of the water through the head-race formed by the river wall, and it is proposed to effect this object by placing a wing dam obliquely across its entrance, which will serve also to protect the head of the river wall. The height for these walls and for the walls of the workshops which was proper to be fixed upon depended upon the extreme height of the rise of the river above low water. This, by measuring from a mark pointed out at the time the examination was made as the high-water mark, was ascertained to be thirty feet at the foot of the falls. It agreed with the statement which had been previously made, and the plans have been adapted to it.

There is no difference in the statements respecting the velocity of the current at low water. They refer of course to the surface velocity, which at three feet per second would be equal to a mean velocity of 30½ inches per second. Applying this velocity to the areas that would be produced by the width and depth respectively stated, the quantities would be, for the width of 20 feet and depth of 18 inches, 76 feet per second; for the width of 25 feet and depth of 18 inches, 95 feet per second; and for the width of 30 feet and depth of 3 feet, 228 feet per second. This last stated quantity, three times greater than the quantity first stated, has been computed by data given as the results of actual admeasurements. If the admeasurements were made when the stream was at its lowest stage, the dimensions to which they refer must unquestionably be more accurate than those referring to the smaller quantities, which were understood to have been estimated. But this point being unsettled, the difference between the statements may be accounted for by supposing the estimate to have been formed when the stream was at a lower stage than when the admeasurements were made. The dimensions referring to the estimate, small as they are in comparison with those resulting from the admeasurements, were considered to be too great by persons residing in the vicinity of the site, and the same persons considered the estimate respecting the velocity of the current to be also too great. The quantity of water required for an armory with the head and fall that may be obtained at the site would be 80 cubic feet per second. What quantity may be relied on as the quantity afforded by the stream at low water is very doubtful. In the table showing the water power of the sites it has been stated at 95 cubic feet per second, or 15 cubic feet per second more than the quantity required.

Iron ore of the best quality and mineral coal are to be found in inexhaustible quantities in the neighborhood of the site, and may be obtained easily and cheaply.

Cypress and Shoal creeks.—The commissioners appointed under the act of March 3, 1823, examined these streams, and in their report respecting them expressed a decided preference of the site on Cypress creek to any of the sites examined on Shoal creek. After the completion of the examination, survey, and levelling of the site on Cypress creek, the site at Brush run, which in the report of the commissioners was represented as the best of the sites on Shoal creek, was examined. It was very evident that this site could not be put in competition with the site on Cypress creek, either as regarded fitness or cheapness; and as it was considered that the intention of the resolution would be complied with by reporting the most favorable site afforded by the two streams, it was determined to dispense with the surveying and levelling of the site at Brush run, and also the preparation of plans and estimates for it.

Cypress creek empties into the Tennessee below the Muscle shoals and two miles from Florence. The position selected for the site of an armory is at Clopper's Mills, about three miles by land from the Tennessee. The ground is peculiarly favorable to the construction of the canal for the head-race, and the location of the workshops and other buildings. The natural fall between the dam and the workshops is 12. 20 feet, from which deducting for the surface slope .20, and adding the height of the dam, 9 feet, the head and fall at low water would be 21 feet; from this, deducting the difference between low and high water, 10 feet, and there would remain at high water, clear of back water, a head and fall of 11 feet.

To obtain a head and fall of 13 feet at low water the floor of the tail-race will be two feet below high-water mark; and to obtain the same head and fall at high water the top of the weir will be two feet above the top of the dam. As the floors of the tail-races will be two feet below extreme high water mark, and the bottom of the water-wheels will be only six inches above the floor of the tail-races, the water-wheels will be immersed at high-water to the depth of eighteen inches. The water-wheels might be raised two feet, and would then be operated under the same circumstances as at low water; but it would not be necessary to raise them. The effect of an addition of two feet to the head, by its tendency to accelerate the velocity, would counteract the tendency of the immersion of the lower part of the wheel to retard the velocity; as there was a rise in the stream at the time it was examined, it was not measured; but an occasion to ford it having occurred, it furnished a good opportunity of observing its depth and the velocity of its current, and from them and the width, after making a proper allowance for what was stated to be the rise, of forming an estimate, which served to confirm the estimate of the commissioners, that the quantity afforded by it at the low stage was greater than would be required for the purposes of an armory.

The best quality of iron may be conveniently supplied at this site.

Narrows of Harpeth.—This position, also, was among the number examined and reported upon by the commissioners. It is on the Harpeth river, 22 miles from its mouth, on the lower side of the neck of a peninsula formed by a circuit of the river of nearly five miles. This neck consists of a limestone

ridge, varying in height from 60 to upwards of 200 feet above low water, and at the most depressed point less than 100 feet in width at high water. Through this ridge a tunnel was cut some years ago to procure a water power for mills. Its capacity being sufficient to pass the supply of water requisite for an armory, the commissioners included it in the plan they adopted, and reported for this site. The plan was to convey the water from the lower side of the tunnel by a river wall to the nearest point where the ground would admit of the establishment of the workshops and other buildings. The distance was more than 700 yards, and the river wall was required to be of the height of 31 feet above low water to raise it above the freshets sufficiently to admit of its carrying the water to the works at a height that would furnish a head of four feet at high water. A head-gate was proposed to be placed at the upper end of the tunnel.

The commissioners suggested another plan, which was to open a new tunnel, to terminate at the position where the works would be placed, but they did not furnish any details for the plan, or any estimate of the expense.

On comparing the plan adopted and reported by the commissioners with that suggested by them, the latter was preferred, and has been adopted. It may be carried into effect at less expense, and is believed to be sufficiently guarded against injury from freshets by the weir proposed to be established at the lower end of the tunnel. This could not be said of the other plan, as the safety of the river wall would depend on the stability of the head-gate; and instances have been known of accidents occurring to head-gates where every precaution had been taken to provide for their safety. Instead of a head-gate, there will be at the upper end of the tunnel an iron grating, which will admit the water freely into the tunnel, and at the same time will exclude the drift.

The length of the existing tunnel is 290 feet. It was excavated without difficulty through limestone so compact that no artificial means were required to support the sides or roof in any part of it; and it is now as perfect in all respects as when it was finished. The length of that part of the proposed tunnel which will be excavated through rock is 860 feet. The estimate has been based upon the presumption that the rock is of the same character as that through which the existing tunnel was excavated.

A person residing at the narrows pointed out a mark showing the height to which the water had risen during an extraordinary freshet which had occurred in the month of December or January of the preceding winter. He had attentively observed the freshet during its progress, and had noticed that it reached the mark pointed out before it began to subside. The mark was over the mouth of the tunnel at the lower end, and, upon being measured, was found to be 25 feet above low water. This agreed with the height of the extreme rise of the river as estimated by the commissioners, and the plans have been adapted to it.

The fall in the river from the upper side of the tunnel to the site, and which would be the head and fall at the works at low water, is 14 feet 6½ inches. The extreme rise, which is supposed to be the same at the upper end as it is at the lower end of the tunnel, being added, (25 feet,) would make the head at the works at high water 39 feet 6½ inches. The surplus of this head, which will not be required for the works at high water, will pass over the weir, and will be 10 feet 6½ inches, which, being deducted, shows the height of the top of the weir above low water to be 29 feet.

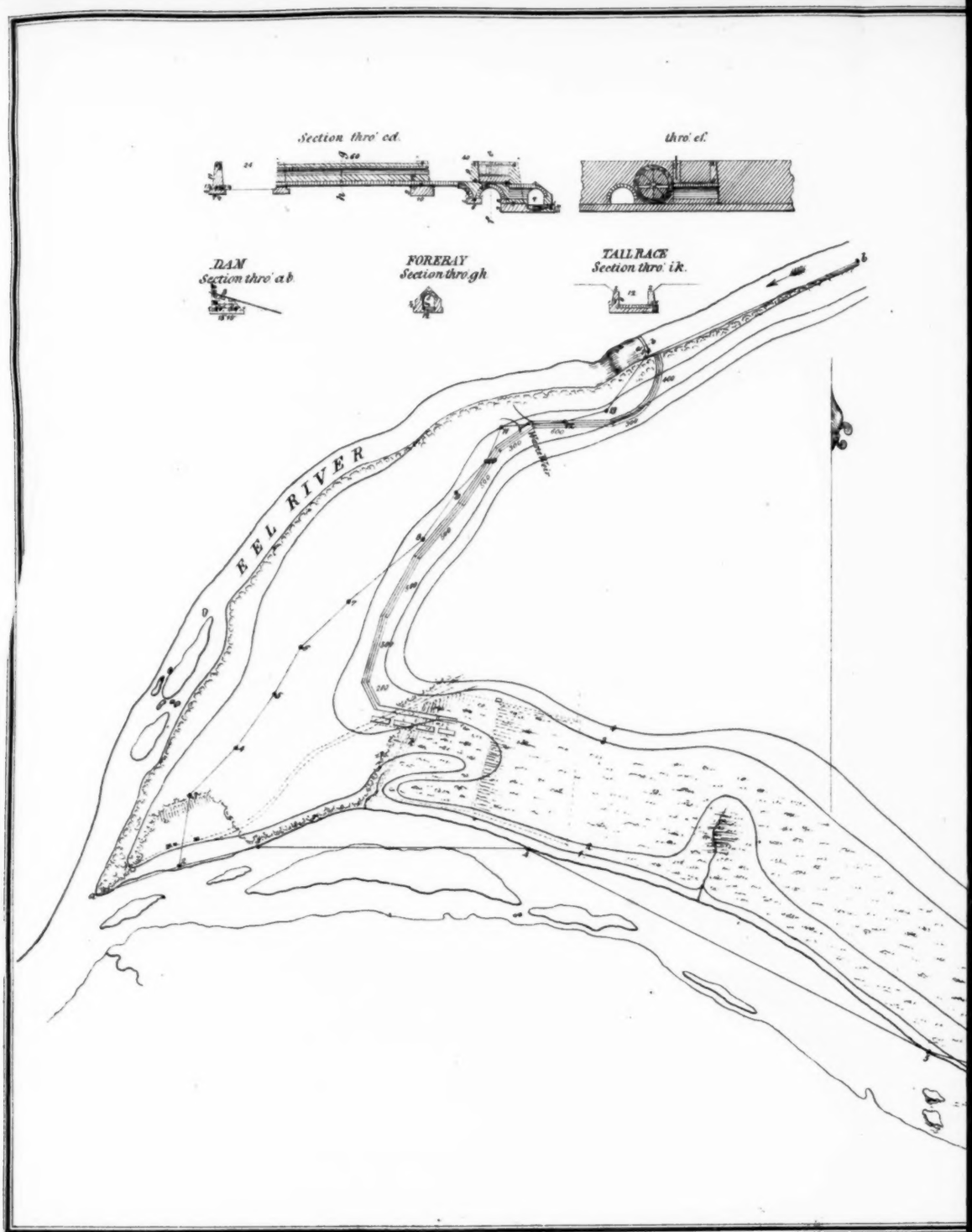
The iron manufactured in the neighborhood of the site is considered to be of the best quality.

Mouth of Eel, on the Wabash.—At this position two sites were examined, and for both of them surveys and levellings were made. One of them was on the right bank of the Wabash, above the mouth of Eel river. The other was to take the water from Eel river and use it on the Wabash. The latter was selected without hesitation, and being considered a very eligible site, so far as concerned the procuring and using its water power and carrying into effect whatever related to its establishment, the examination was not extended to another site in the neighborhood. This site, like that selected, lay between the Eel and the Wabash, with this difference, that the workshops would be below the mouth of Eel. This circumstance was in its favor, as it would admit its having a greater fall, and of course a greater power. But from its appearance at a distant view, and from information collected respecting it, there was reason to believe the expense of establishing would be greater, and the convenience would be less. The site on the Wabash first mentioned would have required a dam nearly three times longer and one-fourth higher than the dam for the site selected, and the canal for it would have been twice as long as the canal for the other.

The natural fall of Eel river from the position of the dam to the mouth is 16 feet, but there is a difference of level of two feet between the mouth of Eel river and the position on the Wabash where the tail-races will be discharged, which will diminish the natural fall to 14 feet. Deducting from this for surface slope 3 inches, and adding the height of the dam, 8 feet, would make the head and fall that might be obtained at low water 21 feet 9 inches. The difference between low and extreme high water is 15 feet, which, being deducted, would leave at high water, clear of back water, 6 feet 9 inches. But although the extreme rise of the river has been 15 feet, it seldom exceeds 12 feet. There has been no hesitation, therefore, in making the floor of the tail-races three feet lower than extreme high-water mark. This will give a head and fall at low water of nine feet nine inches. An additional head at high-water of three feet is obtained by raising the top of the weir three feet higher than the top of the dam. If, in connexion with this arrangement, a plan should be adopted for raising the water-wheels so as to keep them clear of back water, even during the extreme rises, they might be operated at high water with the same head and fall as at low water; but it would hardly be necessary, as the effect of an addition to the head of three feet would be sufficient probably to counteract the wading of the wheel in any case that would be likely to occur.

The topography of this site is very favorable for the establishment of an armory, but the resources of the country around it are altogether inadequate to afford the requisite facilities for carrying on its operations advantageously. The settlement of the country, although but recently commenced, has progressed very rapidly, and will probably continue to do so. But the time when there will be surplus labor, and when the encouragement of the arts shall draw skilful artisans to the country, cannot be now foreseen; and yet it must happen before the country will be in a fit state to support an armory advantageously. In the present state of the country the attractions of agricultural pursuits are so alluring that they would operate constantly to abstract the workmen from such an establishment. This would be very embarrassing, as the best mechanics are many months acquiring tolerable expertness in the armory operations, and their improvement is progressive for years.

But the most serious objection to this site is its insecurity. It is near a frontier, from which it may be readily approached, and the population along the avenue of approach is too limited to present any



Bowen & Co. Lith. Phila.

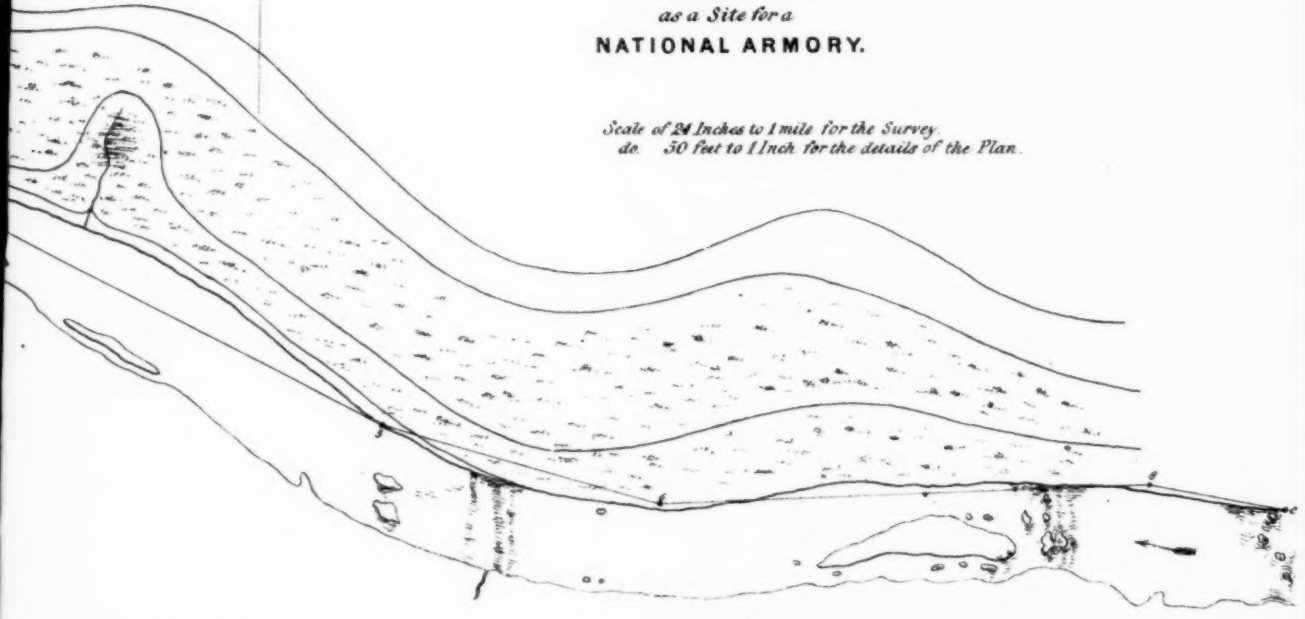
thro' ef.

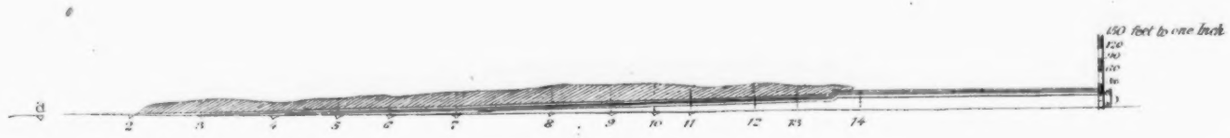
WASTE WEIR
Horizontal Projection

Section thro' lm

SURVEY
of the junction of the
WABASH and EEL RIVERS
INDIANA
one of the positions designated in a resolution
of the Senate of the United States
Passed December 18th 1827.
as a Site for a
NATIONAL ARMORY.

Scale of 24 Inches to 1 mile for the Survey.
do. 50 feet to 1 Inch for the details of the Plan.





PROFILES

WABASH and EEL RIVER

SURVEY



Ind. St. Hist. Soc. Mss.

Ms. Rec. Vol. IV. p. 455 &c.

SURVEY OF

BIG BLUE RIVER

INDIANA

One of the positions, designated in a Resolution

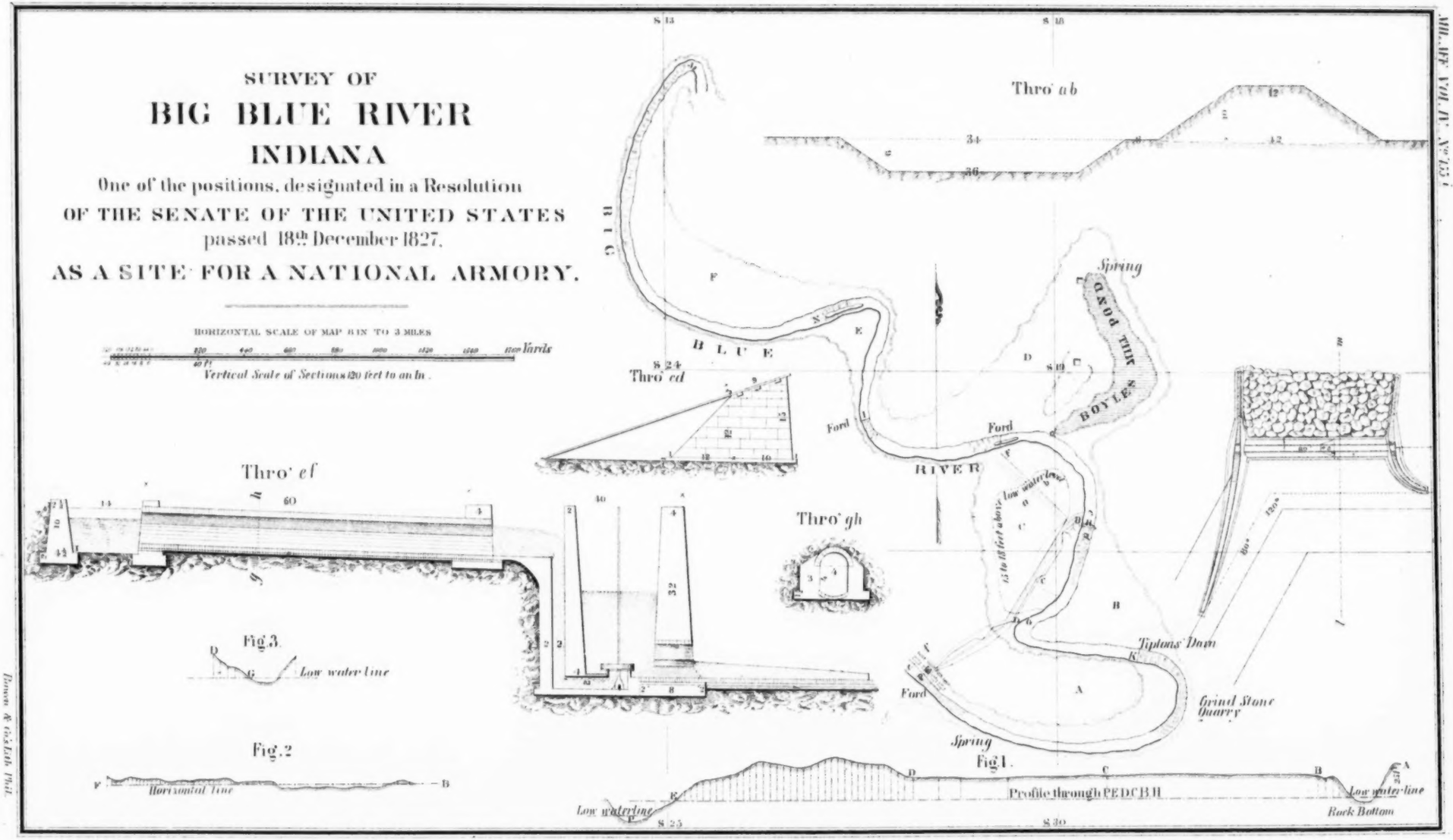
OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

passed 18th December 1827,

AS A SITE FOR A NATIONAL ARMORY.

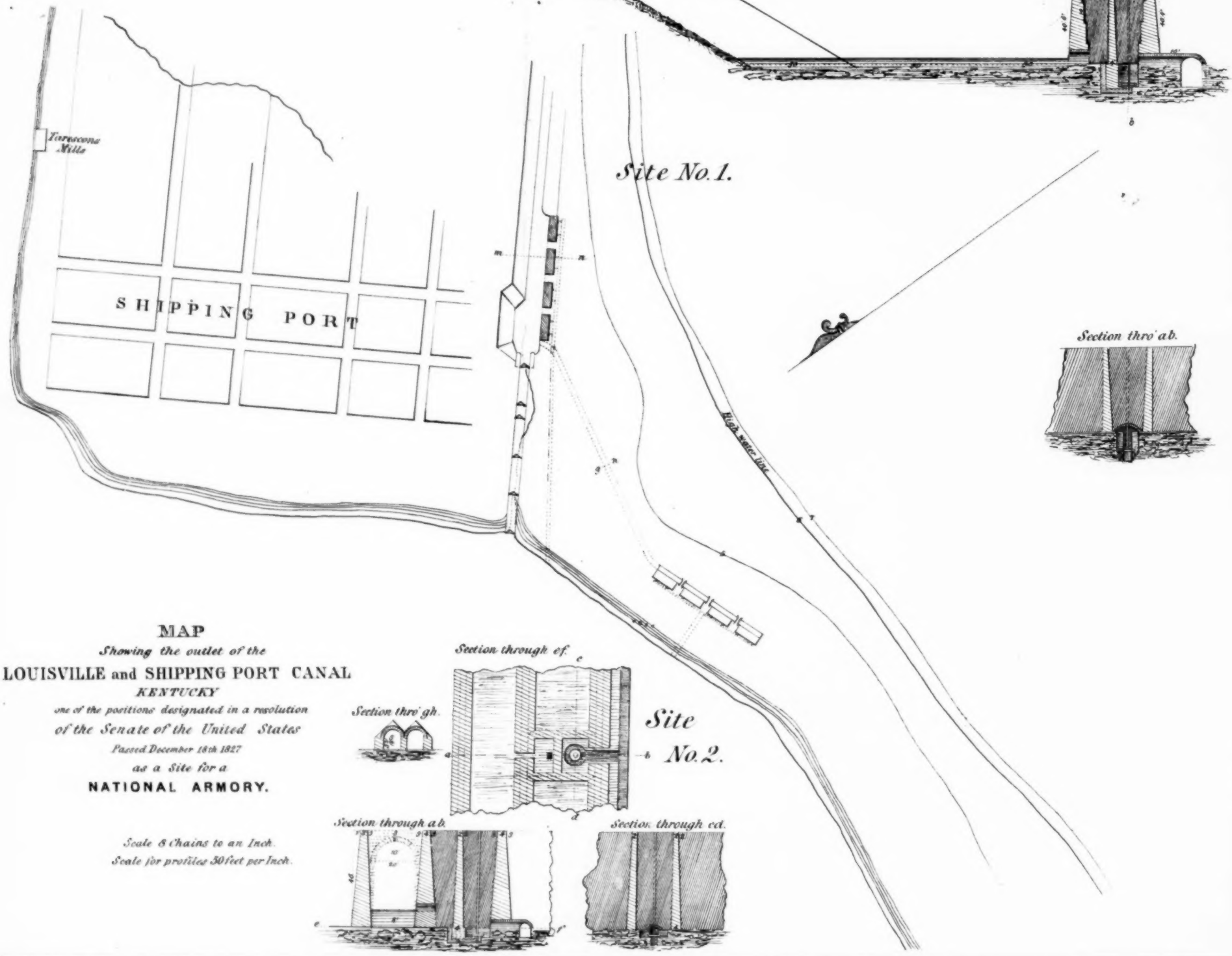
HORIZONTAL SCALE OF MAP 0.IN TO 3 MILES

Vertical Scale of Sections 120 feet to an In.



Vol. IV. No. 753.

Brown & Gibb Lith. Phil.



MAP

Showing the outlet of the

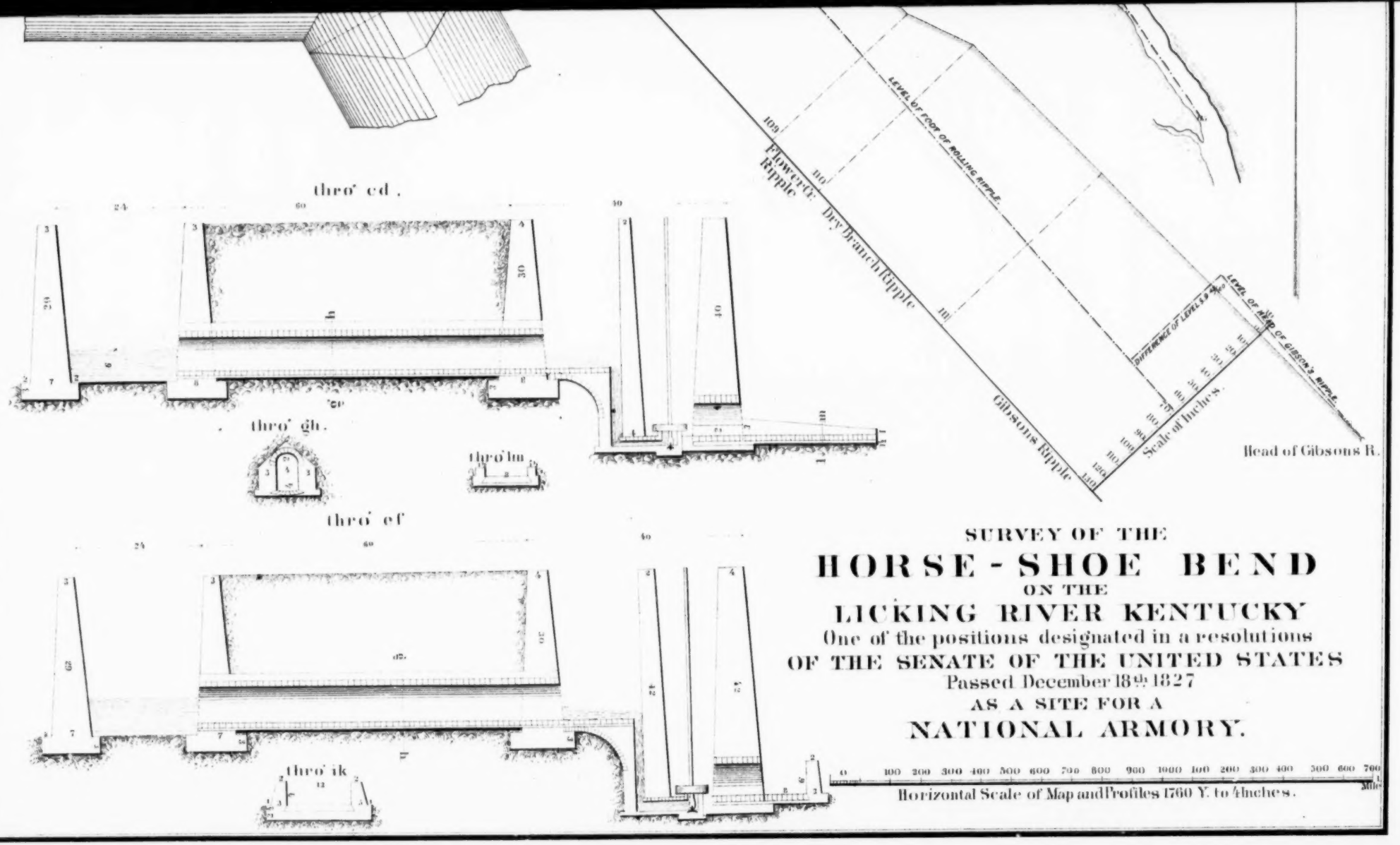
LOUISVILLE and SHIPPING PORT CANAL

KENTUCKY

one of the positions designated in a resolution of the Senate of the United States Passed December 18th 1827 as a Site for a

NATIONAL ARMORY.

Scale 8 Chains to an Inch.
Scale for profiles 50 feet per Inch.



SURVEY OF THE

HORSE-SHOE BEND

ON THE

LICKING RIVER KENTUCKY

One of the positions designated in a resolutions

OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed December 18th 1827

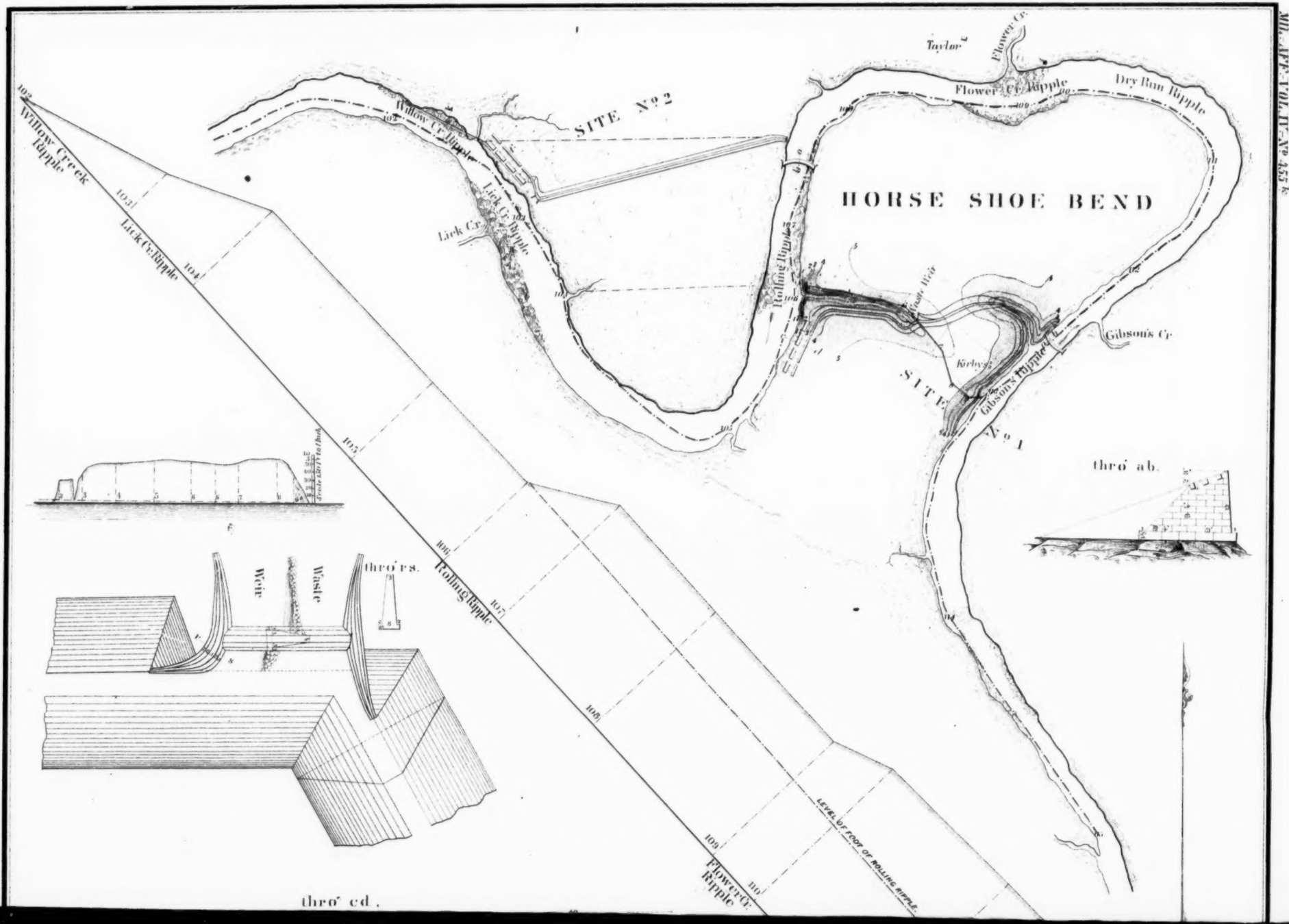
AS A SITE FOR A

NATIONAL ARMORY.

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 Miles

Horizontal Scale of Map and Profiles 1760 Y. to 4 inches.

Bowen & Gos Lith. Phila.a


SITE No 2
HORSE SHOE BEND
SITE No 1
Taylor's
Flower Cr.
Flower Cr. Ripple
Dry Run Ripple
Willow Cr. Ripple
Willow Creek
Lick Cr.
Lick Cr. Ripple
Rolling Ripples
Gibson's Cr.
Gibson's Ripple
Kirby's
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
Weir
Waste
thro' rs.
thro' ab.
thro' cd.
LEVEL OF FOOT OF ROLLING RIPPLE

obstruction to the progress of an enemy. Nay, it is believed the aid that could be drawn to the site within a week would not be sufficient to defend it against an organized force of 1,000 men.

No iron ore or mineral coal has been found in the neighborhood of this site.

Big Blue river.—The commissioners examined this site, but furnished no plans and estimates for it, because of the inadequacy of its water power.

One-half of the power is afforded by the river and the other half by a spring. The supply from the river may be continued without further diminution than usually takes place in streams where the country contiguous to them is opened and cultivated. But the duration of the supply from the spring is very uncertain. The yielding of the rocks, supporting any of the principal subterraneous galleries through which it may at present be discharged, might cause them to fall in and become obstructed by rubbish, and the water in that case might find an outlet in another direction. Something of that kind must have caused the draining of a river not very far distant from the site. The bed of the river, now entirely dry, exhibits conclusive evidence of its having been once occupied by a stream. It was understood the stream had disappeared very suddenly.

The natural fall from the dam to the works, allowing for surface slope, is 13 feet 1 inch; adding the height of the dam, 15 feet, makes the head and fall at low water 28 feet 1 inch. The extreme rise of the river is 16 feet, which deducted leaves 12 feet 1 inch; to this add the difference of level between the top of the dam and the top of the weir, 2 feet, and it will show the head and fall at high water, clear of back water, 14 feet 1 inch. The quantity of water afforded by Big Blue river per second at low water is 18 cubic feet; the quantity of water afforded by Big Fish spring per second at low water is 18 cubic feet—making together 36 cubic feet.

The quantity required for an armory is estimated at 51 cubic feet per second, the dam being 15 feet high.

The embankment was necessary to prevent the water which would be backed up by the dam from overflowing the country.

Falls of Ohio.—At this position two sites were examined, and plans and estimates prepared for them. Site No. 1 has been adopted and introduced in the tables, because it was cheaper than site No. 2, although the position of the latter was considered most convenient, and the site, in all other respects than cheapness, preferable to No. 1.

Both sites will be supplied with the requisite water power from the canal.

Site No. 1 is on the left bank of the canal near the guard-lock. The workshops are directly on the canal, but a little retired, which will increase the width of the canal and form a reservoir of sufficient capacity to supply the water required for an armory, without experiencing a material diminution of its level. The tail-race will be arched and covered with earth, and therefore will present no obstruction to the commercial thoroughfare through which it will pass.

Site No. 2 is on the bank of the river, a little below the canal. The uppermost of the workshops will be 730 feet from the mouth of the canal and 1,300 feet from the point on the canal where the head-race will be commenced. The upper end of the head-race will consist of a tunnel, and the lower end, or that part which will pass along the workshops, will be an open canal. The direction of the tunnel will be across a common thoroughfare, but as it will be covered there will be no interruption. The surface of the rock is three feet below low water at the upper end of the tunnel on the canal. It is supposed to be 7 feet below low water at the lower end of the tunnel and 9 feet at the lower end of the canal and workshops. The workshops are parallel to the river bank and two hundred feet from the brink of it; a part of that space will be required for the road between Shippingsport and Portland; the tail-race, which passes through this space, will be arched and covered over with earth, and therefore will not interfere with the free passage of the road. By having the bridges of masonry the support they will give to the canal walls has admitted of their thickness being reduced to less than would otherwise have been necessary. This site occupies the position of one of the sites reported by the commissioners.

The Horseshoe Bend.—Plans and estimates have been prepared for two sites. One of them, site No. 1, is at the position designated in the resolution, and being the cheapest is included in the tables of comparison; site No. 2 lies below, but contiguous to No. 1. It has a better water power, either as regards its amount or the facility and safety of using it.

The plan for site No. 1 is to establish the dam on the upper side of the bend at the head of Gibson's ripple, immediately below a ravine, and, from the head of this ravine, to carry the canal for the head-race across the neck of the bend to the head of a ravine which empties into the river at the foot of the Rolling ripple on the lower side of the bend; to establish at this point a waste weir by means of which the surplus water might be thrown off into the ravine and continue the canal to the workshops which would be below the mouth of a ravine on the bank of the river and parallel to it. The natural fall between the dam and the works, allowing for surface slope, is 5 feet 6 inches; the height of the dam 12 feet; head and fall at low water 17 feet 6 inches.

The top of the weir is 36 feet above low water, and therefore the works would not be interrupted until the rise should exceed 32 feet. The ordinary highest rise is about 20 feet, but at Flower creek, at the head of the bend, there has been a rise of 41 feet 7 inches above low water. This occurred in 1808. The bend in the river at that point may have obstructed the free passage of the water, and caused it to rise higher there than in its vicinity above or below. Upon the probability that it did not exceed 40 feet at the works, they have been limited to that height. When the site was examined the stream afforded 270 cubic feet per second. Its width then was 215 feet, its average depth 20 inches, and its surface velocity 12 inches per second. There was a rise in the river which was estimated to be from 9 to 12 inches. If 9 inches, the deduction for it would leave 138 cubic feet per second as the supply of the stream; if 12 inches, the deduction for it would leave 100 cubic feet per second. In these two last calculations no deduction for diminished velocity has been made. The quantity required for an armory with the head and fall afforded by the site is 82 cubic feet per second, which would leave a surplus for the smaller quantity equal to 18 cubic feet per second, and for the larger quantity 56 cubic feet per second. Since the examination was made representations have been received from the most respectable sources, declaring that the average depth of the stream at the place where it was measured was never less, at the lowest stage, than 15 or 16 inches. In consequence of these representations, the largest of the quantities resulting from the information obtained at the time the examination was made, viz., 138 cubic feet per second, has been stated in the table as the quantity afforded by the stream at low water.

For site No. 2, the dam will be at the head of the Rolling ripple, and the workshops on the bank of the river, immediately above Willow creek. The tail-races will be extended below the workshops to the foot

of Willow Creek ripple, a distance of more than 800 feet. By this arrangement an addition of two or three feet to the fall will be obtained. The natural fall from the dam to the foot of Willow Creek ripple, allowing for the surface slope, is ..... 8 feet.
The height of dam ..... 12 "
—— "
Head and fall at low water ..... 20 "

The operations at this site, as at the other, may be carried on until the rise should exceed 32 feet.

The quantity of water required at low water would be 73 cubic feet, which would leave a surplus of 65 feet per second.

ZANESVILLE.—Since this site was examined and reported upon by the commissioners, the legislature of Ohio has authorized a slack-water navigation of the Muskingum river, and left it at the option of the company now established at Zanesville to complete that part of it within the jurisdiction of their charter. The Zanesville company, then, must be relied on to furnish the water power, and they agreed to deliver the quantity required at a point about fifty yards above Putnam bridge. The plan of the commissioners was to establish the workshops at Slagoe's run, where, with the natural fall increased by a dam 7 feet high, there would be a head and fall at low water of 16½ feet. The height to which the dam will be raised by the Zanesville company has not been determined on conclusively, although it seems to be understood it will be 9 feet. The natural fall to Putnam bridge is 7 feet, and to where the workshops will be established, a little below the bridge, it is about 7½ feet, which, being added to the height of the dam, would make a head and fall of 16½ feet, or the same as was proposed to be obtained by the plan of the commissioners.

There were several reasons which induced the establishment of the workshops at the site selected a little below Putnam bridge, instead of Slagoe's run. It is uncertain whether the height of the dam at Duncan's falls, ten miles below Zanesville, will be 7 feet or 9¾ feet, and the height last stated would back the water to Putnam bridge, and, of course, would render unavailable the fall of 2½ feet between that point and Slagoe's run. In that case, the extra expense of carrying the water to Slagoe's run would be lost, and the difference in the expense would be considerable, in consequence of the necessity of conveying the water by a tunnel to avoid the inconvenience and interruption of having an open canal in a common thoroughfare.

BIG BEAVER RIVER.—The commissioners, in their report upon this site, have very justly mentioned it in the most favorable terms. Its fitness and peculiar advantages as a site for an armory, whether for establishing or carrying on its operations, and the lowness of the estimates for it, which were based upon the then existing prices, entitled it to the most favorable consideration. Its local advantages are now as they were, but the estimates are widely different. The cause of this difference will be explained in the remarks upon prices.

There was a rise in the river when the level was taken, which may account for the result being six inches less than the previously ascertained result. The difference is unimportant. By the level last taken there was afforded a head and fall, clear of back water and allowing for surface slope, of 17 feet 3 inches.

The plan of the commissioners has been followed in all essential particulars. No alteration has been made of the dam or the canal, but the plan of the workshops will correspond with the plans adopted for the workshops of the other sites.

PITTSBURG.—Steam, as a power for operating machinery, has been sufficiently tried to establish its fitness and safety for that purpose. When employed in stationary engines it is, or with ordinary care may be, free from the risk to which it is liable when the engine is put in motion as in steamboats. In an armory it would be stationary, and therefore would be as fit to be used as any other power. It would answer no purpose to compare its advantages with those of water power, or to inquire into the relative expense of employing them. It is the only permanent power that can be obtained at Pittsburg, and the expense of employing it there at an armory is shown in the estimates. It may be proper, however, to state that the estimates, formed upon the best information that could be obtained, are higher than those reported by the commissioners. The gentlemen who had assisted the commissioners in procuring the information upon which their report and estimate respecting Pittsburg had been based were requested to lend their assistance, in this instance, by reviewing what they had done before, and so altering it as to adapt it to the present time and circumstances. They readily consented to afford the assistance requested, but it is supposed they were afterwards prevented from doing it, as it was not done.

The site selected, being the same as that reported by the commissioners, is on the left bank of the Alleghany river, about a mile from the United States arsenal, and three miles from Pittsburg.

Explanation of prices.

EARTHWORK.—The soil at all of the sites is such as may be easily excavated, being generally sand and loam mixed with each other, or with clay. Under favorable circumstances 15 cubic yards, or even a greater quantity, might be excavated by a laborer in an ordinary day's work; but, taking into view the loss of time occasioned by bad arrangements and other causes, 12½ cubic yards has been assumed as the average quantity that may be excavated in a day's labor.

12½ cubic yards, excavated and thrown into a wheelbarrow, being one day's labor, 100 per cent.

One cubic yard would be eight per cent.

And the cost of the tools required for the excavation would be equivalent to .2 per cent.

Making the cost of the excavation, &c., and the tools, for one cubic yard, 8.2 per cent., and for one cubic foot, .3037 per cent.

The removal of excavated earth and placing it clear of the excavation, including the expense of providing wheelbarrow, plank, and other facilities, is equivalent to the following proportions of a day's labor:

For transporting one cubic yard, on a level plane, to the distance of 120 feet, 8.4 per cent.

For transporting one cubic yard, on a level plane, to the distance of 1 foot, .07 per cent.

For transporting one cubic foot, on a level plane, to the distance of 1 foot, .0026 per cent.

For transporting one cubic yard, on an inclined plane rising one foot in 12, to the distance of 90 feet, and the height of 7½ feet, 8.4.

For transporting one cubic yard to the distance of 12 feet, and the height of 1 foot, 1.12 per cent.

For transporting one cubic foot to the distance of 12 feet, and the height of 1 foot, .0414 per cent.

The excavated earth, removed and placed clear of the excavation, forms a bank on each side of it,

MS. Map Vol. X. No 455 L.

MAP OF
ZANESVILLE,
OHIO,

one of the positions designated in a resolution

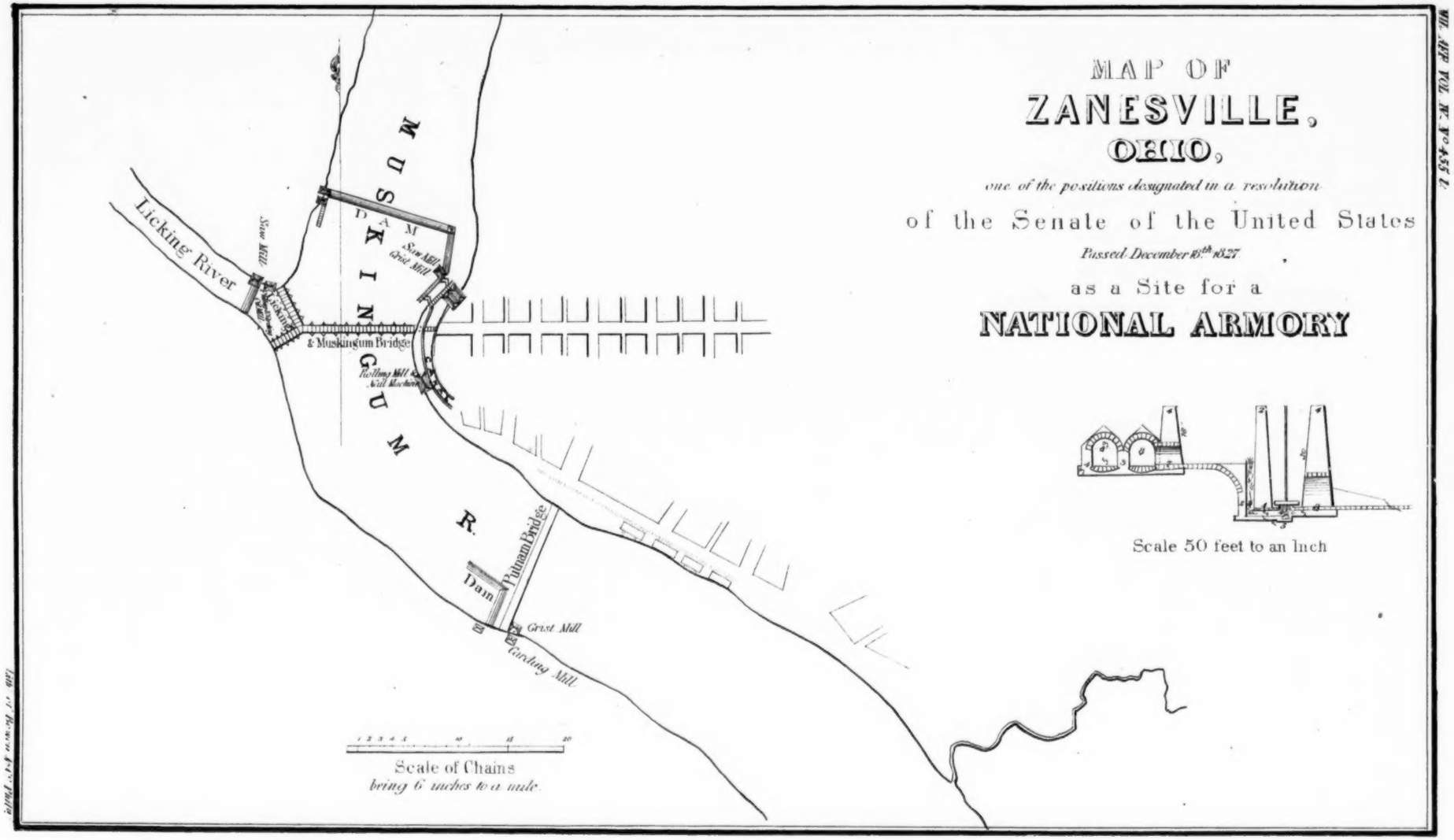
of the Senate of the United States

Passed December 15th 1827

as a Site for a

NATIONAL ARMORY

Scale 50 feet to an Inch



Ms. Map by Jas. Pratt

SURVEY OF THE

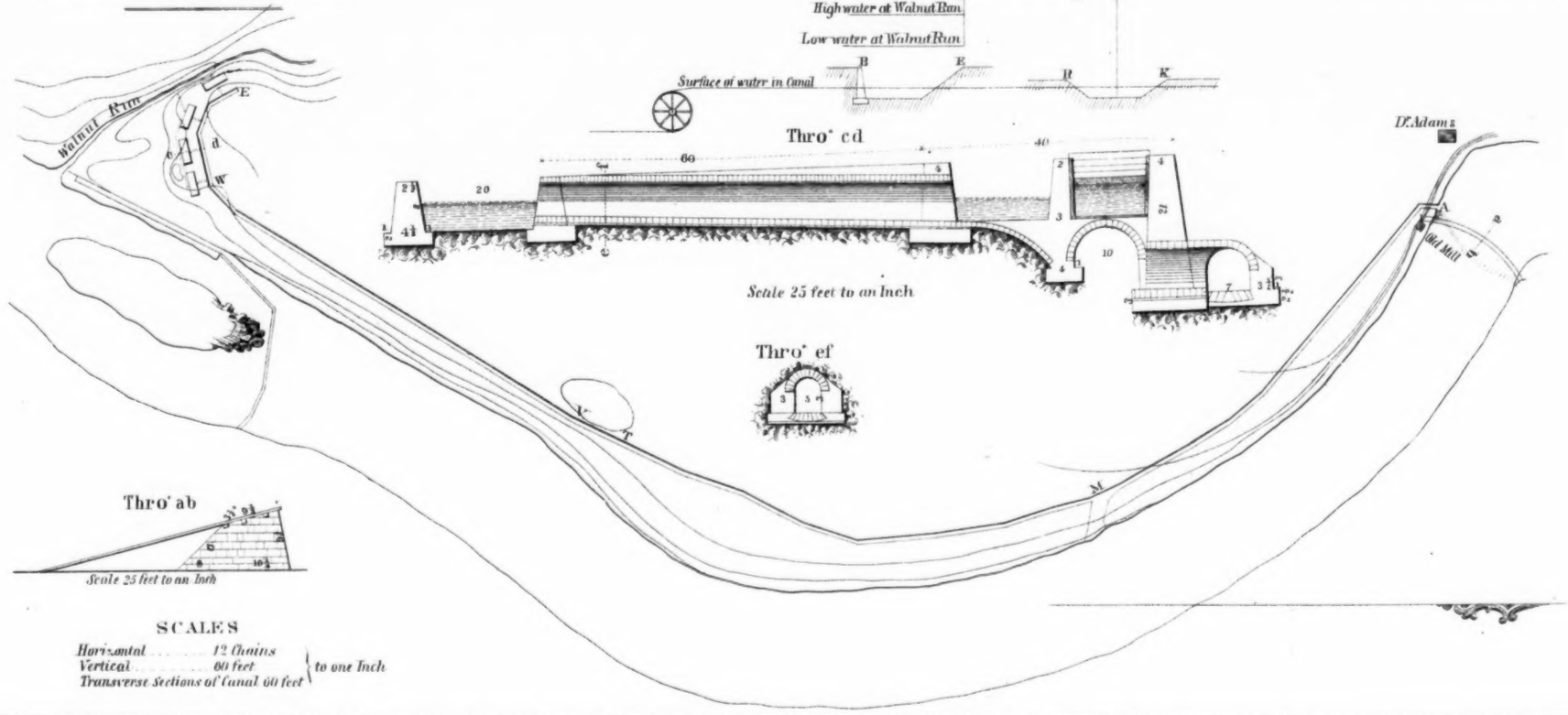
BIG BEAVER

AT

BRIGHTON, PENNSYLVANIA

One of the positions designated in a resolution
OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Passed December 18th 1827
AS A SITE FOR A

NATIONAL ARMORY.

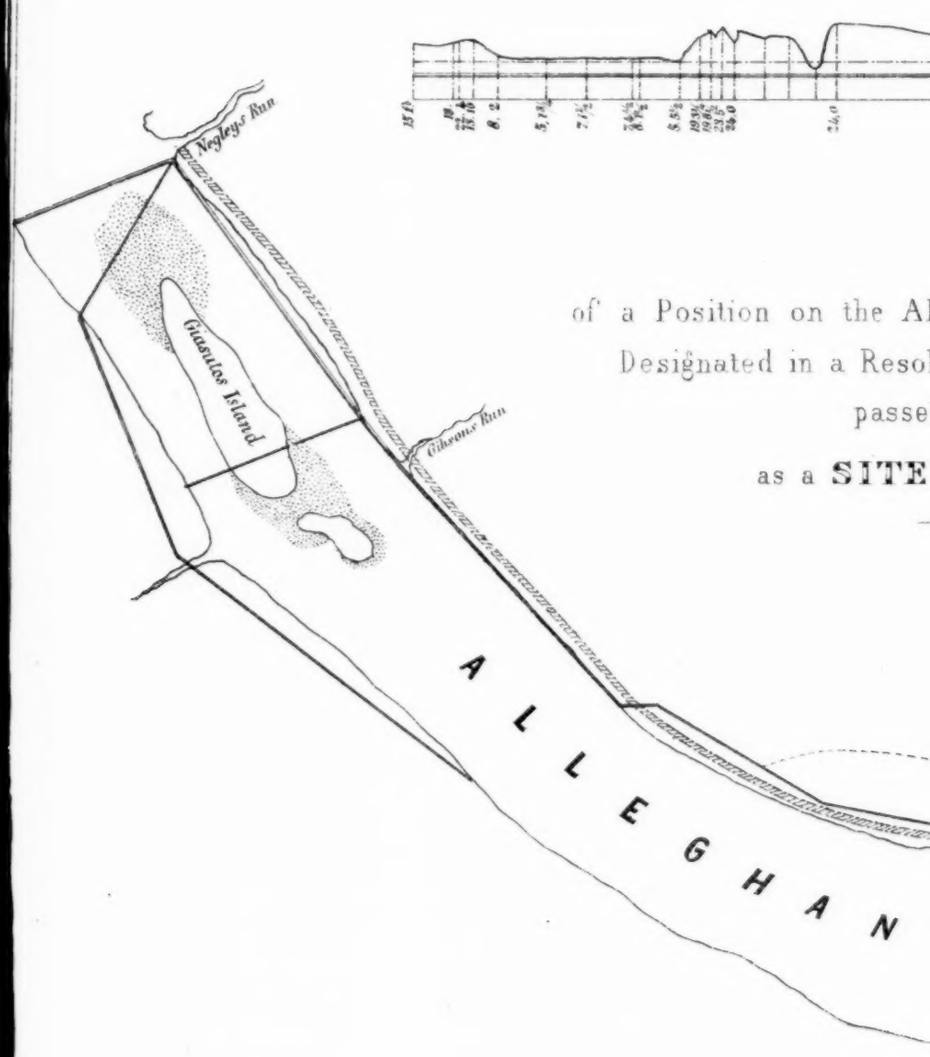


SCALES

Horizontal ..... 12 Chains
Vertical ..... 60 feet } to one Inch
Transverse Sections of Canal 60 feet

Bowen & Co's Lith. Phil.

MILL. REP. VOL. IV. No. 155 pa.



of a Position on the Al
Designated in a Resol
passe
as a SITE



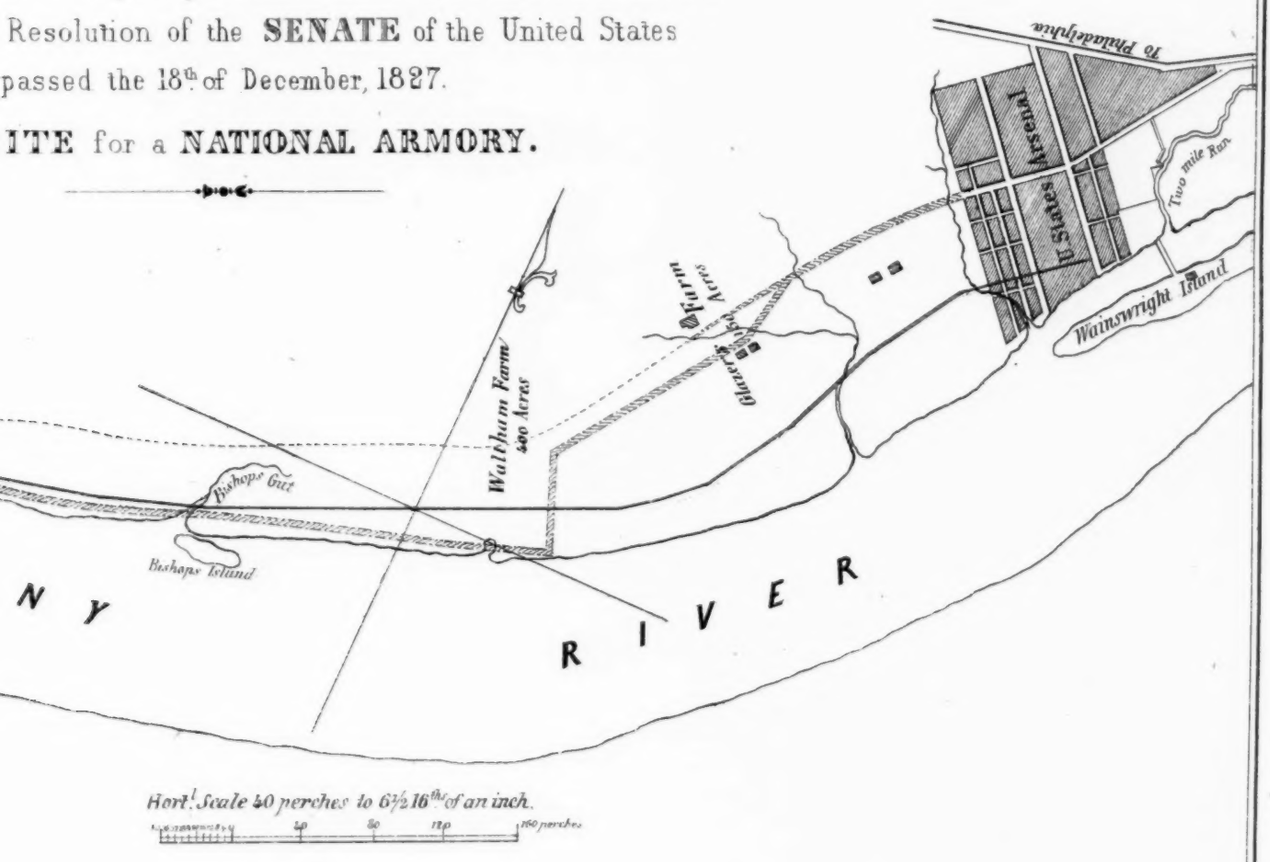
SURVEY

he Alleghany River near **PITTSBURGH, P.a**

Resolution of the **SENATE** of the United States

passed the 18th of December, 1827.

ITE for a **NATIONAL ARMORY.**



Hort.l Scale 40 perches to 6 1/2 16th of an inch.

Bowen & Co. Lith. Philada

the base of which generally would be about one-half of the surface width of the excavation, and the height about one-half of its depth. Accordingly the earth removed would be transported, on a horizontal plane, to a distance equal to one-half of the surface width of the excavation, and, on an inclined plane, to a height equal to once and a half its depth.

Instead of one-half of the width of the excavation being taken as the distance of horizontal transportation, it will amount to the same thing, and be more convenient, to take the whole width as the distance, and reduce the ratio to one-half, or, for one cubic foot, .0013 per cent.

This arrangement will admit of the rate being blended with that for the excavation of one cubic foot, (.3037,) and the sum of those rates (.305) will be the cost of excavation and horizontal transportation for each foot of the width of the excavation.

In like manner, instead of the rate of .0414 for each foot of the height, equal to once and a half the depth of the excavation, for the vertical transportation, a rate one-half greater than that rate, or .062, applied to the depth of the excavation, would produce the same result. The rate of vertical transportation, per cubic foot, for each foot of the depth of the excavation, is therefore fixed at .062 per cent.

The two rates last stated, applied to the dimensions of earthwork, whether excavations or embankments, will determine the quantity of labor and the cost of tools requisite to execute them, and the price of labor applied to the result will show the cost.

The mean of the expense of excavating and removing the earth to the depth of one foot at the surface and at the bottom of any section will of course determine the average cost for the whole section.

It is ascertained by first multiplying the sum of the surface and bottom widths by .305, for the excavation and horizontal transportation; second, by multiplying the surface width by .062 for the vertical transportation of the surface width, the depth of the excavation being assumed at one foot; and, third, by multiplying the bottom width by .062, and the product by the depth of the excavation, for the vertical transportation of the bottom width. The sum of these several amounts so obtained is multiplied by 27, the number of cubic feet in a cubic yard, and the product is divided by the sum of the surface and bottom widths. The quotient is the average of the quantity of labor requisite for the excavation of a cubic yard at the surface and at the bottom of the section, and, consequently, the average of the whole section.

The surface widths of excavations are determined by the depths and bottom widths. For canals they are equal to three times the depth added to the bottom width, which gives to the sides a slope with a base one-half greater than the depth. For temporary purposes, such as preparing foundations for masonry, they are once and one-third of the depth added to the bottom, the sides having a base equal to two-thirds of the depth.

Masonry.—The cost of the several kinds of masonry is determined by fixing the proportions of materials, workmanship, and contingencies, and applying to the materials and workmanship the prices at which they are respectively rated.

The following table will show the proportions required for a perch of each of the several kinds of masonry of 25 cubic feet:

The several kinds of masonry.	MORTAR.					MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP, AND CONTINGENCIES.								
						Dressed stone.						Workmanship.		Contingencies.
	Cubic yards of mortar.	Bushels of water lime.	Bushels of common lime.	Allowance for sand, water, tools, &c.	Days of labor.	Cubic feet of rubble stone.	Days of labor for shaping and extra handling.	Days of masons' work for dressing.	Cubic feet of rubble stone.	Bricks, three-eighths of a thousand.	Mortar.	Days of masons' work.	Days of labor for attendance.	Per cent. on materials and workmanship.
				Cents.										
Dressed stone.....	1-6	2 2-3	1⅓	3	21-100	30	1	1	.....	.....	1-3	1-2	1	9½
Rubble stone	1-4	2 1-3	1⅓	4	3-10	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1-4	1-3	⅓	7½
Plain brick walls....	1-5	3 1-5	2	3	1-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	1-5	1-3	⅓	7½
Brick arches.....	1-5	3 1-5	2	3	1-4	....	.....	.....	.....	375	1-5	3-5	⅓	15

Remarks.—Mortar made with common lime will have, for rubble stone, three parts of sand and one of lime; for dressed stone and bricks, two parts of sand and one of lime. When made with water lime it will have, for rubble stone, two parts of sand and one of lime; for dressed stone and brick, one and a half parts of sand and one of lime. The contingencies include mortar-beds, scaffolding, centreing, &c.

By applying the prices of the respective sites to this table, the cost at each site will be—

For—	At the Falls of Chattahoochee.	At Carter's Iron-works.	At Embree's Iron-works.	At the Falls of Emery's river.	At Cypress creek.	At the Narrows of Harpeth.	At the mouth of Eel river, on the Wabash.	At Big Blue river.	At the Falls of the Ohio.	At the Horseshoe Bend.	At Zanesville.	At Big Beaver river.	At Pittsburg.
Dressed stone masonry.....	$4.11	$3.09	$3.09	$3.47	$3.48	$3.48	$3 69	$4.00	$4.50	$4.27	$4.50	$3.93	$4.16
Rubble stone masonry	1.841	1.458	1.458	1.627	1.646	1.646	1.839	1.883	2.222	1.974	2.222	1.93	2.14

For—	At the Falls of Chattahoochee.	At Carter's Iron-works.	At Embree's Iron-works.	At the Falls of Emery's river.	At Cypress creek.	At the Narrows of Harpeth.	At mouth of Eel river, on the Wabash.	At Big Blue river.	At the Falls of Ohio.	At the Horseshoe Bend.	At Zanesville.	At Big Beaver river.	At Pittsburg.
Plain brick masonry	$3.15	$2.29	$2.29	$3.00	$3.02	$3.02	$3.08	$2.72	$2.64	$2.60	$2.56	$2.57	$3.23
Brick arches	3.86	2.80	2.80	3.61	3.63	3.63	3.72	3.37	3.336	3.29	3.21	3.18	3.87

Several minor items of expense connected with the masonry of the dams will not be specified in the estimates, but will be merged in the prices of the masonry of the dams. They consist of temporary dams for excluding the water while the foundations of the dams are preparing and laying, and are estimated at 50 cents for each foot of the length of the dam; of rock excavation for levelling the foundations of the dam, which are estimated at from 50 to 75 cents for each foot of the length of the dam; of dowelling the two upper courses of the dam, including the expense of furnishing the dowels and drilling the holes for them, estimated at 10 cents for each foot of the thickness of the dams at the top, multiplied by their length; and of the wing walls, which are of rubble masonry.

The coverings of dams may also be considered contingents of masonry. They will be presented distinctly in the estimates, because all the dams will not have them; but instead of their various details, the sum of their amounts will be given, with an averaged price adapted to the length of the dam. Their details consist of three grooves, cut in the capstone along the length of the dam, to receive the timbers to which the platform will be secured; the timbers to be fitted into these grooves; the platform of 3-inch plank; the iron bolts to secure the timbers to the dam and the holes to be drilled in the capstones for receiving the bolts. The expense for these details will be: for the grooves, 75 cents a foot, or $2 25 for each foot of the length of the dam; for the timbers, 25 cents; the bolts, 32 cents a foot; and the holes to be drilled for them, 6¼ cents for each foot of the length of the dam; making, together, $2 88¼ for each foot of the length of the dam; for the platform of 3-inch plank, including the expense of laying, 50 cents a square yard.

The two upper courses of one of the dams that will have no covering, and of the wing dam, the river wall, and the waste weirs, will also be dowelled and bolted; and the expense of a temporary dam, and of levelling the foundations, will be included likewise in the estimate for the dam.

The earthwork and masonry are the only parts of the estimate that require explanation of the manner in which the prices are applied to them, except the bridges.

The bridges will be of the plainest kind, and, with one exception, will consist of nothing more than timber, laid four feet apart from centre to centre for string-pieces, and 3-inch plank for the platform, with a common railing. The cost for these will be 80 cents a square yard for the platform, including the string-pieces, and for the railing, 50 cents for each foot of the length of the bridge. At Eel river, a bridge over the canal will be required where it crosses the river road. It will differ from the other bridges in no other respect than in having posts and braces to support it.

The prices of nearly all the materials and of the different kinds of workmanship will be shown in the details of the estimates for buildings, fixtures, &c. Nevertheless, the prices of the materials required for masonry, together with the timber, and of the wages of masons, carpenters, and laborers, will be shown here, as they were understood to be at the respective sites when they were examined, as far as that could be ascertained.

Sites.	Materials.				Wages per day of—		
	Rubble stone.	Bricks, 9–4½–2½.	Lime.	Lumber, board measurement.	Masons.	Carpenters.	Laborers.
	Per perch.	*Per M.*	*Per bushel.*	*Per 1,000 ft*			
Falls of Chattahoochee	$0 55	$5 00	$0 10	$8 00	$1 25	$1 25	$0 55
Carter's Iron-works	45	3 50	8	6 00	87½	87½	45
Embree's Iron-works	45	3 50	8	6 00	87½	87½	45
Falls of Emrey's river	50	5 00	9	7 00	1 00	1 00	50
Cypress creek	50	5 00	10	8 00	1 00	1 00	50
Narrows of Harpeth	50	5 00	10	8 00	1 00	1 00	50
Mouth of Eel, on the Wabash	60	5 00	9	8 00	1 00	1 00	60
Big Blue river	60	4 00	9	8 00	1 12½	1 12½	60
Falls of Ohio	81¼	3 50	12½	8 50	1 25	1 25	60
Horseshoe Bend	60	3 50	10	8 00	1 25	1 25	62½
Zanesville	93¾	3 50	10	10 00	1 12½	1 12½	62½
Big Beaver river	60	3 50	12½	7 00	1 00	1 00	62½
Pittsburg	75	5 00	15	6 00	1 00	1 00	62½

The estimates for establishing may be said to be founded upon these prices; their whole amount, nearly, being made up by the expense of earthwork, masonry, and carpentry. The prices are widely different, and the estimates are affected in the ratio of that difference, which, between the extremes, would be upwards of 30 per cent. It is important that the prices used in the formation of these estimates should be based upon satisfactory information, that they might be relied on in the event of the actual establishment being made within a reasonable time. Such information has not been obtained in regard to the prices at all of the sites. It has been obtained only for the sites at which, or in the neighborhood of which, the employment of mechanics and hired laborers was extensive and regular; and it may be worthy of remark that at these sites the prices are higher than at the others, and nearly uniform. The sites alluded to are those upon and near the Ohio river. It is understood that, prior to the commencement of the public works which have been for several years and are now extensively carried on in the western part of Pennsylvania and in Ohio and Kentucky, the prices, and particularly for hired labor,

were much lower than at present—as low, indeed, as the lowest of the rates above stated. The augmentation of the prices, it is said, was progressive with the increase of the demand. Whether this fact, which is unquestionable, would justify the inference that a similar result might be expected whenever the demand for mechanics and hired laborers was unusual and greatly exceeded the available means of ready fulfilment, will doubtless be considered by those interested in its decision, and authorized to make it. No discretion being authorized to adapt the prices to the possibility or even the reasonable probability that such an inference would be sustained, the obligation to use in the estimates the existing prices, as far as they could be ascertained, was imperative; and that course has been pursued accordingly. The price of provisions is nearly the same at all the sites, and it may therefore be presumed the price of boarding also would be nearly the same, and would not materially affect the rate of wages. It is very probable there would be a difference in the rates of wages at the several sites proportionate to their relative salubrity.

The risk of encountering diseases which were known to be prevalent would not be incurred by mechanics or laborers for the same wages as could be obtained where there was no such risk. It was intended to provide for this contingency, in the estimate for the workmanship requisite to carry on the operations of an armory annually, by adding a percentage, graduated to the relative salubrity of the sites; and the table containing the estimate was framed accordingly, but that part of it was left blank because satisfactory data upon which to fill it up could not be obtained. This estimate amounts to more than one-half of the aggregate of the several estimates for establishing, carrying on, and distributing, and a small percentage added to it would alter the position in the scale of relative cost of any one of the sites to which it might be applied. Deducting from it the compensation to officers and to engineers and millwrights, the sum remaining of $76.98459 would be the amount to be paid annually for the wages of mechanics and laborers. If an allowance for loss of time by prevalent diseases should be fixed at only three or four days in the year, or 1 per cent. upon that amount, it would be $770, which would be nearly one-half more than the difference between the lowest and the fourth in the scale of relative cost.

Congress having appropriated lands to aid in the construction of a canal around the Muscle shoals, another for connecting the Wabash and Maumee rivers, and a third for connecting the Great Miami and the Maumee, it is presumed these several works will be completed within a short time, and the facilities which, in that event, would be afforded in the transportation of the arms manufactured at a national armory on the western waters have been taken into view in the formation of the estimate for distributing the arms after being manufactured. The improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee river, and the construction of a canal to connect it with the navigation of the Alabama, will no doubt be carried into effect, and within a period probably not very remote. They have not been regarded in forming the estimate for distributing, but it is deemed proper to advert to them as their effect would be very favorable to the estimates for distributing for the sites contiguous to the Tennessee river above the Muscle shoals.

Explanation of the tables.

Explanations have been attached to all the tables requiring them, and have been made as full as was deemed necessary, except in the table containing the estimate for distributing the arms when manufactured to four general depots.

The additional explanation required for this table is to show why it is proper to distribute the arms to general depots, and the reasons for fixing upon the number and positions of those selected; and the proportions to be transported to each, and also the necessity for distinguishing between the periods of peace and war, and the periods favorable and unfavorable to transportation.

It is proper that the arms manufactured at a western armory should be distributed to general depots, because such is the disposition made of the arms manufactured at Harper's Ferry and Springfield, and the western armory is intended to be similar to those establishments.

An erroneous impression is entertained by many that the arms furnished to the States and Territories under the act of 1808, providing for the arming and equipping of the whole body of the militia of the United States, are furnished from the existing national armories. But such is not the case. Those arms are procured by purchase from private armories, and when procured are placed at the disposal of the authorities of the States and Territories in the proportions due to each respectively.

The arms manufactured at the existing national armories are considered to be applicable solely to the use of the troops employed in the service of the United States, including enlisted soldiers, drafted militia, and accepted volunteers; and they are distributed among the United States arsenals or depots in proportions regulated by the probable extent of supplies they may be respectively required to furnish, and are subject to the control of the general government only.

The reasons for preferring the positions selected, and for confining the number to four will be explained together. The number required, and the positions most elegible for them depended upon the nature and extent of the probable exigencies of service to be met and provided for by their establishment.

The Gulf of Mexico, the most accessible, and therefore the most vulnerable, is the frontier on the western waters, for the security of which, more than any other, every part of the western country is most deeply and directly interested.

This remark is more immediately applicable to the outlet of the Mississippi river, and its truth will sustain the selection of Baton Rouge, at the head of the upper delta of that river, as a position for one of the depots; which, likewise, possesses the advantage of being already furnished with the buildings and other conveniencies suitable for such an establishment.

Another depot will be required for the eastern portion of this frontier, because its water communication with the Mississippi river would be liable to interruption during war. The best position for this depot is not the most central. Mobile bay and Pensacola are the most important points, and most likely, therefore, to attract hostility and require defence; of the means to be relied on for defence, the supplies of men and provisions would to a great extent be derived from the fertile and comparatively populous country bordering upon the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, and those streams would be the channels of their transit. A position on the water-courses emptying into Mobile bay is further recommended by the fact that the facility and cheapness of its communications with the sites to be compared, except one of them, are greater than could be met with at any position more central; Mount Vernon, on the Mobile river near its junction with the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, was selected because of its being the site of an extensive arsenal lately built or now building.

In addition to these depots for the Gulf of Mexico, one other for the lake frontier, and a fourth for the Mexican, Missouri, and upper Mississippi frontiers were considered sufficient.

A position at Fort Wayne would be peculiarly well adapted for supplying the upper lakes, except Lake Superior. The chief objection to it, its insecurity, would apply to any other position on the lakes. But if the means of maintaining it against an attack should not be at hand, the means of removing the arms to a place of safety, which will be afforded by the Wabash and the Miami and Maumee canals, when they are completed, would defeat the object of the attack if made, and perhaps prevent its being made.

The remaining depot would be at St. Louis, the central position of which would facilitate its communications with the other depots should there be a necessity for it.

Respecting the apportionment to the several depots of the arms manufactured and required to be transported annually, it was thought the best standard by which it could be fixed would be the numbers and position of the troops employed by the United States on the western frontier during peace and during war. It was accordingly attempted to fix it by that standard, and the last annual report of the commanding general of the army was taken as the guide for the numbers and positions during peace. It was intended to take the troops employed on that frontier at the close of the war as the guide for the period of war, and information in regard to their numbers and positions was attempted to be procured, but without success. The muster-rolls, descriptive-rolls, or pay-rolls for the month of January or February, 1815, would have afforded the information desired, but they could not be furnished.

The apportionment adopted was based upon the following reasons. The Gulf of Mexico being more exposed than the lake and western frontier, it was determined it should have 60 per cent. of the whole quantity, which would leave 40 per cent. for the other. In dividing these 60 per cent. between the two depots for the Gulf of Mexico, the greater importance of the outlets of the river Mississippi seemed to claim for it the larger proportion of it. But taking into consideration that the depot at Mount Vernon would be comparatively isolated, while that at Baton Rouge could be readily communicated with from the depot at St. Louis, which would admit of its receiving the whole of the deposit at the latter within ten days, should there be a necessity for it, the larger proportion might more properly, it was thought, be allowed to it, and accordingly 35 per cent. was allowed to Mount Vernon, and 25 per cent. to Baton Rouge.

In dividing the remaining 40 per cent. between Fort Wayne and St. Louis, the former was considered to be entitled to the larger portion on the ground of the probability that it would be required to furnish supplies to a greater extent. This circumstance, in connexion with the fact already stated respecting the facilities of intercommunication with Baton Rouge which St. Louis would have, seemed to settle conclusively that the larger portion should be assigned to Fort Wayne. Accordingly 25 per cent. was allotted to Fort Wayne, and 15 per cent. to St. Louis. In giving a larger portion to the Gulf than to the lake frontier the fact was taken into view that Fort Wayne was within reach of supplies from Springfield through the Erie canal, and from Harper's Ferry through the Miami and Maumee canal.

The weight of the whole quantity to be transported annually was ascertained in this way: A box containing 20 muskets with their appendages, packed and ready for transportation, weighs about 300 lbs., and as 12,000 muskets would require 600 boxes, their weight would be 180,000 pounds.

The necessity for distinguishing between the periods of peace and war was founded on the fact that the depot at Mount Vernon could not be communicated with during war as advantageously as it could be during peace, and consequently, that the expense of transportation to that depot would be greater during war than during peace. The ratio of peace and war as fixed was determined by the number of years of each period since the Declaration of Independence. Fifty-four years have elapsed since that event, and during that time we have had ten years of war with Great Britain, besides the hostilities with the French shortly after the French revolution, and the wars with the Indians. The ratio therefore was fixed at three quarters of peace and one quarter of war.

The distinction between the periods favorable and unfavorable to transportation was made for the following reasons, viz: That, although transportation from the respective sites to the several depots might be carried on more advantageously at periods of the year when water conveyance would be available to the greatest extent than at other periods when it would be interrupted by low stages of the streams or by ice; that nevertheless the exigencies of the service might require that a portion of the transportation, and possibly a large portion of it, should be carried on during the period least favorable to it; and also that the water conveyance which might be resorted to during peace might be exposed to hazards that would preclude a resort to it during war; therefore, that a fair and just estimate of the cost could be made in no other way than that which has been adopted, viz: To assume that the transportation would be uniform and progressive throughout the year, and consequently, that the same quantity would be transported each day whether the season was favorable or unfavorable. That the whole weight to be transported annually to each depot, being divided by the number of days in the year, would show the weight to be transported daily, and the daily weight so ascertained, being computed by one cent a mile per 100 lbs. for land carriage, and $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cent a mile per 100 lbs. for water carriage, would give the daily cost of transportation by land and by water from each of the sites to each of the depots. It was necessary, then, only to apply these estimates of the cost of transportation by land and by water daily to the number of days of transportation by land and by water from the respective sites to the several depots annually, and the annual cost of transportation would in each case be determined.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

Gen. C. GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer, Washington.*

Table of the quantity of water and power employed at Springfield, Massachusetts.

No.	Kind of wheel in use.	Quantity of water which issues on the wheel expressed in cubic feet.	Whole effective head of water, or half the height of the column which issues on the wheel added to the fall after it has issued, and before leaving the wheel, expressed in feet.	Measure of the power, or the whole effective head multiplied into the whole quantity of water.
1	Breast	16.58	8.15	135.26
2	Tub	18.55	4.28	79.60
3	Tub	16.88	4.16	70.32
4	Tub	20.69	4.00	82.97
5	Tub	8.99	3.46	31.19
6	Tub	12.33	3.73	46.13
7	Undershot	22.76	5.26	119.73
8	Breast	4.61	8.81	40.66
9	Undershot	13.00	2.95	38.47
10	Breast	1.55	5.14	8.01
11	Tub	10.62	2.51	26.78
12	Breast	2.88	4.86	14.04
13	Low breast	5.94	7.46	44.36
14	Breast	4.81	6.62	31.92
15	Tub	13.95	2.35	32.81
16	Tub	15.90	2.83	45.02
17	Undershot	15.70	2.90	45.64
18	Breast	2.98	5.96	17.81
19	Undershot	5.28	3.46	18.31
20	Tub	16.71	2.74	45.91
21	Undershot	20.44	3.69	75.61
22	Tub	14.68	2.76	40.61
23	Tub	14.89	2.85	42.49
24	Undershot	60.57	3.35	203.08
25	Tub	9.36	2.15	20.18
26	Breast	1.59	6.26	9.85
27	Tub	7.32	2.17	15.93
		359.56		1,382.69
		23.89		
		335.67		
	Deduct for wheels Nos. 10, 12, 18, 23, and 26, being not indispensable for operations performed by them, and are supernumerary			92.00
				1,290.69

Remarks.

The foregoing table exhibits the quantity and power of the water employed, computing, according to the laws of gravity, from the dimensions of the several apertures at the wheels, and the mean height of the column of water issuing through each, without considering the influence of those causes which are known to operate in practice and vary the results.

The trifling velocity of the spouting water renders the obstructions to its motion from the resistance of the air too inconsiderable to merit particular attention as regards the objects of the present investigation.

But the motion and direction of the particles of water in a reservoir, before and at the time of entering an aperture in one of its sides, occasions a *material* difference between the actual discharge and that computed from the theory of falling bodies. The friction also, where the surfaces of the sides of the aperture are great, compared with its area, adds considerably to this difference.

It has been ascertained, by a variety of accurate experiments, that the volume which flows through an aperture placed in a vertical side of any vessel or reservoir filled with water has its diameter contracted at a short distance from the orifice through which it issued, and that the area of its section, taken at right angles with its jet at the point of greatest contraction, is much less than the area of the aperture through which it issued.

The difference between these two areas and the consequent difference in the quantity of water which actually flows and the quantity which would flow if unimpeded by the cause before mentioned, varies, under different circumstances, from near 200 to 358 parts in a thousand.

This variation is found to be much less affected by the ratio between the perimeter and area of the aperture, or by the distance at which it is placed below the surface of the water in the reservoir, than by its position as it respects the sides and bottom of the reservoir, and by other arrangements which may serve to conduct the water, and secure to it a less interrupted horizontal movement in the direction of, and passage through, the aperture.

Thus an orifice placed in the side of a reservoir actually discharged 920, and in one instance 983 parts, when furnished with a conical or trumpet-shaped conductor, and only about 665 parts without it, by which it appears that the whole amount of obstruction, from friction and resistance of the air, did not exceed, and indeed could not equal the difference, or 80 and 17 parts in one thousand.

The difference in the proportions discharged in those cases where no conductor was employed is chiefly attributed to the nature of the surfaces of the apertures; and to the greater or less ratio between

the area of the aperture and the area of its surfaces. In no two such instances, however, (within those limits which concern the present inquiry,) did this difference exceed 23 parts in 1,000.

It appears, then, that the computed body of water at the national armory at Springfield must exceed the actual amount employed by a quantity not greater than 335, nor less than 200 parts in 1,000. To determine this excess with accuracy for each wheel would require the aid of data not in our possession; and to neglect it altogether might occasion considerable errors in the estimate of the excavations and descent.

If we assume, however, the ratio between the actual and the estimated discharge which may be found to hold in relation to the aperture of the largest dimensions employed at Springfield, and apply that ratio to the reduction of the whole amount deduced for all the apertures, we shall obtain a result somewhat greater than the actual quantity of water employed at that establishment; and yet approximate as near to it as may be done with prudence and safety.

Supposing the estimated discharge from the largest aperture is to the actual discharge as 1,000 : 800, (which corresponds very nearly with the experiments:)

We have 1,000 : 800 :: 335 : 268 for the whole quantity of water, and 1,290 for the power of that quantity.

A list of the various operations in the manufacture of a musket, as now carried on at the United States armory, Springfield, Massachusetts.

THE BARREL.

Cutting scalps, by water.
Drawing scalps, by water.
Rolling scalps, by water.
Welding barrel, by water.
Nut-boring barrel, by water.
Counter-boring barrel, by water.
Smooth-boring barrel, by water.
Turning barrel, by water.
Milling barrel, by water.
Drawing barrel, by water.
Breeching barrel, by manual.
Proving barrel, by manual.
Filing barrel, by manual.
Studding barrel, by manual.
Straightening barrel, by manual.
Finishing boring of barrel, by water.
Drilling vents in barrel, by water.
Polishing barrel, by water.
Browning barrel, by manual.
Forging breech pin, by manual.
Milling breech pin, by water.
Cutting screw pin, by manual.
Filing screw pin, by manual.

BAYONET.

Forging bayonet, by manual.
Tempering bayonet, by manual.
Boring bayonet socket, by water.
Turning bayonet socket, by water.
Milling bayonet socket, by water.
Grinding bayonet blades, by water.
Grinding flutes, by water.
Cutting and fitting socket, by manual.
Polishing bayonet, by water.
Browning bayonet, by manual.

RAMROD.

Drawing ramrod, by water.
Rounding ramrod, by water.
Heading ramrod, by manual.
Tempering ramrod, by manual.
Straightening ramrod, by manual.
Grinding ramrod, by water.
Polishing ramrod, by water.
Cutting screw, by manual.

BANDS.

Cutting upper band, by water.
Welding upper band, by manual.
Drilling upper band, by water.
Sighting upper band, by manual.
Filing upper band, by manual.
Grinding upper band, by water.
Polishing upper band, by water.
Browning upper band, by manual.
Forging middle band, by manual.
Trimming middle band, by water.
Filing middle band, by manual.
Grinding middle band, by water.
Rivetting swivel to middle band, by manual.
Polishing middle band, by water.
Browning middle band, by manual.
Cutting lower band, by water.
Welding lower band, by manual.
Filing lower band, by manual.
Grinding lower band, by water.
Polishing lower band, by water.
Browning lower band, by manual.

SWIVELS.

Forging swivels, by manual.
Trimming swivels, by manual.
Punching swivels, by manual.
Filing swivels, by manual.
Turning swivels, by water.
Polishing swivels, by water.
Browning swivels, by manual.

GUARDS.

Forging guard plates, by manual.
Trimming guard plates, by water.
Filing guard plates, by manual.
Drilling guard plates, by water.
Counter-sinking guard plates, by water.
Forging guard bows, by manual.
Milling guard bows, by water.
Filing guard bows, by manual.
Rivetting guard bows, by manual.
Grinding guard, by water.
Polishing guard, by water.
Browning guard, by manual.

TRIGGER.

Forging trigger, by manual.
Trimming trigger, by water.
Filing trigger, by manual.
Polishing trigger, by water.
Hardening trigger, by manual.

SIDE PLATES.

Cutting side plates, by water.
Filing side plates, by manual.
Punching side plates, by water.
Grinding side plates, by water.
Polishing side plates, by water.
Browning side plates, by manual.

BAND SPRINGS.

Forging band springs, by manual.
Milling band springs, by water.
Filing band springs, by manual.
Polishing band springs, by water.
Browning band springs, by manual.

BREECH PLATE.

Forging breech plate, by manual.
Trimming breech plate, by water.
Punching breech plate, by water.
Counter-sinking breech plate, by water.
Filing breech plate, by manual.
Grinding breech plate, by water.
Polishing breech plate, by water.
Browning breech plate, by manual.

SIDE SCREWS.

Forging side screws, by manual.
Turning head screws, by water.
Slitting head screws, by water.
Milling side screws, by water.
Cutting screws, by manual.
Hardening screws, by manual.

TANG PIN.

Forging tang pin, by manual.
Slitting tang pin, by water.
Milling tang pin, by water.
Cutting screw of tang pin, by manual.
Hardening screw of tang pin, by manual.

BREECH PLATE SCREWS.

Forging breech plate screws, by manual.
Slitting breech plate screws, by water.
Milling breech plate screws, by water.
Cutting breech plate screw, by manual.
Hardening breech plate screw, by manual.

GUARD SCREWS.

Forging guard screws, by manual.
Slitting guard screws, by water.
Cutting guard screws, by manual.
Hardening guard screws, by manual.

LOCK PLATE.

Forging lock plate, by manual.
Grinding lock plate, by water.
Drilling lock plate, by water.
Trimming lock plate, by water.
Filing lock plate, by manual.

HAMMER.

Forging hammer, by manual.
Trimming hammer, by water.
Drilling hammer, by water.
Filing hammer, by manual.

BRASS PANS.

Casting pans, by manual.
Boring pans, by water.
Filing pans, by manual.
Fitting pans, by manual.

COCK.

Forging cock, by manual.
Trimming cock, by water.
Drilling cock, by water.
Punching cock, by water.
Filing cock, by manual.

TUMBLER.

Forging tumbler, by manual.
Milling tumbler, by water.
Drilling tumbler, by water.
Filing tumbler, by manual.

BRIDLES.

Forging bridles, by manual.
Drilling bridles, by water.
Milling bridles, by water.
Filing bridles, by manual.

SEERS.

Forging seers, by manual.	Filing seers, by manual.
Drilling seers, by water.	

UPPER JAWS.

Forging upper jaws, by manual.	Drilling upper jaws, by water.
Trimming upper jaws, by water.	Filing upper jaws, by manual.

COCK PIN.

Forging cock pin, by manual.	Drilling cock pin, by water.
Milling cock pin, by water.	Cutting screw for cock pin, by water.
Slitting cock pin, by water.	

LOCK PINS.

Forging set of lock pins, by manual.	Cutting screw for lock pins, by manual.
Slitting set of lock pins, by water.	Polishing lock, by water.
Milling set of lock pins, by water.	Hardening lock, by manual.

MAIN SPRING.

Forging main spring, by manual.	Tempering main spring, by manual.
Drilling main spring, by water.	Filing main spring, by manual.
Turning main spring, by manual.	

HAMMER SPRING.

Forging hammer spring, by manual.	Turning hammer spring, by manual.
Drilling hammer spring, by water.	Tempering hammer spring, by manual.
Filing hammer spring, by manual.	

SEER SPRING.

Forging seer spring, by manual.	Turning seer spring, by manual.
Drilling seer spring, by water.	Tempering seer spring, by manual.
Filing seer spring, by manual.	

STOCKING MUSKET

Turning stock, by water.	Finish stocking musket, by manual.
Boring for barrel, by water.	Finishing musket, by manual.
Setting in the lock, by water.	Drawing iron, by water.
Fitting on the bands, by water.	Drawing steel, by water.
Fitting to the heel plate, by water.	

Statement A, No. 2 a.

[The first of those referred to in sub-estimate A, No. 2, being an explanation of the fixtures.]

Cast iron.—For gudgeons and sockets, for water-wheels, for spur and pinion wheels, rings, slides, husks, &c., and beds for trip hammers, forge, &c.

Wrought iron.—For bolts, nuts, and screws; straps and braces for water-wheels; bolts to secure the sills, and braces and straps to secure the harness for trip-hammers; bolts to secure the grinding, polishing, and drilling frames; for arbors or shafts, for grindstones, drums, and pinion wheels, and cams or tappets for forge and trip-hammers.

Steel.—For facing the cams or tappets, &c., &c.

Oak timber.—For sills, posts, and harness for forge and trip-hammers; sills and frames for grindstones; polishing frames, drilling frames, head and centre blocks, and shafts for water-wheels, and plank for work benches.

Pine boards and plank.—For lining, buckets, &c., for wheels, and for making drums, and apartments, drawers, &c., for keeping the parts of work, and tools of the workmen.

Carpenter and millwright work.—For making the water-wheels, head and centre blocks, and drums; for framing the sills and harness for the hammers; frames for grindstones, polishing and drilling, and making the drawers, apartments, &c

Stone, brick, and lime—For forges or fires, for trip-hammers, forge, or other forges; for chimneys to the above forges and furnaces; for annealing and hardening work, and casting brass.

Fire-brick and clay.—For lining the inside of furnaces.

Masons' labor.—For laying the stone and brick.

The above applies to the sites where water power is used, and relates, also, to Pittsburg, where steam power is used, with the exception of those parts of it required for water-wheels, gates, and head-blocks, which are omitted at that site.

Statement A, No. 2 b, referred to in sub-estimate A, No. 2.—Estimate of the cost of establishing at Pittsburg, as a site for a national armory on the western waters, a steam power sufficient for the manufacture of 12,000 muskets annually, to consist of four steam engines capable of being worked with 100 pounds to the inch.

One steam engine with boiler complete, 15-inch cylinder, of 45-horse power when working with a pressure of 30 pounds to the inch	$4,000 00
The fly-wheel and main shaft, estimated at 6 tons weight, with brass boxes for journals	888 00
Timber and leaver beam	75 00
74.1 perches of bricks and laying at $3.232	239 49
140 perches of masonry laid at $2 14	299 60
	5,502 09
One steam engine with boilers complete, 13-inch cylinder, of 33-horse power when working with a pressure of 30 pounds to the inch, including masonry and furnace, and all other fixtures and appurtenances	4,606 00
Two steam engines with boilers complete, 11-inch cylinders, of 27-horse power when working with a pressure of 30 pounds to the inch, including masonry and furnaces, and all other fixtures and appurtenances, each $4,170	8,340 00
Four wells, digging and walling, average 50 feet each, at $96	384 00
Four pumps for wells, at $40 each	160 00
	18,992 09
Add for contingencies 10 per cent	1,899 21
Total first cost to put the steam power in operation	20,891 30

Statement A, No. 2 c, referred to in sub-estimate A, No. 2.—Machinery, tools, and miscellaneous articles.

No. of machines.	No. of sets of tools.	For what purpose.	Amount.
14	14	Trip-hammers and forge	$1,342 67
7	7	Boring barrels	530 00
20	34	Drilling, milling, slitting, turning, &c	2,308 00
	10	Forging locks	845 00
	8	Forging mounting	711 55
	3	Forging bayonets	225 00
	1	Forging ramrods	20 00
	40	Filing locks	1,213 00
	12	Filing mounting	877 60
	5	Proving, breeching, filing, and sighting barrels	177 50
6	34	Stocking muskets	1,632 16
3	5	Making and repairing machinery and tools	1,877 66
	14	Finishing muskets	219 36
9	9	Grinding	450 00
1	1	Boring bayonets	50 00
	60	Anvils, not included in the above	1,012 50
	153	Vices, not included in the above	780 00
		Carpenters' and millwrights' tools, patterns, &c	250 00
		Miscellaneous articles	1,549 00
			16,071 00

The miscellaneous articles consist of one fire-engine, two hundred fire-buckets, engine hose, twenty-four common buckets, six long ladders, two large scales for weighing iron and steel, one scale for weighing loads of grindstones, &c., six writing desks for offices, twelve chairs for offices, twenty-five account books, inkstands, tables, &c., for offices, six wheelbarrows, one wagon, one set of harness, and two horses.

The machinery and tools, the latter amounting to more than ten thousand in number, are not given in detail, it being deemed unnecessary, though the estimate of cost was made on each machine and tool, separately, at the Springfield prices; to which has been added ten per cent, which, it is believed, will cover the whole expense.

Statement B, No. 1 b, referred to in the estimate B, No. 1.—Estimate of the annual expenses of four steam engines for an armory at Pittsburg.

Working 313 days at 160 bushels per day, equal 50,080 bushels of coal, at 3½ cents per bushel	$1,752 80
Oil, tallow: smiths' work, in repairs, 313 days, at 40 cents per day for each engine, is 160 cents per day	500 80
Packing pistons four times per annum for each engine is 16 times, at 175 cents	28 00
	2,281 60

EXPLANATION.

It was thought to be desirable that the estimates for establishing an armory at the respective sites should be presented together, in a table, that they might be readily compared; but to have shown all the details would have required a table so large as, perhaps, to have defeated that purpose. The plan adopted in this table has been in regard to items of the same kind and referring to the same general object, but having different prices, to blend the quantities and average the prices; and in regard to minor items, to merge their amounts in those of the principal items to which they are contingent, and adapt to the sum of the several amounts a price referring to the quantities of the principal items. This will account for the minuteness of the fractions in some cases. The buildings, fixtures, machinery, &c., could not be embraced by this arrangement. The estimates for them are presented in a sub-estimate, and their aggregate amounts only are shown in the table. A further division being necessary, statements containing the details required, and which could not be conveniently introduced in the sub-estimate, have been prepared and accompany it, with proper references to them.

None of the plans embrace head gates. It was thought they might be dispensed with, as the waste weir would afford adequate protection against freshets, and for regulating the supply of water the gate for each wheel would be sufficient. Should the canal need repairs, and the exclusion of the water be required while they are carried on, it might be effected by means of a temporary dam at a small expense.

The foundations for the workshops at Pittsburg, being the same as those of the other buildings, have been included in the sub-estimate referring to buildings, fixtures, &c. Those for the other sites where water power will be used could not with propriety be separated from the forebays, reservoirs, and wells and tail races, and have therefore been introduced in their appropriate place, in reference to their connexion with them, in this table.

It is proper to be remarked respecting the workshops that the uniformity of their length, as shown in the plans, would not be observed in the construction. The adaptation of the size of each building to the nature and extent of the operations to be carried on in it would require them to be of different lengths. The estimate of the extent of the workshops that would be requisite for the manufacture of twelve hundred muskets annually is five hundred feet for the length and forty feet for the width. The aggregate length and the width of those shown in the plan correspond with these dimensions, and their being represented of uniform length will not affect their cost absolutely or relatively.

In the estimates for the excavation of rock the value of such part of the excavation as could be used for building purposes has been deducted from the whole cost, and an averaged price adapted to the reduction has been made Thus at the Narrows of Harpeth the price has been reduced from $4 to $3.494, at the Falls of Ohio from $2 to $1.342, and at Big Beaver river from $2 to $1.514. The proportion of the deduction was the same at the two sites last stated, but the value for building purposes was less at Beaver than at the other, and the average price, consequently, was greater. The price at both is higher than it is usually estimated at. It is based upon the actual cost of rock excavations of a less expensive kind which have been made at the Louisville and Portland canal. The excavation for the weir at Big Beaver has been included with the rock excavation for the canal.

At all of the sites where water power would be used, except those at Carter's and Embree's iron-works, the plans provide for an interval between the canal and the workshops, to serve as a thoroughfare. Such a provision in the plans for Carter's and Embree's iron-works would have been attended with great expense, and a continuous platform or bridge over the canal where it passes along the works has been substituted for it.

There are two sites at the Falls of Ohio, and also at the Horseshoe Bend, for which separate plans and estimates have been prepared. The estimates for site No. 1 at each place are introduced in this table, being the lowest. The estimate for site No. 2 at the Falls of Ohio amounts to $396,307 16 for the entire cost and $23,778 43 for the annual cost. The estimate for site No. 2 at the Horseshoe Bend amounts to $307,630 for the entire cost, and $18,459 for the annual cost.

A No. 1.—*Estimate of the expense of establishing a national armory on the western waters at the respective sites below stated, including the cost of land for the site, of water privileges, of the requisite buildings, fixtures, and other constructions, and of the machinery, tools, &c.*

	Mode of admeasurement.	Falls of Chattahoochee.						Carter's Iron-works.						Embree's Iron-works.					
		Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Dam.		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			
Masonry: range stone large and hammer dressed, wing walls, dowelling, levelling foundations, and temporary dams, included in the price	Perch	628		125	3,140	$4.624	$14,519 36	282		131	1,477.9	$4.17	$6,162 84	800		106.25	3,400	$3.578	$12,165 20
Covering cutting grooves in the cap stones of the dam included, with the platform bolting, &c., in the price	Lineal foot.	628				4.525	2,841 70	282				4.979	1,404 08						
							17,361 06						7,566 92						12,165 20
Wing dams, river walls, sluices, and waste weirs.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.				4,748	.08	379 84	1,000	7	314	11,630	.07243	842 36						
Filling and ramming	....do....				900	.06	54 00				300	.055	16 50						
Masonry: range stone large and hammer dressed, dowelling and bolting included in the price	Perch				37	5.838	216 06				873.48	3.361	2,935 77						
Masonry: rubble-stone	....do....				789	1.841	1,452 55												
Rubble-stone for protecting the base of the wall and for pavements	....do....				688	.55	378 40												
							2,480 85						3,794 63						
Embankments and enclosing walls.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.							2,680	7	98	9,727	06¼	616 04	1,350	3	45	2,250	.0525	118 12
Filling and ramming	....do....										4,168	.055	229 24				1,200	.055	66 00
Masonry: rubble-stone	Perch							2,680			6,592	1.458	9,611 13	1,350		50 5	2,727	1.458	3,975 96
Rubble-stone for protecting the base of the wall	....do....																1,350	.45	607 50
													10,456 41						4,767 58
Culverts.																			
Earth excavation	Cubic yard.																1,335	.1788	238 69
Filling and ramming	....do....																350	.06	21 00
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of the arches	Perch																1,070.04	1.458	1,560 10
																			1,819 79
Head races, including canals and tunnels.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.	6,290	10	255	59,405	.08111	4,818 34	888	4	60	1,973	.05¼	105 22	800	15	925	27,407	.0901	2,469 37
Excavation of rock	....do....																		
Filling and ramming	....do....				5,000	.06	300 00				625	.055	34 37				4,864	.055	267 52
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of arches	Perch	1,969		41	2,081	1.841	3,831 12	888		117.5	4,173.6	1.458	6,085 10	1,120		96.75	4,334.4	1.458	6,319 55

A No. 1.—*Estimate of the expense of establishing a national armory on the western waters, &c.*—Continued.

	Mode of admeasurement.	Falls of Chattahoochee.						Carter's Iron-works.						Embree's Iron-works.					
		Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Head races, including canals and tunnels—Continued.		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			
Masonry: brick arches	Perch																		
Cast iron grating	Pound																		
							$8,949 46						$6,224 69						$9,056 44
Forebays.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard				537	$0.0754	40 49												
Filling and ramming	do				46	.06	2 76												
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of arches	Perch				685.44	1.841	1,261 89	64		162	414.72	$1.458	604 66						
							1,305 14						604 66						
Foundations of workshops.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard	1,256		192.5	8,954	1.086	770 04	1,256	5	83	3,861	.0612	236 29	1,256		410	19,072	$0.116	$2,212 35
Filling and ramming	do				2,384	.06	143 04				520	.055	28 60				28,841	.055	1,586 25
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of arches	Perch	1,256		174	8,741.75	1.841	16,093 56	1,256		153.13	7,543.53	1.458	10,998 46	1,256		160½	8,057.24	1.458	11,747 45
							17,006 64						11,263 35						15,546 05
Reservoirs and wells.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard				1,200	.096	115 20				425	.06	25 50				4,857	.12	582 84
Excavation of rock	do																		
Filling and ramming	do				100	.06	6 00				115	.055	6 32				1,200	.055	66 00
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of arches	Perch				746.4	1.841	1,374 12				688.44	1.458	1,003 74				2,030.24	1.458	2,960 09
							1,495 32						1,035 56						3,608 93
Tail races.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard	240		222.75	1,980	.1015	200 97				650	.06	39 00	200		682	4,977	.06	298 62
Excavation of rock	do																		
Filling and ramming	do				1,100	.06	66 00				100	.055	5 50				4,000	.055	220 00
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated, &c	Perch	240			766	1.841	1,410 20				95.75	1.458	139 60				635.2	1.458	926 12
							1,677 17						184 10						1,444 74
Roads and levelling sites.																			
Excavation of earth, including the cutting of roads and reducing the level of the sites	Cubic yard										643	.05	32 15						

A No. 1.—*Estimate of the expense of establishing a national armory on the western waters, &c.*—Continued.

	Mode of admeasurement.	Falls of Chattahoochee.						Carter's Iron-works.						Embree's Iron-works.					
		Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Roads and levelling sites—Continued.		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			
Filling and ramming, including the filling of roads and raising the level of the sites	Cubic yard.				1,500	$0.02	$300 00				4,400	$0.12½	$550 00						
Masonry: rubble-stone, for supporting the road at Carter's Iron-works	Perch										1,049.6	1.458	1,530 31						
							300 00						2,112 46						
Miscellaneous.																			
Plates for foundations of two-inch plank, the expense of sawing to lengths and laying included in the price	1,000 feet																146,556	$7	$1,025 89
Bridges	Lineal foot	52				2.27	118 04	620				3.006	1,863 72	620				3.006	1,863 72
Buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, &c, (see sub-estimate)							183,442 62						126,605 51						126,605 51
Land for site							10,000 00						15,000 00						20,000 00
Water privileges																			
							193,560 66						143,469 23						149,495 12
Recapitulation.																			
Dam							17,361 06						7,566 92						12,165 20
Wing dams, river walls, sluices, and waste weirs							2,480 85						3,794 63						4,767 58
Embankments and enclosing walls													10,456 41						1,819 79
Culverts																			9,056 44
Head races, including canals and tunnels							8,949 46						6,224 69						
Forebays							1,305 14						604 66						
Foundations of workshops							17,006 64						11,263 35						15,546 05
Reservoirs and wells							1,495 32						1,035 56						3,608 93
Tail races							1,677 17						184 10						1,444 74
Roads and levelling sites							300 00						2,112 46						
Miscellaneous							193,560 66						143,469 23						149,495 12
Contingencies.							244,136 30						186,712 01						197,903 85
Ten per cent. on the amount after deducting land for sites and water privileges, to cover the expense of superintendence, &c							23,413 63						17,171 20						17,790 38
Entire expense of establishing							267,549 93						203,883 21						215,694 23
To reduce the entire expense to an annual expense and thereby prepare this estimate for consolidation with the other estimates, six per cent. of the amount is here taken as being the usual annual interest							16,052 99						12,232 99						12,941 65

A No. 1.—*Estimate of the expense of establishing a national armory on the western waters, &c.*—Continued.

	Mode of admeasurement.	Falls of Emery.						Cypress creek.						Narrows of Harpeth.					
		Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Dam.		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			
Masonry: range stone large and hammer dressed, wing walls, dowelling, levelling foundations, and temporary dams, included in the price	Perch	314			845	$4.164	$3,518 58	236			969.67	$4.281	$4,151 16						
Covering cutting grooves in the cap stones of the dam, included with the platform bolting, &c., in the price	Lineal foot.	314				4.027	1,264 48	236				4.332	1,022 35						
							4,783 06						5,173 51						
Wing dams, river walls, sluices, and waste weirs.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.										1,597	.819	130 79				4,540	$0.1037	$470 79
Filling and ramming	do										800	.06	48 00				900	.06	54 00
Masonry: range stone large and hammer dressed, dowelling and bolting included in the price	Perch				2,256	3.891	8,778 09				176	3.844	676 54				180	3.924	706 32
Masonry: rubble-stone	do				7,644	1.673	12,788 41				440.32	1.646	724 76				852.8	1.646	1,403 70
Rubble-stone for protecting the base of the wall and for pavements	do										150	.50	75 00				190	.50	50 00
							21,566 50						1,655 09						2,684 81
Embankments and enclosing walls.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.																		
Filling and ramming	do																		
Masonry: rubble-stone	Perch																		
Rubble stone for protecting the base of the wall	do																		
Culverts.																			
Earth excavation	Cubic yard.				6,678	.08	534 24												
Filling and ramming	do				1,000	.06	60 00												
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of the arches	Perch				2,887.2	1.627	4,697 47												
							5,291 71												
Head races, including canals and tunnels.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.	640	21	1,553	37,286	.11855	4,420 46	4,770	14	523.5	92,485	.0854	7,898 21	740	21	1,463	40,097	.12299	4,931 53
Excavation of rock	do													920			4,629.5	3.494	16,175 47
Filling and ramming	do				12,185	.06	731 10				5,000	.06	300 00				11,214	.06	672 84
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of arches	Perch.	1,316		168	8,843.52	1.627	14,388 40	1,265		50	2,530	1.646	4,164 38	1,294		114	5,900.64	1.646	9,712 45

A No. 1.—*Estimate of the expense of establishing a national armory on the western waters, &c.*—Continued.

	Mode of admeasurement.	Falls of Emery.						Cypress creek.						Narrows of Harpeth.					
		Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Head races, including canals and tunnels—Continued.		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			
Masonry: brick arches	Perch																102	$3.63	$370 26
Cast iron grating	Pound																14,645	.04	585 80
							$19,539 76						$12,362 59						33,448 35
Forebays.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.				5,932	$0.1408	835 22				1,152	$0.0818	94 23				4,762	.1673	796 68
Filling and ramming	....do.....				4,000	.06	240 00				400	.06	24 00				3,400	.06	204 00
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of arches	Perch				1,884.16	1.627	3,065 52				756.64	1.646	1,245 43	448		74	1,336.08	1.646	2,182 72
							4,140 74						1,363 66						3,183 40
Foundations of workshops.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.	1,256	31	1,116	51,914	.10¼	5,537 49	1,256	7	105	4,884	.0719	351 16	1,256	30.5	976	45,402	.0986	4,476 63
Filling and ramming	....do.....				38,000	.06	2,280 00				1,500	.06	90 00				20,000	.06	1,200 00
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of arches	Perch	1,256		225.5	11,329.12	1.627	18,432 47	1,256		97.5	4,898.4	1.646	8,062 76	1,256		160½	8,050.96	1.646	13,251 88
							26,249 96						8,503 92						18,928 51
Reservoirs and wells.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.				1,248	.265	330 72				1,200	.0878	105 35				2,580	.10	258 00
Excavation of rock	....do.....																		
Filling and ramming	....do.....				800	.06	48 00				100	.06	6 00				900	.06	54 00
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of arches	Perch				1,643.84	1.627	2,674 52				746.4	1.646	1,228 57				2,480.4	1.646	4,082 73
							3,053 24						1,339 92						4,394 73
Tail races.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.				8,533	.08	682 64				800	.07	56 00				2,048	.06	122 88
Excavation of rock	....do.....																		
Filling and ramming	....do.....				600.0	.06	360 00				100	.06	6 00				120	.06	7 20
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated, &c	Perch				2,393.6	1.627	3,894 38				191.5	1.646	315 22				191.5	1.646	315 20
							4,937 02						377 22						445 28
Roads and levelling sites.																			
Excavation of earth, including the cutting of roads and reducing the level of the sites	Cubic yard.																42,314	.07	2,961 98

A No. 1.—*Estimate of the expense of establishing a national armory on the western waters, &c.*—Continued.

	Mode of admeasurement.	Falls of Emery.						Cypress creek.						Narrows of Harpeth.					
		Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Roads and levelling sites—Continued.		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.				Feet.	Feet.	Feet.				Feet.	Feet.	Feet.			
Filling and ramming, including the filling of roads and raising the level of the sites	Cubic yard.																		
Masonry: rubble-stone, for supporting the road at Carter's Iron-works	Perch																		
Miscellaneous.																			$2,961 98
Plates for foundations of two-inch plank, the expense of sawing to lengths and laying included in the price	1,000 feet.				248.408	$8	$1,987 25												
Bridges	Lineal foot.	70				2.277	159 39	55				$2.274	$125 07	54				$2 26	122 04
Buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, &c., (see sub-estimate)							166,006 55						169,489 28						169,425 53
Land for site							1,000 00						15,000 00						16,000 00
Water privileges																			
Recapitulation.							169,153 19						184,614 35						185,547 57
Dam							4,783 06						5,173 51						
Wing dams, river walls, sluices, and waste weirs							21,566 50						1,655 09						2,684 81
Embankments and enclosing walls																			
Culverts							5,291 71												
Head races, including canals and tunnels							19,539 76						12,362 59						32,448 35
Forebays							4,140 74						1,363 66						3,183 40
Foundations of workshops							26,249 96						8,503 92						18,928 51
Reservoirs and wells							3,053 24						1,339 92						4,394 73
Tail races							4,937 02						377 22						445 28
Roads and levelling sites																			2,961 98
Miscellaneous							169,153 19						184,614 35						185,547 57
Contingencies.							258,715 18						215,390 26						250,594 36
Ten per cent. on the amount, after deducting land for sites and water privileges, to cover the expense of superintendence, &c							25,771 51						20,039 02						23,489 46
Entire expense of establishing							284,486 69						235,499 28						274,054 09
To reduce the entire expense to an annual expense, and thereby prepare this estimate for consolidation with the other estimates, six per cent. of the amount is here taken as being the usual annual interest							17,069 20						14,125 75						16,443 24

A No. 1.—*Estimate of the expense of establishing a national armory on the western waters, &c.*—Continued.

	Mode of admeasurement.	Mouth of Eel, on the Wabash.						Big Blue river.						Falls of Ohio.					
		Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Dam.		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			
Masonry: range stone large and hammer dressed, wing walls, dowelling, levelling foundations, and temporary dams, included in the price	Perch	210			734	$4.845	$3,556 23	193		225	1,737	$4.588	$7,969 35						
Covering cutting grooves in the cap stones of the dam, included with the platform bolting, &c., in the price	Lineal foot	210				4.318	906 78	193				5.5135	1,064 01						
							4,463 01						9,033 36						
Wing dams, river walls, sluices, and waste weirs.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard				1,351	.08539	115 36				4,380	.09087	398 01						
Filling and ramming	do.				700	.07	49 00				900	.07	63 00						
Masonry: range stone large and hammer dressed, dowelling and bolting included in the price	Perch				198	4.143	820 31				176	4.364	768 06						
Masonry: rubble-stone	do.				915.62	1.839	1,683 82				598.74	1.883	1,127 42						
Rubble-stone for protecting the base of the wall and for pavements	do.				345	.60	207 00				480	.60	288 00						
							2,875 49						2,644 49						
Embankments and enclosing walls.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.																		
Filling and ramming	do.																		
Masonry: rubble-stone	Perch							1,200		270	12,000	.10	1,200 00						
Rubble-stone for protecting the base of the wall	do.																		
Culverts.																			
Earth excavation	Cubic yard.												1,200 00						
Filling and ramming	do.																		
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of the arches	Perch																		
Head races, including canals and tunnels.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.	4,420	10	353.1	57,803	.09036	5,212 90	3,739	15	439½	60,897	.0875	5,328 19						
Excavation of rock	do.																		
Filling and ramming	do.				5,600	.07	392 00				3,350	.07	234 50						
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of arches	Perch	1,264		53.5	2,705	1.839	4,974 49	1,254		48	2,407.68	1.883	4,533 66						

A No. 1.—*Estimate of the expense of establishing a national armory on the western waters, &c.*—Continued.

	Mode of admeasurement.	Mouth of Eel, on the Wabash.						Big Blue river.						Falls of Ohio.					
		Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Head races, including canals and tunnels—Continued.		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			
Masonry: brick arches	Perch																		
Cast iron grating	Pound																		
							$10,579 39						$10,096 35						
Forebays.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.				711	$0.10	71 10				524	$0.10	52 40						
Filling and ramming	do.				400	.07	28 00				400	.07	28 00						
Masonry: rubble stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of arches	Perch				654	1.839	1,202 70				666.35	1.883	1,254 73						
							1,301 80						1,335 13						
Foundations of workshops.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.	1,256		144	6,698	.0882	590 76	1,256	15	330	2,791	.1034	1,587 29				67,054	$0.15	$10,058 10
Filling and ramming	do.				2,000	.07	140 00				5,300	.07	371 00				14,743	.07	1,032 01
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of arches	Perch	1,256		111	5,576.64	1 839	10,255 44	1,256		154	7,736.96	1.883	14,568 69	1,371			15,544.7	2.232	34,695 77
							10,986 20						16,596 98						45,785 88
Reservoirs and wells.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.				618	.085	52 53				4,777	.15	716 55				3,333	.2232	743 92
Excavation of rock	do.																664.44	1.342	891 68
Filling and ramming	do.				100	.07	7 00				900	.07	63 00				3,333	.07	233 31
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of arches	Perch				778.32	1.839	1,431 33				2,535	1.883	4,773 40				2,959.36	2.222	6,575 69
							1,490 86						5,552 95						8,444 60
Tail races.																			
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.				3,984	.11715	466 73				1,955	.8	156 40				18,511	.1104	2,043 61
Excavation of rock	do.																6,722	1.342	9,020 92
Filling and ramming	do.				1,400	.07	98 00				100	.07	7 00				17,500	.07	1,225 00
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated, &c	Perch				4,948	1.839	9,099 37				191.5	1.883	360 56				1,980	2.222	3,960 00
							9,664 10						523 96						16,689 09
Roads and levelling sites.																			
Excavation of earth, including the cutting of roads and reducing the level of the sites	Cubic yard.																		

A No. 1.—*Estimate of the expense of establishing a national armory on the western waters, &c.*—Continued.

	Mode of admeasurement.	Mouth of Eel, on the Wabash.						Big Blue river.						Falls of Ohio.					
		Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Roads and levelling sites—Continued.		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			
Filling and ramming, including the filling of roads and raising the level of the sites	Cubic yard				4,500	$0.08	$360 00				3,400	$0.08	$272 00				28,000	$0.15	$4,200 00
Masonry: rubble-stone, for supporting the road at Carter's Iron-works	Perch																		
Miscellaneous.							360 00						272 00						4,200 00
Plates for foundations of two-inch plank, the expense of sawing to lengths and laying included in the price	1,000 feet																		
Bridges	Lineal foot.	112				2.79	312 48	34				2.276	77 38						
Buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, &c., (see sub-estimate)							172,859 54						171,711 76						179,029 27
Land for site							2,000 00						10,000 00						30,000 00
Water privileges													10,000 00						50,000 00
Recapitulation.							175,172 02						191,789 14						259,029 27
Dam							4,463 01						9.033 36						
Wing dams, river walls, sluices, and waste weirs							2,875 49						2,644 49						
Embankments and enclosing walls													1,200 00						
Culverts																			
Head races, including canals and tunnels							10,579 39						10,096 35						
Forebays							1,301 80						1,335 13						
Foundations of workshops							10,986 20						16,526 98						45,785 88
Reservoirs and wells							1,490 86						5,552 95						8,444 60
Tail races							9,664 10						523 96						16,689 09
Roads and levelling sites							360 00						272 00						4,200 00
Miscellaneous							175,172 02						191,789 14						259,029 27
Contingencies.							216,892 87						238,974 36						334,148 84
Ten per cent. on the amount, after deducting land for sites and water privileges, to cover the expense of superintendence, &c							21,489 28						21.897 43						25,414 88
Entire expense of establishing							238,382 15						260.871 79						359,563 72
To reduce the entire expense to an annual expense, and thereby prepare this estimate for consolidation with the other estimates, six per cent. of the amount is here taken as being the usual annual interest							14,302 92						15,652 30						21,573 82

A No. 1.—*Estimate of the expense of establishing a national armory on the western waters, &c.*—Continued.

	Mode of admeasurement.	Horseshoe Bend.						Zanesville.						Big Beaver river.						Pittsburg.					
		Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Dam.		*Feet.*	*Ft.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Ft.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Ft.*	*Feet.*				*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*			
Masonry: range stone large and hammer dressed, wing walls, dowelling, levelling foundations, and temporary dams, included in the price.	Perch	310	....	172½	2,139	4.797	$10,260 78	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530	...	98.75	2,054	4.4811	$9,204 18	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Covering cutting grooves in the cap stones of the dam included with the platform bolting, &c., in the price	Lineal foot.	310	....	.....	.....	4.775	1,480 25	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520	....	.....	.....	4.10	2,132 00	....	....	....	....	....	.....
							11,741 03	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	11,336 18	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Wing dams, river walls, sluices, and waste weirs.																									
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.	.....	....	.....	5,333	.124	661 29	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Filling and ramming	....do.....	.....	....	.....	2,000	.0775	155 00	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Masonry: range stone large and hammer dressed, dowelling and bolting included in the price	Perch	.....	....	.....	87	5.005	435 44	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Masonry: rubble-stone	....do.	.....	....	.....	1,452	1.975	2,866 25	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Rubble-stone for protecting the base of the wall and for pavements	....do.....	.....	....	.....	640	.60	384 00	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
							4,501 98	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Embankments and enclosing walls.																									
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Filling and ramming	....do.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Masonry: rubble-stone	Perch	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Rubble-stone for protecting the base of the wall	....do.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
							.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Culverts.																									
Earth excavation ..	Cubic yard.	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Filling and ramming	....do.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of the arches	Perch	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
							.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Head races, including canals and tunnels.																									
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.	2,820	29½	1,862	194,475	.11½	21,635 34	1,020	19	586	22,137	.140752	$3,115 83	5,940	9	233.18	51,299	.089021	4,566 69	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Excavation of rock	....do.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	23,334	1.514	35,327 67	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Filling and ramming	....do.....	.....	....	.....	18,062	.0775	1,399 80	.....	....	.....	17,000	.07	1,190 00	.....	....	.....	2,750	.07	192 50	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of arches	Perch	1,270	....	178	9,042.4	1.974	17,849 70	1,020	....	.....	5,195.2	2.292	11,907 39	1,180	....	41	1,935.2	1.93	3,734 93	....	....	....	....	....	.....

A No. 1.—*Estimate of the expense of establishing a national armory on the western waters, &c.*—Continued.

	Mode of admeasurement.	Horseshoe Bend.						Zanesville.						Big Beaver river.						Pittsburg.					
		Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Head races, including canals and tunnels—Continued.		*Feet.*	*Ft.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Ft.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Ft.*	*Feet.*				*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Ft*			
Masonry: brick arches	Perch							1,020		18.9	771.12	$3.21	$2,475 29												
Cast iron grating	Pound																								
							$40,884 84						18,688 51						$43,821 79						
Forebays.																									
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.				2,588	$0.154	398 55										985	$0.0846	83 33						
Filling and ramming	do				1,170	.07	81 90										350	.07	24 50						
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of arches	Perch				1,224	1.974	2,416 17										654	1.93	1,262 22						
							2,896 62												1,370 05						
Foundations of workshops.																									
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.	1,256	12	264	12281	.1044	1,282 14	1,256	28	1452	67544	.121	8,172 82	1,256	18	456	21912	.111	2,354 53						
Filling and ramming	do				4,465	.07	312 55				55000	.07	3,850 00				10000	.07	700 00						
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of arches	Perch	1,256		227.5	12936.8	1.974	25,537 24	1,256		174	8,741.76	2,292	20,036 11	1,256		114.75	5,765.04	1.93	11,126 52						
							27,131 93						32,058 93						14,181 05						
Reservoirs and wells.																									
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.				1,991	.12	238 92				4,420	.15	663 00				752	.11	82 72						
Excavation of rock	do																								
Filling and ramming	do				888	.0775	68 82				900	.07	63 00				200	07	14 00						
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated as being solid to compensate the expense of arches	Perch				3,093.44	1.974	6,106 45				2,528.64	2.292	5,795 64				778.32	1.93	1,502 15						
							6,414 19						6,521 64						1,598 87						
Tail races.																									
Excavation of earth	Cubic yard.	200	6	108	800	.0875	70 00	160	15	720	4,266	.08	341 28				9,203	.1552	1,428 30						
Excavation of rock	do																								
Filling and ramming	do				100	.07	7 00				100	.07	7 00				6,000	.07	420 00						
Masonry: rubble-stone, the hollow spaces calculated, &c	Perch				191.5	1.974	378 02				15072	2.292	345 45				2,323.2	1.93	4,483 77						
							455 02						693 73						6,332 07						
Roads and levelling sites.																									
Excavation of earth, including the cutting of roads and reducing the level of the sites	Cubic yard.																13270	.125	1,658 75						

A No. 1.—*Estimate of the expense of establishing a national armory on the western waters, &c.*—Continued.

	Mode of admeasurement.	Horseshoe Bend.						Zanesville.						Big Beaver river.						Pittsburg.					
		Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Length.	Mean depth of cutting.	Mean area.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Roads and levelling sites—Continued.		*Feet.*	*Ft.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Ft.*	*Feet.*				*Feet.*	*Ft.*	*Feet.*				*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.*			
Filling and ramming, including the filling of roads and raising the level of the sites	Cubic yard				15,928	$0.125	$1,991 00																		
Masonry: rubble-stone, for supporting the road at Carter's Iron-works.	Perch																								
							1,991 00												$1,658 75						
Miscellaneous.																									
Plates for foundations of two-inch plank, the expense of sawing to lengths and laying included in the price	1,000 feet																								
Bridges	Lineal foot.	52				2.27	118 04							46				$0 2166	99 66						
Buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, &c., (see sub-estimate)							174,448 24						$177,433 89						162,206 89						$194,326 99
Land for site													30,000 00						43,050 00						32,000 00
Water privileges													60,000 00												
							174,566 28						267,433 89						205,356 55						226,326 99
Recapitulation.																									
Dam							11,741 03												11,336 18						
Wing dams, river walls, sluices, and waste weirs							4,501 98																		
Embankments and enclosing walls																									
Culverts																									
Head races, including canals and tunnels							40,884 84						18,688 51						43,821 79						
Forebays							2,896 62												1,370 05						
Foundations of workshops							27,131 93						32,058 93						14,181 05						
Reservoirs and wells							6,414 19						6,521 64						1,598 87						
Tail races							455 02						693 73						6,332 07						
Roads and levelling sites							1,991 00												1,658 75						
Miscellaneous							174,566 28						267,433 89						203,595 69						226,326 99
							270,582 89						325,396 70						283,894 45						226,326 99
Contingencies.																									
Ten per cent. on the amount, after deducting land for sites and water privileges, to cover the expense of superintendence, &c							27,058 28						23,539 67						24,084 44						22,632 69
Entire expense of establishing							297,641 17						348,936 37						307,978 89						248,959 68
To reduce the entire expense to an annual expense, and thereby prepare this estimate for consolidation with the other estimates, six per cent. of the amount is here taken as being the usual annual interest							17,858 47						20,936 18						18,478 73						14,937 58

A No. 2.

Detailed estimate referred to in table A No. 1, of the cost at the respective sites of the buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, and other articles, requisite for a national armory on the western waters.

Details.	Measure.	Quantities.		Falls of Chattahoochee.		Carter's Iron-works.		Embree's Iron-works.		Falls of Emery's river.	
		Referring to sites where water power is used.	Referring to sites where steam power is used.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
Buildings for workshops, storehouses, and dwellings.											
Excavations for cellars and foundations.	C. yds.	9,604	14,070	$0.055	$528 22	$0.045	$432 18	$0.045	$432 18	$0.05	$480 20
Rough stone, laying, and materials included.	Perch.	3,387	4,517	1.841	6,235 47	1.458	4,938 25	1.458	4,938 25	1.627	5,510 65
Hewn stone, laying, and materials included.	Perch.	2,024	2,024	4.11	8,318 64	3.09	6,254 16	3.09	6,254 16	3.47	7,023 28
Cut stone, laying, and materials included.	Feet..	13,376	13,376	.41	5,484 16	.39	5,216 64	.39	5,216 64	.4	5,350 40
Coping, laying, and materials included.	Feet..	10,384	10,384	.41	4,257 44	.39	4,049 76	.39	4,049 76	.4	4,153 60
Bricks, laying, and materials included.	Perch.	14,793	14,793	3.154	46,657 12	2.291	33,890 76	2.291	33,890 76	3.002	44,408 59
Lumber	M feet.	2,392,931	2,392,931	8.	19,143 45	6.	14,357 59	6.	14,357 59	7.	16,750 52
Shingles	.....	1,125,888	1,125,888	2.	2,251 78	2.	2,251 78	2.	2,251 78	2.	2,251 78
Carpenters' work	Days..	31,323	31,323	1.25	39,153 75	.875	27,407 62	.875	27,407 62	1.	31,323 00
Tin for covering	Feet..	26,800	26,800	.21	5,628 00	.23	6,164 00	.23	6,164 00	.22	5,896 00
Tin for gutters and pipes	Feet..	10,016	10,016	.17	1,702 72	.19	1,903 04	.19	1,903 04	.18	1,802 88
Nails	Pounds	29,610	29,610	.1	2,961 00	.07	2,072 70	.07	2,072 70	.08	2,368 80
Glass	100 feet	17,764	17,764	5.	888 20	5.5	977 02	5.5	977 02	5.25	932 61
Painting	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200 00	.....	4,500 00	.....	4,500 00	.....	4,440 00
Plastering, materials included	S. yards	45,647	45,647	.13	5,934 11	.1	4,564 70	.1	4,564 70	.11	5,021 17
Hardware	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500 00	.....	3,800 00	.....	3,800 00	.....	3,600 00
Iron	Tons..	9¾	9¾	117.	1,140 75	100.	975 00	100.	975 00	104.	1,014 00
				.....	157,984 81	.....	103,755 20	.....	103,755 20	.....	142,327 48
Fixtures. (*See explanation.*)											
Cast iron	Pounds	64,508	64,508	.05	3,225 40	.03	1,935 24	.03	1,935 24	.035	2,257 78
Wrought iron	Tons..	11¼	11¼	117.	1,345 50	100.	1,150 00	100.	1,150 00	104.	1,196 00
Steel	.....	595	550	.15	89 25	.15	89 25	.15	89 25	.155	92 22
Rough stone, laying, and materials included.	Perch.	580	672	1.841	1,067 78	1.458	845 64	1.458	845 64	1.627	943 66
Hewn stone, laying, and materials included.	Perch.	124¼	155	4.11	511 69	3.09	384 70	3.09	384 70	3.47	432 01
Bricks, laying, and materials included.	Perch.	264.29	634.79	3.154	833 57	2.291	605 49	2.291	605 49	3.002	793 40
Fire-bricks, laying, and materials included.	M.....	4,000	4,000	16.	64 00	14.	56 00	14.	56 00	14.	56 00
Fire-clay	Bush'ls	40	40	.22	8 80	.2	8 00	.2	8 00	.2	8 00
Oak timber	M feet	79,300	59,700	8.	634 40	6.	475 80	6.	475 80	6.5	515 45
Pine boards and plank	M feet.	47,365	47,365	8.	378 92	6.	284 19	6.	284 19	7.	331 55
Carpenters' work	Days..	296	600	1 25	370 00	.875	259 00	.875	259 00	1.	296 00
Millwrights' work	Days..	686	.....	1.25	857 50	1.	686 00	1.	686 00	1.	686 00
Glass	100 feet	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shingles	M.....	.....	31,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails	Pounds	.....	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four steam-engines. (See)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				.....	9,386 81	.....	6,779 31	.....	6,779 31	.....	7,608 07
Machinery, &c.											
Machinery, tools, and miscellaneous articles. (See statement.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,071 00	.....	16,071 00	.....	16,071 00	.....	16,071 00
RECAPITULATION.											
Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	157,984 81	.....	103,755 20	.....	103,755 20	.....	142,327 48
Fixtures	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,386 81	.....	6,779 31	.....	6,779 31	.....	7,608 07
Machinery, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,071 00	.....	16,071 00	.....	16,071 00	.....	16,071 00
				.....	183,442 62	.....	126,605 51	.....	126,605 51	.....	165,006 55

A No. 2.—*Detailed estimate referred to in table A No.* 1, *&c.*—Continued.

Details.	Measure.	Quantities.		Cypress creek.		Narrows of Harpeth.		Mouth of Eel, on the Wabash.	
		Referring to sites where water power is used.	Referring to sites where steam power is used.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
Buildings for workshops, storehouses, and dwellings.									
Excavations for cellars and foundations	Cub. yards.	9,604	14,070	$0.05	$480 20	$0.05	$480 20	$0.06	$576 24
Rough stone, laying, and materials included	Perch	3,387	4,517	1.646	5,575 00	1.646	5,575 00	1.839	6,228 69
Hewn stone, laying, and materials included	Perch	2,024	2,024	3.48	7,043 52	3.48	7,043 52	3.82	7,731 68
Cut stone, laying, and materials included	Feet	13,376	13,376	.4	5,350 40	.4	5,350 40	.41	5,484 16
Coping, laying, and materials included	Feet	10,384	10,384	.4	4,153 60	.4	4,153 60	.41	4,257 44
Bricks, laying, and materials included	Perch	14,793	14,793	3.024	44,734 03	3.024	44,734 03	3.083	45,606 82
Lumber	M feet.	2,392,931	2,392,931	8.	19,143 45	8.	19,143 45	8.	19,143 45
Shingles		1,125,888	1,125,388	2.5	2,814 72	2.5	2,814 72	2.	2,251 78
Carpenters' work	Days	31,323	31,323	1.	31,323 00	1.	31,323 00	1.	31,323 00
Tin for covering	Feet	26,800	26,800	.215	5,762 00	.215	5,762 00	.22	5,896 00
Tin for gutters and pipes	Feet	10,016	10,016	.175	1,752 80	.175	1,752 80	.18	1,802 88
Nails	Pounds.	29,610	29,610	.08	2,368 80	.08	2,368 80	.095	2,812 95
Glass	100 feet.	17,764	17,764	5.	888 20	5.	888 20	5.	888 20
Painting					4,300 00		4,300 00		4,300 00
Plastering, materials included	Sq. yards.	45,647	45,647	.11	5,021 17	.11	5,021 17	.115	5,249 40
Hardware					3,500 00		3,500 00		3,400 00
Iron	Tons	9¾	9¾	109.	1,062 75	106.	1,033 50	121.	1,179 75
					145,273 64		145,244 39		148,132 44
Fixtures. (*See explanation.*)									
Cast iron	Pounds.	64,508	64,508	.04	2,580 32	.04	2,580 32	045	2,902 86
Wrought iron	Tons	11¼	11¼	109.	1,253 50	106.	1,219 00	121.	1,391 50
Steel		595	550	.16	95 20	.16	95 20	.16	95 20
Rough stone, laying, and materials included	Perch	580	672	1.646	954 68	1.646	954 68	1.839	1,066 62
Hewn stone, laying, and materials included	Perch	124¼	155	3.48	433 26	3.48	433 26	3.82	475 59
Bricks, laying, and materials included	Perch	264.29	634.79	3.024	799 21	3.024	799 21	3.083	814 81
Fire-bricks, laying, and materials included	M.	4,000	4,000	16.	64 00	16.	64 00	16.	64 00
Fire-clay	Bushels	40	40	.22	8 80	.22	8 80	.22	8 80
Oak timber	M feet.	79,300	59,700	7.5	594 75	7.5	594 75	6.	475 80
Pine boards and plank	M feet.	47,365	47,365	8.	378 92	8.	378 92	8.	378 92
Carpenters' work	Days	296	600	1.	296 00	1.	296 00	1.	296 00
Millwrights' work	Days	686		1.	686 00	1.	686 00	1.	686 00
Glass	100 feet.		400						
Shingles	M.		31,600						
Nails	Pounds.		1,050						
Four steam-engines. (See)									
					8,144 64		8,110 14		8,656 10
Machinery, &c.									
Machinery, tools, and miscellaneous articles. (See statement.)					16,071 00		16,071 00		16,071 00
RECAPITULATION.									
Buildings					145,273 64		145,244 39		148,132 44
Fixtures					8,144 64		8,110 14		8,656 10
Machinery, &c.					16,071 00		16,071 00		16,071 00
					169,489 28		169,425 53		172,859 54

A No. 2.—*Detailed estimate referred to in table A No.* 1, *&c.*—Continued.

Details.	Measure.	Quantities.		Big Blue river.		Falls of Ohio.		Horseshoe Bend.	
		Referring to sites where water power is used.	Referring to sites where steam power is used.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
Buildings for workshops, storehouses, and dwellings.									
Excavations for cellars and foundations	Cub. yards.	9,604	14,070	$0.06	$576 24	$0.06	$576 24	$0.0625	$600 25
Rough stone, laying, and materials included	Perch	3,387	4,517	1.883	6,377 72	2.222	7,525 91	1.974	6,685 94
Hewn stone, laying, and materials included	Perch	2,024	2,024	4.	8,096 00	4.5	9,108 00	4.27	8,642 48
Cut stone, laying, and materials included	Feet	13,376	13,376	.41	5,484 16	.44	5,885 44	.42	5,617 92
Coping, laying, and materials included	Feet	10,384	10,384	.41	4,257 44	.44	4,568 96	.42	4,361 28
Bricks, laying, and materials included	Perch	14,793	14,793	2.725	40,310 92	2.643	39,097 90	2.607	38,565 35
Lumber	M feet.	2,392,931	2,392,931	8.	19,143 45	8.5	20,339 91	8.	19,143 45
Shingles		1,125,888	1,125,888	2.5	2,814 72	2.5	2,814 72	2.5	2,814 72
Carpenters' work	Days	31,323	31,323	1.125	35,238 37	1.25	39,153 75	1.25	39,153 75
Tin for covering	Feet	26,800	26,800	.21	5,628 00	.21	5,628 00	.21	5,628 00
Tin for gutters and pipes	Feet	10,016	10,016	.17	1,702 72	.17	1,702 72	.17	1,702 72
Nails	Pounds	29,610	29,610	.09	2,664 90	.085	2,516 85	.085	2,516 85
Glass	100 feet	17,764	17,764	4.75	843 79	4.75	843 79	4.75	843 79
Painting					4,200 00		4,100 00		4,150 00
Plastering, materials included	Sq. yards	45,647	45,647	.115	5,249 40	.125	5,705 87	.115	5,249 40
Hardware					3,300 00		3,200 00		3,200 00
Iron	Tons	9¾	9¾	112.	1,092 00	111.	1,082 25	111.	1,082 25
					146,979 83		153,850 31		149,958 15
Fixtures. (*See explanation.*)									
Cast iron	Pounds	64,508	64 508	.045	2,902 86	.045	2,902 86	.04	2,580 32
Wrought iron	Tons	11¼	11¼	112.	1,288 00	111.	1,276 50	111.	1,276 50
Steel		595	550	.155	92 22	.155	92 22	.155	92 22
Rough stone, laying, and materials included	Perch	580	672	1.883	1,092 14	2.222	1,288 76	1.974	1,144 92
Hewn stone, laying, and materials included	Perch	124½	155	4.	498 00	4.5	560 25	4.27	531 61
Bricks, laying, and materials included	Perch	264.29	634.79	2.725	720 19	2.643	698 52	2.607	689 00
Fire-bricks, laying, and materials included	M	4,000	4,000	15.	60 00	14.	56 00	15.	60 00
Fire-clay	Bushels	40	40	.21	8 40	.2	8 00	.21	8 40
Oak timber	M feet.	79,300	59,700	6.5	515 45	7.5	594 75	6.5	515 45
Pine boards and plank	M feet.	47,365	47,365	8.	378 92	8.5	402 60	8.	378 92
Carpenters' work	Days	296	600	1.125	333 00	1.25	370 00	1.25	370 00
Millwrights' work	Days	686		1.125	771 75	1.25	857 50	1.125	771 75
Glass	100 feet		400						
Shingles	M		31,600						
Nails	Pounds		1,050						
Four steam-engines. (See)									
					8,660 93		9,107 96		8,419 09
Machinery, &c.									
Machinery, tools, and miscellaneous articles. (See statement.)					16,071 00		16,071 00		16,071 00
RECAPITULATION.									
Buildings					146,979 83		153,850 31		149,958 15
Fixtures					8,660 93		9,107 96		8,419 09
Machinery, &c					16,071 00		16,071 00		16,071 00
					171,711 76		179,029 27		174,448 24

A No. 2.—*Detailed estimate referred to in table A No. 1, &c.*—Continued.

Details.	Measure.	Quantities.		Zanesville.		Big Beaver.		Pittsburg.	
		Referring to sites where water power is used.	Referring to sites where steam power is used.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
Buildings for workshops, storehouses, and dwellings.									
Excavations for cellars and foundations	Cub. yards.	9,604	14,070	$0.0625	$600 25	$0.0625	$600 25	$0.0625	879 37
Rough stone, laying, and materials included	Perch	3,387	4,517	2.292	7,763 00	1.93	6,536 91	2.14	9,666 38
Hewn stone, laying, and materials included	Perch	2,024	2,024	4.5	9,108 00	3.93	7,954 34	4.16	8,419 84
Cut stone, laying, and materials included	Feet	13,376	13,376	.44	5,885 44	.42	5,617 92	.43	5,751 68
Coping, laying, and materials included	Feet	10,384	10,384	.44	4,568 96	.42	4,361 28	.43	4,465 12
Bricks, laying, and materials included	Perch	14,793	14,793	2.565	37,944 04	2.574	38,077 18	3.232	47,810 98
Lumber	M feet.	2,392,931	2,392,931	10.	23,929 31	7.	16,750 52	6.	14,357 59
Shingles		1,125,888	1,125,888	2.5	2,814 72	1.5	1,688 83	1.25	1,407 36
Carpenters' work	Days	31,323	31,323	1.125	35,238 37	1.	31,323 00	1.	31,323 00
Tin for covering	Feet	26,800	26,800	.215	5,762 00	.21	5,628 00	.21	5,628 00
Tin for gutters and pipes	Feet	10,016	10,016	.175	1,752 80	.17	1,702 72	.17	1,702 72
Nails	Pounds	29,610	29,610	.08	2,368 80	.075	2,220 75	.07	2,072 70
Glass	100 feet	17,764	17,764	4.5	799 38	4.5	799 38	4.	710 56
Painting					4,100 00		4,050 00		4,000 00
Plastering, materials included	Sq. yards.	45,647	45,647	.125	5,705 87	.11	5,021 17	.13	5,934 11
Hardware					3,200 00		3,150 00		3,100 00
Iron	Tons	9¾	9¾	112.	1,092 00	106.	1,033 50	104.	1,014 00
					152,632 94		136,515 75		148,243 41
Fixtures. (*See explanation*)									
Cast iron	Pounds	64,508	64,508	.04	2,580 32	.035	2,257 78	.03	1,935 24
Wrought iron	Tons	11½	11½	112.	1,288 00	106.	1,219 00	104.	1,170 00
Steel		595	550	.155	92 22	.155	92 22	.15	82 50
Rough stone, laying, and materials included	Perch	580	672	2.292	1,329 36	1.93	1,119 40	2.14	1,438 08
Hewn stone, laying, and materials included	Perch	124¼	155	4.5	560 25	4.8	597 60	4.16	644 80
Bricks, laying, and materials included	Perch	264.29	634.79	2.565	677 90	2.574	680 28	3.232	2,051 64
Fire-bricks, laying, and materials included	M	4,000	4,000	15.	60 00	14.	56 00	14.	56 00
Fire-clay	Bushels	40	40	.21	8 40	.2	8 00	.2	8 00
Oak timber	M feet.	79,300	59,700	7.	555 10	6.5	515 45	6.	358 20
Pine boards and plank	M feet.	47,365	47,365	10.	473 65	7.	331 55	6.	284 19
Carpenters' work	Days	296	600	1.125	333 00	1.	296 00	1.	600 00
Millwrights' work	Days	686		1.125	771 75	1.	686 00		
Glass	100 feet		400					4.	16 00
Shingles	M		31,600					1.25	39 50
Nails	Pounds		1,050					.07	73 50
Four steam engines. (See)									21,254 93
					8,729 95		7,859 28		30,012 58
Machinery, &c.									
Machinery, tools, and miscellaneous articles. (See statement)					16,071 00		16,071 00		16,071 00
RECAPITULATION.									
Buildings					152,632 94		136,515 75		148,243 41
Fixtures					8,729 95		7,859 28		30,012 58
Machinery, &c					16,071 00		16,071 00		16,071 00
					177,433 89		160,446 03		194,326 99

B No. 1.

Estimate of the annual quantity and cost of materials required for, and the annual miscellaneous expenses incident to, the manufacture of 12,000 *muskets at the respective positions to be compared as sites for a national armory on the western waters.*

Items of materials and miscellaneous expenses.	Falls of Chattahoochee.		Carter's Iron-works.		Embree's Iron-works.		Falls of Emery's river.		Cypress creek.	
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
Materials.										
100 tons refined iron	$140 00	$14,000 00	$120 00	$12,000 00	$120 00	$12,000 00	$125 00	$12,500 00	$130 00	$13,000 00
26,880 pounds of steel, assorted	15	4,032 00	15	4,032 00	15	4,032 00	15	4,032 00	15	4,032 00
4,480 pounds of brass and zinc	15	672 00	15	672 00	15	672 00	15	672 00	15	672 00
2,240 pounds of emery, assorted	12½	280 00	12½	280 00	12½	280 00	12½	280 00	12½	280 00
60 pounds of borax	60	36 00	60	36 00	60	36 00	60	36 00	60	36 00
80 tons of grindstones	20 00	1,600 00	20 00	1,600 00	20 00	1,600 00	20 00	1,600 00	20 00	1,600 00
20 tons of sand	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00
20 tons of fire clay	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00
12,000 rough gunstocks	18	2,160 00	18	2,160 00	18	2,160 00	18	2,160 00	18	2,160 00
1,000 dozen files, assorted, averaging in price per dozen	3 50	3,500 00	3 50	3,500 00	3 50	3,500 00	3 50	3,500 00	3 50	3,500 00
40,500 bushels of pit coal							3½	1,417 50		
10,000 bushels of charcoal	3	300 00	3	300 00	3	300 00	3	300 00	3	300 00
162,000 bushels of charcoal, the equivalent and substitute for 40,500 bushels of pit coal	3	4,860 00	3	4,860 00	3	4,860 00			3	4,860 00
500 gallons of spermaceti oil	75	375 00	75	375 00	75	375 00	75	375 00	75	375 00
100 gallons of linseed oil	62½	62 50	62½	62 50	62½	62 50	62½	62 50	62½	62 50
4 barrels of tar	4 00	16 00	4 00	16 00	4 00	16 00	4 00	16 00	4 00	16 00
400 pounds of buff leather	33	132 00	33	132 00	33	132 00	33	132 00	33	132 00
600 pounds of band leather	30	180 00	20	180 00	30	180 00	30	180 00	30	180 00
500 pounds of glue	30	150 00	30	150 00	30	150 00	30	150 00	30	150 00
2,000 pounds of woollen rags	2	40 00	2	40 00	2	40 00	2	40 00	2	40 00
2,000 bushels of old shoes	12½	250 00	12½	250 00	12½	250 00	12½	250 00	12½	250 00
30 reams of sandpaper	5 00	150 00	5 00	150 00	5 00	150 00	5 00	150 00	5 00	150 00
20 reams of wrapping paper	2 00	40 00	2 00	40 00	2 00	40 00	2 00	40 00	2 00	40 00
50 coal boxes and baskets	1 00	50 00	1 00	50 00	1 00	50 00	1 00	50 00	1 00	50 00
560 pounds of tallow and candles	12½	70 00	12½	70 00	12½	70 00	12½	70 00	12½	70 00
Browning materials, &c., estimated at Springfield for 12,000 muskets	12	1,440 00	12	1,440 00	12	1,440 00	12	1,440 00	12	1,440 00
Transportation, (see sub-estimate B No. 1 *a*)		1,260 00		562 80		562 80		571 20		579 60
		35,695 50		32,998 30		32,998 30		30,064 20		34,015 10
Miscellaneous expenses.										
Postage, stationery, and printing		200 00		200 00		200 00		200 00		200 00
Forage—										
12 tons of hay	10 00	120 00	6 00	72 00	6 00	72 00	6 00	72 00	6 00	72 00
200 bushels of corn	50	100 00	25	50 00	25	50 00	25	50 00	25	50 00
Extra team work, (hired)		600 00		600 00		600 00		600 00		600 00
Fuel for quarters, offices, and part of the workshops—										
3,100 bushels of pit coal							3½	108 50		
260 cords of wood	1 00	260 00	1 00	260 00	1 00	260 00			1 00	260 00
600 gun-boxes	1 50	900 00	1 50	900 00	1 50	900 00	1 50	900 00	1 50	900 00
Materials for repairs of buildings, &c.		600 00		600 00		600 00		600 00		600 00
Repairs of water-works, gearing, &c., including materials		700 00		700 00		700 00		700 00		700 00
Steam power—										
Renewing parts of steam-engines as they become injured or worn out										
Fuel, oil, tallow, and smiths' work for four steam-engines, (see statement B No. 1 *b*)										
		3,480 00		3,382 00		3,382 00		3,230 50		3,382 00
Recapitulation.										
Total amount of materials		35,695 50		32,998 30		32,998 30		30,064 20		34,015 10
Total amount of miscellaneous expenses		3,480 00		3,382 00		3,382 00		3,230 50		3,382 00
		39,175 50		36,380 30		36,380 30		33,294 70		37,397 10

B No. 1.—*Estimate of the annual quantity and cost of materials, &c.*—Continued.

Items of materials and miscellaneous expenses.	Narows of Harpeth.		Mouth of Eel, on the Wabash.		Big Blue river.		Falls of Ohio.	
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
Materials.								
100 tons refined iron	$127 00	$12,700 00	$145 00	$14,500 00	$135 00	$13,500 00	$133 00	$13,300 00
26,880 pounds of steel, assorted	15	4,032 00	15	4,032 00	15	4,032 00	15	4,032 00
4,480 pounds of brass and zinc	15	672 00	15	672 00	15	672 00	15	672 00
2,240 pounds of emery, assorted	12½	280 00	12½	280 00	12½	280 00	12½	280 00
60 pounds of borax	60	36 00	60	36 00	60	36 00	60	36 00
80 tons of grindstones	20 00	1,600 00	20 00	1,600 00	20 00	1,600 00	20 00	1,600 00
20 tons of sand	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00
20 tons of fire clay	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00
12,000 rough gunstocks	18	2,160 00	18	2,160 00	18	2,160 00	18	2,160 00
1,000 dozen files, assorted, averaging in price per dozen	3 50	3,500 00	3 50	3,500 00	3 50	3,500 00	3 50	3,500 00
40,500 bushels of pit coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3,645 00	10	4,050 00
10,000 bushels of charcoal	3	300 00	3	300 00	.....	.....	5	500 00
162,000 bushels of charcoal, the equivalent and substitute for 40,500 bushels of pit coal	3	4,860 00	3	4,860 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
500 gallons of spermaceti oil	75	375 00	75	375 00	75	375 00	75	375 00
100 gallons of linseed oil	62½	62 50	62½	62 00	62½	62 50	62½	62 50
4 barrels of tar	4 00	16 00	4 00	16 00	4 00	16 00	4 00	16 00
400 pounds of buff leather	33	132 00	33	132 00	33	132 00	33	132 00
600 pounds of band leather	30	180 00	30	180 00	30	180 00	32	180 00
500 pounds of glue	30	150 00	30	150 00	30	150 00	30	150 00
2,000 pounds of woollen rags	2	40 00	2	40 00	2	40 00	2	40 00
2,000 bushels of old shoes	12½	250 00	12½	250 00	12½	250 00	12½	250 00
30 reams of sandpaper	5 00	150 00	5 00	150 00	5 00	150 00	5 00	150 00
20 reams of wrapping paper	2 00	40 00	2 00	40 00	2 00	40 00	2 00	40 00
50 coal boxes and baskets	1 00	50 00	1 00	50 00	1 00	50 00	1 00	50 00
560 pounds of tallow and candles	12½	70 00	12½	70 00	12½	70 00	12½	70 00
Browning materials, &c., estimated at Springfield for 12,000 muskets	12	1,440 00	12	1,440 00	12	1,440 00	12	1,440 00
Transportation, (see sub-estimate B No. 1 *a*)	.....	668 50	.....	840 00	.....	488 25	.....	488 25
	.....	33,804 00	.....	35,775 50	.....	32,908 75	.....	33,613 75
Miscellaneous expenses.								
Postage, stationery, and printing	.....	400 00	.....	200 00	.....	200 00	.....	200 00
Forage—								
12 tons of hay	6 00	72 00	6 00	72 00	6 00	72 00	6 00	72 00
200 bushels of corn	25	50 00	25	50 00	25	50 00	25	50 00
Extra team work, (hired)	.....	600 00	.....	600 00	.....	600 00	.....	600 00
Fuel for quarters, offices, and part of the workshops—								
3,100 bushels of pit coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	279 00	10	310 00
260 cords of wood	1 00	260 00	1 00	260 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
600 gun-boxes	1 50	900 00	1 50	900 00	1 50	900 00	1 35	810 00
Materials for repairs of buildings, &c.	.....	600 00	.....	600 00	.....	600 00	.....	600 00
Repairs of water-works, gearing, &c., including materials	.....	700 00	.....	700 00	.....	700 00	.....	700 00
Steam power—								
Renewing parts of steam-engines as they become injured or worn out	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuel, oil, tallow, and smiths' work for four steam-engines, (see statement B No. 1 *b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	3,382 00	.....	3,382 00	.....	3,401 00	.....	3,342 00
Recapitulation.								
Total amount of materials	.....	33,804 00	.....	35,775 50	.....	32,908 75	.....	33,613 75
Total amount of miscellaneous expenses	.....	3,382 00	.....	3,382 00	.....	3,401 00	.....	3,342 00
	.....	37,186 00	.....	39,157 50	.....	36,309 75	.....	36,955 75

B No. 1.—*Estimate of the annual quantity and cost of materials, &c.*—Continued.

Items of materials and miscellaneous expenses.	Horseshoe Bend.		Zanesville.		Big Beaver.		Pittsburg.	
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
Materials.								
100 tons refined iron	$133 00	$13,300 00	$135 00	$13,500 00	$127 00	$12,700 00	$125 00	$12,500 00
26,880 pounds of steel, assorted	15	4,032 00	15	4,032 00	15	4,032 00	15	4,032 00
4,480 pounds of brass and zinc	15	672 00	15	672 00	15	672 00	15	672 00
2,240 pounds of emery, assorted	12½	280 00	12½	280 00	12½	280 00	12½	280 00
60 pounds of borax	60	36 00	60	36 00	60	36 00	60	36 00
80 tons of grindstones	20 00	1,600 00	20 00	1,600 00	20 00	1,600 00	20 00	1,600 00
20 tons of sand	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00
20 tons of fire clay	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00	1 00	20 00
12,000 rough gunstocks	18	2,160 00	18	2,160 00	18	2,160 00	18	2,160 00
1,000 dozen files, assorted, averaging in price per dozen.	3 50	3,500 00	3 50	3,500 00	3 50	3,500 00	3 50	3,580 00
40,500 bushels of pit coal	10	4,050 00	3½	1,417 50	5½	2,227 50	3½	1,417 50
10,000 bushels of charcoal	3	300 00	3	300 00	4 00	400 00	5	500 00
162,000 bushels of charcoal, the equivalent and substitute for 40,500 bushels of pit coal								
500 gallons of spermaceti oil	75	375 00	75	375 00	75	375 00	75	375 00
100 gallons of linseed oil	62½	62 50	62½	62 50	62½	62 50	62½	62 50
4 barrels of tar	4 00	16 00	4 00	16 00	4 00	16 00	4 00	16 00
400 pounds of buff leather	33	132 00	33	132 00	33	132 00	33	132 00
600 pounds of band leather	30	180 00	30	180 00	30	180 00	30	30 00
500 pounds of glue	30	150 00	30	150 00	30	150 00	30	150 00
2,000 pounds of woollen rags	2	40 00	2	40 00	2	40 00	2	40 00
2,000 bushels of old shoes	12½	250 00	12½	250 00	12½	250 00	12½	250 00
30 reams of sandpaper	5 00	150 00	5 00	250 00	5 00	250 00	5 00	250 00
20 reams of wrapping paper	2 00	40 00	2 00	40 00	2 00	40 00	2 00	40 00
50 coal boxes and baskets	1 00	50 00	1 00	50 00	1 08	50 00	1 00	50 00
560 pounds of tallow and candles	12½	70 00	12½	70 00	12½	70 00	12½	70 00
Browning materials, &c., estimated at Springfield for 12,000 muskets	12	1,440 00	12	1,440 00	12	1,440 00	12	1,440 00
Transportation, (see sub-estimate B No. 1 *a*)		514 50		558 25		413 00		367 50
		33,440 00		31,051 25		31,016 00		30,060 50
Miscellaneous expenses.								
Postage, stationery, and printing		200 00		200 00		200 00		200 00
Forage—								
12 tons of hay	6 00	72 00	6 00	72 00	6 00	72 00	6 00	72 00
200 bushels of corn	25	50 00	25	50 00	25	50 00	25	50 00
Extra team work, (hired)		600 00		600 00		600 00		600 00
Fuel for quarters, offices, and part of the workshops—								
3,100 bushels of pit coal			3½	108 50	4	124 00	3½	108 50
260 cords of wood	1 00	260 00						
600 gun-boxes	1 50	900 00	1 50	900 00	1 35	810 00	1 30	780 00
Materials for repairs of buildings, &c		600 00		600 00		600 00		600 00
Repairs of water-works, gearing, &c., including materials		700 00		700 00		700 00		700 00
Steam power—								
Renewing parts of steam-engines as they become injured or worn out								465 00
Fuel, oil, tallow, and smiths' work for four steam-engines, (see statement B No. 1 *b*)								2,281 60
		3,382 00		3,230 50		3,156 00		5,857 10
Recapitulation.								
Total amount of materials		33,440 00		31,051 25		31,016 00		30,060 50
Total amount of miscellaneous expenses		3,382 00		3,230 50		3,156 00		5,857 10
		36,822 00		34,281 75		34,172 00		35,917 60

B No. 1 *a.*

Sub-estimate, referred to in estimate B No. 1, showing the annual expense at the respective positions to be compared as sites for a national armory on the western waters, of transporting to them the within enumerated articles, which are requisite to carry on the operations at them, and which cannot be procured in their neighborhood.

Articles.	Weight to be transported.	Falls of Chattahoochee.		Carter's Iron-works & Embree's Iron-works.		Falls of Emery's river.		Cypress creek.		Narrows of Harpeth.		Mouth of Eel, on the Wabash.		Big Blue river and the Falls of Ohio.		Horseshoe Bend		Zanesville.		Big Beaver.		Pittsburg.	
		Rate per pound.	Amount.	Rate per pound.	Amount.	Rate per pound.	Amount.	Rate per pound	Amount.	Rate per pound.	Amount.	Rate per pound.	Amount.	Rate per pound.	Amount.	Rate per pound.	Amount.	Rate per pound.	Amount.	Rate per pound.	Amount.	Rate per pound.	Amount.
	Pounds.	*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*	
Steel	26,880	2½	$672 00	.....	.....	½	$67 20	½	$134 40	⅔	$235 20	1½	$336 00	½	$134 40	½	$134 40	½	$134 40	½	$33 60	.....	.....
Files	6,720	2½	168 00	1½	$100 80	1½	84 00	1	67 20	⅓	58 80	1⅛	84 00	½	33 60	½	33 60	½	33 60	½	8 40	.....	.....
Wrapping paper and stationery	2,800	2½	70 00	1½	42 00	1½	35 00	1	28 00	⅓	24 50	1¼	35 00	½	14 00	½	14 00	½	14 00	½	3 50	.....	.....
Brass and zinc	4,480	2½	112 00	3	134 40	2¾	123 20	2½	112 00	2½	112 00	2¾	123 20	2 3-16	98 00	2⅜	106 40	2 11-16	120 40	2⅜	117 60	2⅜	$117 60
Emery	2,240	2½	56 00	3	67 20	2¾	61 60	2½	56 00	2½	56 00	2¾	61 60	2 3-16	49 00	2⅜	53 20	2 11-16	60 20	2⅜	58 80	2⅜	58 80
Spermaceti oil	4,480	2½	112 00	3	134 40	2¾	123 20	2½	112 00	2½	112 00	2¾	123 20	2 3-16	98 00	2⅜	106 40	2 11-16	120 40	2⅜	117 60	2⅜	117 60
Buff and band leather	1,120	2½	28 00	3	33 60	2¾	30 80	2½	28 00	2½	28 00	2¾	30 80	2 3-16	24 50	2⅜	26 60	2 11-16	30 10	2⅜	29 40	2⅜	29 40
Glue	560	2½	14 00	3	16 80	2¾	15 40	2½	14 00	2½	14 00	2¾	15 40	2 3-16	12 25	2⅜	13 30	2 11-16	15 05	2⅜	14 70	2⅜	14 70
Sandpaper	1,120	2½	28 00	3	33 60	2¾	30 80	2½	28 00	2½	28 00	2¾	30 80	2 3-16	24 50	2⅜	26 60	2 11-16	30 10	2⅜	29 40	2⅜	29 40
Aggregate	50,400	.....	1,260 00	.....	562 80	.....	571 20	.....	579 60	.....	668 50	.....	840 00	.....	488 25	.....	514 50	.....	558 25	.....	413 00	.....	367 50

REMARKS.

The following data respecting the transportation above stated will serve to show the various modes by which it is proposed to effect it, and also to explain the difference in the expense at the respective sites. For the Falls of Chattahoochee all the articles would be procured from Baltimore, during peace by water, at 1½ cents a pound, and during war by land, at 6 cents a pound; the average of ¾ of peace and ¼ of war being at the rate of 2¼ cents a pound. For all the other sites the articles, except steel, files, wrapping paper, and stationery, would, in like manner, be procured from Baltimore. Steel is made in the vicinity of Carter's and Embree's Iron-works, and also at Pittsburg. It would be transported from the former to the sites on the Tennessee, and from Pittsburg to all the other sites except the Falls of Chattahoochee. Files are also made at Pittsburg, and together with wrappingpaper and stationery would be transported from thence to all the other sites except the Falls of Chattahoochee.

For Carter's and Embree's Iron-works, steel in the vicinity, files, wrapping paper, and stationery from Pittsburg, at 1⅛ cts. a lb., the other articles from Baltimore, *via* N. Orleans, during peace, at 2¼ cts. a lb., and *via* Wheeling, during war, at 4½ cts, average 3 cts.

For the Falls of Emery ..... do. from Carter Co., at ½ ct. ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 1½ ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 2¼ ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 4½ ..... do. 2¾

For Cypress creek ..... do. ..... at ½ ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 1 ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 2 ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 4 ..... do. 2½

For Narrows of Harpeth ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at ⅔ ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 2 ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 4 ..... do. 2½

For mouth of Eel, on the Wabash ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 1½ ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 2½ ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 4½ ..... do. 2¾

For Big Blue river and Falls of Ohio ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at ½ ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 1⅔ ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 3½ ..... do. ..2 3-16

For Horseshoe Bend ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at ½ ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 2 ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 3½ ..... do. 2⅜

For Zanesville ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at ½ ..... do. ..... do. ..... do ..... do. ..... at 2½ ..... do ..... do. ..... at 3½ ..... do. ..2 11-16.

For Big Beaver river ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at ½ ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 2½ ..... by land direct. ..... do. ..... at 3 ..... do. 2½

For Pittsburg ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at — ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 2½ ..... do. ..... do. ..... at 3 ..... do. 2½

B No. 2.

Estimate of the annual expense of employing the officers and workmen, and of procuring the workmanship requisite for carrying on the operations of an armory and manufacturing twelve thousand muskets, taken from results ascertained at the national armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, and applied to the several positions to be compared as sites for a national armory on the western waters.

Details.	Falls of Chattahoochee.		Carter's Iron-works.		Embree's Iron-works.		Falls of Emery's river.		Cypress creek.		Narrows of Harpeth.		Mouth of Eel, on the Wabash.	
	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.
Officers.														
Superintendent	.....	$1,492 00	.....	$1,492 00	.....	$1,492 00	.....	$1,492 00	.....	$1,492 00	.....	$1,492 00	.....	$1,492 00
Master armorer	.....	746 00	.....	746 00	.....	746 00	.....	746 00	.....	746 00	.....	746 00	.....	746 00
Three clerks	$510 00	1,530 00	$510 00	1,530 00	$510 00	1,530 00	$510 00	1,530 00	$510 00	1,530 00	$510 00	1,530 00	$510 00	1,530 00
Paymaster and storekeeper	.....	862 00	.....	862 00	.....	862 00	.....	862 00	.....	862 00	.....	862 00	.....	862 00
Paymaster's clerk	.....	504 00	.....	504 00	.....	504 00	.....	504 00	.....	504 00	.....	504 00	.....	504 00
Five inspectors or assistant master armorers	576 00	2,880 00	576 00	2,880 00	576 00	2,880 00	576 00	2,880 00	576 00	2,880 00	576 00	2,880 00	.....	2,880 00
	.....	8,014 00	.....	8,014 00	.....	8,014 00	.....	8,014 00	.....	8,014 00	.....	8,014 00	.....	8,014 00
Workmen.														
Four engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two millwrights	350 00	700 00	350 00	700 00	350 00	700 00	350 00	700 00	350 00	700 00	350 00	700 00	350 00	700 00
Two forgemen, 208 days each, 416 days	1 00	416 00	1 00	416 00	1 00	416 00	1 00	416 00	1 00	416 00	1 00	416 00	1 00	416 00
Three helpers, 208 days each, 624 days	50	312 00	50	312 00	50	312 00	50	312 00	50	312 00	50	312 00	50	312 00
Jobbers and laborers employed in making and repairing machinery and tools; repairs to the works and buildings of the armory; browning the muskets, performing all extra and incidental labor, and attending to the police of the establishment	.....	11,300 00	.....	11,300 00	.....	11,300 00	.....	11,300 00	.....	11,300 00	.....	11,300 00	.....	11,300 00
Three watchmen, one at $1, and two at 75 cents, 1,095 days, averaging per day, each	83⅓	912 50	83⅓	912 50	83⅓	912 50	83⅓	912 50	83⅓	912 50	83⅓	912 50	83⅓	912 50
	.....	13,640 50	.....	13,640 50	.....	13,640 50	.....	13,640 50	.....	13,640 50	.....	13,640 50	.....	13,640 50
Workmanship.														
Paid by the piece for the component parts of the musket on twelve thousand muskets	5 12	61,440 00	5 12	61,440 00	5 12	61,440 00	5 12	61,440 00	5 12	61,440 00	5 12	61,440 00	5 12	61,440 00
On 12,000 wipers, 12,000 screw-drivers, 12,000 ball-screws, and 12,000 spring-vices	.....	2,604 00	.....	2,604 00	.....	2,604 00	.....	2,604 00	.....	2,604 00	.....	2,604 00	.....	2,604 00
	.....	64,044 00	.....	64,044 00	.....	64,044 00	.....	64,044 00	.....	64,044 00	.....	64,044 00	.....	64,044 00
Recapitulation.														
Officers	.....	8,014 00	.....	8,014 00	.....	8,014 00	.....	8,014 00	.....	8,014 00	.....	8,014 00	.....	8,014 00
Workmen	.....	13,640 50	.....	13,640 50	.....	13,640 50	.....	13,640 50	.....	13,640 50	.....	13,640 50	.....	13,640 50
Workmanship	.....	64,044 00	.....	64,044 00	.....	64,044 00	.....	64,044 00	.....	64,044 00	.....	64,044 00	.....	64,044 00
	.....	85,698 50	.....	85,698 50	.....	85,698 50	.....	85,698 50	.....	85,698 50	.....	85,698 50	.....	85,698 50
Add percentage for increased price of labor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount of estimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

B No. 2.—*Estimate of the annual expense of carrying on the operations of an armory, &c.*—Continued.

Details.	Big Blue river.		Falls of Ohio.		Horseshoe Bend.		Zanesville.		Big Beaver.		Pittsburg.	
	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount
Officers.												
Superintendent		$1,492 00		$1,492 00		$1,492 00		$1,492 00		$1,492 00		$1,492 00
Master armorer		746 00		746 00		746 00		746 00		746 00		746 00
Three clerks	$510 00	1,530 00	$510 00	1,530 00	$510 00	1,530 00	$510 00	1,530 00	$510 00	1,530 00	$510 00	1,530 00
Paymaster and storekeeper		862 00		862 00		862 00		862 00		862 00		862 00
Paymaster's clerk		504 00		504 00		504 00		504 00		504 00		504 00
Five inspectors or assistant master armorers		2,880 00		2,880 00	576 00	2,880 00	576 00	2,880 00		2,880 00		2,880 00
		8,014 00		8,014 00		8,014 00		8,014 00		8,014 00		8,014 00
Workmen.												
Four engineers											400 00	1,600 00
Two millwrights	350 00	700 00	350 00	700 00	350 00	700 00	350 00	700 00	350 00	700 00		
Two forgemen, 208 days each, 416 days	1 00	416 00	1 00	416 00	1 00	416 00	1 00	416 00	1 00	416 00	1 00	416 00
Three helpers, 208 days each, 624 days	50	312 00	50	312 00	50	312 00	50	312 00	50	312 00	50	312 00
Jobbers and laborers employed in making and repairing machinery and tools; repairs to the works and buildings of the armory; browning the muskets, performing all extra and incidental labor, and attending to the police of the establishment		11,300 00		11,300 00		11,300 00		11,300 00		11,300 00		11,300 00
Three watchmen, one at $1, and two at 75 cents, 1,095 days, averaging per day, each	83⅓	912 50	83⅓	912 50	83⅓	912 5 0	83⅓	912 50	83⅓	912 50	83⅓	912 50
		13,640 50		13,640 50		13,640 50		13,640 50		13,640 50		14,540 50
Workmanship.												
Paid by the piece for the component parts of the musket on twelve thousand muskets	5 12	61,440 00	5 12	61,440 00	5 12	61,440 00	5 12	61,440 00	512 00	61,440 00	512 00	61,440 00
On 12,000 wipers, 12,000 screw-drivers, 12,000 ball-screws, and 12,000 spring-vices		2,604 00		2,604 00		2,604 00		2,604 00		2,604 00		2,604 00
		64,044 00		64,044 00		64,044 00		64,044 00		64,044 00		64,044 00
Recapitulation.												
Officers		8,014 00		8,014 00		8,014 00		8,014 00		8,014 00		8,014 00
Workmen		13,640 50		13,640 50		13,640 50		13,640 50		13,640 50		14,540 50
Workmanship		64,044 00		64,044 00		64,044 00		64,044 00		64,044 00		64,044 00
		85,698 50		85,698 50		85,698 50		85,698 50		85,698 50		86,598 50
Add percentage for increased price of labor												
Total amount of estimate												

C.

Estimate of the expense of distributing 12,000 *muskets annually from the respective positions to be compared as sites for a national armory on the western waters to four positions assumed as general depots at which they would be collected, preserved, and issued for service.*

Sites.	DEPOT AT MOUNT VERNON.																			
	DURING PEACE.									DURING WAR.									AVERAGE OF PEACE AND WAR.		
	Favorable period.				Unfavorable period.				Total amount during peace.	Favorable period.				Unfavorable period.				Total amount during war.	Three-fourths of the amount during peace.	One-fourth of the amount during war.	Total amount of three-fourths during peace, and one-fourth during war.
	Number of days.	Distance of land carriage, at the rate, each day, of $1.736 per 100 miles.	Distanceof water carriage, at the rate, each day, of $0.12082 per 100 miles.	Amount.	Number of days.	Distance of land carriage, at the rate, each day, of $1.736 per 100 miles.	Distanceof water carriage, at the rate, each day, of $0.12082 per 100 miles.	Amount.		Number of days.	Distance of land carriage, at the rate, each day, of $1.736 per 100 miles.	Distanceof water carriage, at the rate, each day, of $0.12082 per 100 miles.	Amount.	Number of days.	Distance of land carriage, at the rate, each day, of $1.736 per 100 miles.	Distanceof water carriage, at the rate, each day, of $0.12082 per 100 miles.	Amount.				
Falls of Chattahoochee, during peace	365	.....	640	$282 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	$282 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$211 68	.....	.....
Falls of Chattahoochee, during war	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	90	365	$727 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	$727 95	.....	$181 99	.....
Falls of Chattahoochee, average, ¾ of peace and ¼ of war	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$393 67
Carter's Iron-works	150	.....	2,031	368 08	215	220	1,656	$1,246 56	1,614 64	150	121	902	476 74	215	341	527	$1,402 31	1,879 05	1,210 98	469 76	1,680 74
Embree's Iron-works	150	.....	2,001	362 64	215	210	1,656	1,209 46	1,572 10	150	121	872	471 30	215	331	527	1,365 20	1,836 50	1,179 08	459 12	1,638 20
Falls of Emery's river	185	.....	1,786	399 20	180	90	1,656	639 75	1,038 95	185	121	657	533 22	180	211	527	770 14	1,303 36	779 21	325 84	1,105 05
Cypress creek	365	.....	1,479	652 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	652 23	365	121	350	916 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	916 63	489 17	229 16	718 33
Narrows of Harpeth	365	.....	1,365	601 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	601 96	365	121	786	1,108 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,108 91	451 47	277 23	728 70
Mouth of Eel river, on the Wabash	245	.....	1,732	512 69	120	194	1,435	609 86	1,122 55	245	121	1,153	852 97	120	315	856	776 53	1,629 50	841 91	407 37	1,249 28
Big Blue river	365	.....	1,482	653 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	653 55	365	121	903	1,160 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160 50	490 16	290 12	780 28
Falls of Ohio	365	.....	1,527	673 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	673 40	365	121	948	1,180 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,180 35	505 05	295 09	800 14
Horseshoe Bend	265	.....	1,697	543 33	100	7	1,684	215 54	758 87	265	121	1,118	911 40	100	128	1,105	354 43	1,265 83	569 15	316 45	885 60
Zanesville	290	.....	2,005	702 51	75	156	1,660	352 36	1,054 87	290	121	1,426	1,105 29	75	277	1,081	456 53	1,561 82	791 15	390 45	1,181 60
Big Beaver river	290	.....	2,083	729 84	75	277	1,660	509 00	1,238 84	290	121	1,504	1,131 22	75	398	1,081	613 17	1,744 39	929 13	436 10	1,365 23
Pittsburg	290	.....	2,109	738 95	75	282	1,660	515 47	1,254 42	290	121	1,530	1,141 73	75	403	1,081	619 64	1,761 37	940 81	440 34	1,381 15

C.—*Estimate of the expense of distributing* 12,000 *muskets annually, &c.*—Continued.

Sites.	DEPOT AT BATON ROUGE.									DEPOT AT ST. LOUIS.									DEPOT AT FORT WAYNE.								
	FAVORABLE PERIOD.				UNFAVORABLE PERIOD.					FAVORABLE PERIOD.				UNFAVORABLE PERIOD.					FAVORABLE PERIOD.				UNFAVORABLE PERIOD.				
	Number of days.	Distance of land carriage, at the rate, each day, of $1.233 per 100 miles.	Distance of water carriage, at the rate, each day, of $0.08631 per 100 miles.	Amount.	Number of days.	Distance o land carriage, at the rate, each day, of $1.233 per 100 miles.	Distance of water carriage, at the rate, each day, of $0.08631 per 100 miles.	Amount.	Total amount.	Number of days.	Distance of land carriage, at the rate, each day, of $0.74 per 100 miles.	Distance of water carriage, at the rate, each day, of $0.0518 per 100 miles.	Amount.	Number of days.	Distance of land carriage, at the rate, each day, of $0.74 per 100 miles.	Distance of water carriage, at the rate, each day, of $0.0518 per 100 miles.	Amount.	Total amount.	Number of days.	Distance of land carriage, at the rate, each day, of $1.233 per 100 miles.	Distance of water carriage, at the rate, each day, of $0.08631 per 100 miles.	Amount.	Number of days.	Distance of land carriage, at the rate, each day, of $1.233 per 100 miles.	Distance of water carriage, at the rate, each day, of $0.08631 per 100 miles.	Amount.	Total amount.
Falls of Chattahoochee, during peace	365	.....	811	$255 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	.....	1,828	$345 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	2,312	$488 89	120	180	2,160	$490 04	$978 93
Falls of Chattahoochee, during war	365	300	365	1,465 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	200	553	644 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	200	943	803 58	120	360	791	645 17	1,448 75
Falls of Chattahoochee, average, ½ of peace and ½ of war.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$557 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$429 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,096 39
Carter's Iron-works	150	.....	1,730	222 68	215	220	1,345	$832 79	1,055 47	150	.....	1,945	81 30	215	220	670	$424 64	505 84	30 120	 180	1,435 1,283	436 37	215	220	1,128	792 53	1,228 90
Embree's Iron-works	150	.....	1,690	218 80	215	210	1,345	806 29	1,025 09	150	.....	1,915	78 87	215	210	670	408 73	487 60	30 120	 180	1,405 1,253	432 48	215	210	1,128	766 02	1,198 50
Falls of Emery's river	185	.....	1,475	235 52	180	90	1,345	408 70	644 22	185	.....	800	76 66	180	90	670	182 35	259 01	185	90	1,128	385 41	60 120	 180	1,190 1,038	435 46	820 87
Cypress creek	365	.....	1,168	367 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	367 96	365	.....	493	93 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 21	245	.....	883	186 72	120	180	731	342 04	528 76
Narrows of Harpeth	365	.....	1,054	332 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	332 04	365	.....	379	71 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 66	245	.....	747	157 96	120	180	595	327 95	485 91
Mouth of Eel river, on the Wabash	245	.....	1,421	300 48	120	194	1,124	403 46	703 94	245	.....	746	94 67	120	194	449	200 18	294 85	245	.....	80	16 92	120	80	.....	118 37	135 29
Big Blue river	365	.....	1,171	368 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	368 90	365	.....	496	93 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 78	245	.....	420	88 81	120	180	200	287 04	375 85
Falls of Ohio	365	.....	1,216	383 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	383 08	365	.....	541	102 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 29	245	.....	353	74 65	120	180	133	280 10	354 75
Horseshoe Bend	265	.....	1,396	317 01	100	7	1,373	127 13	444 14	265	.....	711	97 60	100	7	698	41 34	138 94	145 100	 7	257 244	61 85	120	180	37	270 16	332 01
Zanesville	290	.....	1,694	424 01	75	156	1,349	231 58	655 59	290	.....	1,019	153 07	75	156	674	112 76	265 83	245	.....	565	119 47	120	200	.....	295 92	415 39
Big Beaver river	290	.....	1,772	443 53	75	277	1,349	343 48	787 01	290	.....	1,097	164 79	75	277	674	179 92	344 71	245	.....	643	135 98	45 75	180 275	423	370 61	506 59
Pittsburg	290	.....	1,798	450 03	75	282	1,349	348 10	798 13	290	.....	1,123	168 70	75	282	674	182 69	351 39	245	.....	669	141 47	45 75	180 296	449	391 04	532 51

C.—*Estimate of the expense of distributing* 12,000 *muskets annually, &c.*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Sites.	Total for Mount Vernon.	Total for Baton Rouge.	Total for St. Louis.	Total for Fort Wayne.	Aggregate.
Falls of Chattahoochee, during peace	...	...	...	...	...
Falls of Chattahoochee, during war	...	...	...	...	...
Falls of Chattahoochee, average, ¾ of peace and ¼ of war	$393 67	$557 80	$420 40	$1,096 39	$2,468 26
Carter's Iron-works	1,680 74	1,055 47	505 84	1,228 90	4,470 95
Embree's Iron-works	1,638 20	1,025 09	487 60	1,198 50	4,349 39
Falls of Emery's river	1,105 05	644 22	259 01	820 87	2,829 15
Cypress creek	718 33	367 96	93 21	528 76	1,708 26
Narrows of Harpeth	728 70	332 04	71 66	485 91	1,618 31
Mouth of Eel river, on the Wabash	1,249 28	703 94	294 85	135 29	2,383 36
Big Blue river	780 28	368 90	93 78	375 85	1,618 81
Falls of Ohio	800 14	383 08	102 29	354 75	1,640 26
Horseshoe Bend	885 60	444 14	138 94	332 01	1,800 69
Zanesville	1,181 60	655 59	265 83	415 39	2,518 41
Big Beaver river	1,365 23	787 01	344 71	506 59	3,003 54
Pittsburg	1,381 15	798 13	351 39	532 51	3,063 18

EXPLANATION.—The facts and assumptions upon which this estimate has been based are set forth and explained in the report, (page —.) They show that 12,000 muskets, with their appendages, packed in boxes for transportation, would weigh about 180,000 pounds; that in the distribution of these 12,000 muskets to the several depots, the proportions of their weight to be transported to each, respectively, would be as follows, namely: To the depot at Mount Vernon 35 per cent., equal to 63,000 annually, or 172.6 pounds daily; to the depots at Baton Rouge and Fort Wayne 25 per cent. each, equal to 45,000 pounds annually, or 123 3 pounds daily; and to the depot at St. Louis 15 per cent, equal to 27,000 pounds annually, or 74 pounds daily. They further show that the cost of transportation is estimated at one cent a mile per 100 pounds for land carriage, and 7.01 of a cent a mile per 100 pounds for water carriage; and, therefore, that the cost of transportation to the several depots daily, being in the ratio of the weight to be transported to them, respectively, would be, for every 100 miles, as follows: to Mount Vernon $1.726 for land carriage, and $0.12082 for water carriage; to Baton Rouge and Fort Wayne $1.233 for land carriage, and $0.08631 for water carriage; and to St. Louis $0.74 for land carriage, and $0.0518 for water carriage. They also explain the distinction of the periods favorable and unfavorable to transportation during peace and during war, and the grounds upon which the ratio of peace and war has been fixed at three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter.

The transportation from the respective sites to the depot at Mount Vernon may be carried on to the best advantage by the way of the Gulf of Mexico and Mobile bay; but this route, being exposed to interruption from an enemy, cannot be relied on during war, and hence has arisen the necessity of distinguishing between peace and war, and of adapting to that distinction the tabular arrangement of the estimate so far as it relates to that depot.

The other depots being accessible during war by the same routes that would be used during peace, and from all the sites, except that at the Falls of Chattahoochee, the form adopted for exhibiting the estimates for them is more compact than the form adopted for the depot at Mount Vernon, and also admits of an arrangement of the estimate for the site at the Falls of Chattahoochee, adapting it to the periods of peace and war, by exhibiting it in three lines—one for peace, another for war, and a third for the average of peace and war, showing the sum of three-fourths of the cost during the former period, and one-fourth of the cost during the latter period.

Appended to the estimate is a detail of the routes and the distances between the several stages of them, being the data upon which the distances stated in the estimate were ascertained and fixed.

Details of the routes and distances above stated.

TO THE DEPOT AT MOUNT VERNON.

	Distance in miles.	
	By land.	By water.
During peace.		
From the Falls of Chattahoochee—		
By the Chattahoochee and Apalachicola rivers, 350; the Gulf of Mexico, 220; Mobile bay and river, 70; favorable	.....	640
From Carter's Iron-works—		
By the Watauga, Holston and Tennessee rivers, 827; the Ohio, 47; the Mississippi to New Orleans, 977; Lake Pontchartrain, the Gulf of Mexico, and Mobile bay and river, 180; favorable	.....	2,031
By land to the Suck, on the Tennessee, 220; the Tennessee, 452; the Ohio, Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c., 1,204; unfavorable	220	1,656
From Embree's Iron-works—		
By the Holston and Tennessee, 797; the Ohio, Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c., 1,204; favorable	.....	2,001
By land to the Suck, 210; to the Tennessee, 452; the Ohio, Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c., 1,204; unfavorable	210	1,656
From the Falls of Emery's river—		
By the Emery, Clinch, and Tennessee, 582; the Ohio, Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c., 1,204; favorable	.....	1,786
By land to the Suck, 90; the Tennessee, 452; the Ohio, Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c., 1,204; unfavorable	90	1,656
From Cypress creek—		
By the Tennessee, 275; the Ohio, Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c., 1,204; favorable	.....	1,479
From the Narrows of Harpeth—		
By the Harpeth and Cumberland, 150; the Ohio, 70; the Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c., 1,157; favorable	.....	1,365
From the mouth of Eel river, on the Wabash—		
By the Wabash, 447; the Ohio, 128; the Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c., 1,157; favorable	.....	1,732
By land to Vincennes, 194; the Wabash, 150; the Ohio, 128; the Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, 1,157; unfavorable	194	1,435
From Big Blue river—		
By the Big Blue and Ohio, 325; the Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c., 1,157; favorable	.....	1,482
From the Falls of Ohio—		
By the Ohio, 370; the Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c., 1,157; favorable	.....	1,527
From the Horseshoe Bend—		
By the Licking, 37; the Ohio, 503; the Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c., 1,157; favorable	.....	1,697
By land to the Ohio, 7; the Ohio, 527; the Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c., 1,157; unfavorable	7	1,684
From Zanesville—		
By the Muskingum, 69; the Ohio, 779; the Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c., 1,157; favorable	.....	2,005
By land to Cincinnati, 156; the Ohio, 503; the Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, 1,157; unfavorable	156	1,660
From Big Beaver river—		
By the Big Beaver and Ohio, 926; the Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c, 1,157; favorable	.....	2,083
By land to Cincinnati, 277; the Ohio, 503; the Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c., 1,157; unfavorable	277	1,660
From Pittsburg—		
By the Ohio, 952; the Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c, 1,157; favorable	.....	2,109
By land to Cincinnati, 282; the Ohio, 503; the Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, Gulf of Mexico, &c., 1,157; unfavorable	282	1,660

C.—*Details of the routes and distances, &c.*—Continued.

TO THE DEPOT AT MOUNT VERNON—Continued.

	Distance in miles.	
	By land.	By water.
During war.		
From the Falls of Chattahoochee—		
By land to Montgomery, 90; the Alabama river, 365; favorable	90	365
From Carter's Iron-works—		
By the Watauga, Holston, and Tennessee to Florence, 552; by land to Columbus, on the Tombigbee river, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; favorable	121	902
By land to the Suck, 220; the Tennessee to Florence, 177; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; unfavorable	341	527
From Embree's Iron-works—		
By the Holston and Tennessee to Florence, 522; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; favorable	121	879
By land to the Suck, 210; the Tennessee to Florence, 177; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; unfavorable	331	527
From the Falls of Emery's river—		
By the Emery, Clinch, and Tennessee to Florence, 307; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; favorable	121	657
By land to the Suck, 90; the Tennessee to Florence, 177; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; unfavorable	211	527
From Cypress creek—		
By land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; favorable	121	350
From the Narrows of Harpeth—		
By the Harpeth, Cumberland, Ohio, and Tennessee to Florence, 436; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; favorable	121	786
From the mouth of Eel river, on the Wabash—		
By the Wabash, Ohio, and Tennessee to Florence, 803; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; favorable.	121	1,153
By land to Vincennes, 194; the Wabash, Ohio, and Tennessee to Florence, 506; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; unfavorable	315	856
From Big Blue river—		
By the Big Blue, Ohio, and Tennessee to Florence, 553; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; favorable	121	903
From the Falls of Ohio—		
By the Ohio and Tennessee to Florence, 598; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; favorable	121	948
From the Horseshoe Bend—		
By the Licking, Ohio, and Tennessee to Florence, 768; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; favorable	121	1,118
By land to the Ohio, 7; the Ohio and Tennessee to Florence, 755; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; unfavorable	128	1,105
From Zanesville—		
By the Muskingum, Ohio, and Tennessee to Florence, 1,076; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; favorable	121	1,426
By land to Cincinnati, 156; the Ohio and Tennessee to Florence, 731; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; unfavorable	277	1,081
From Big Beaver river—		
By the Big Beaver, Ohio and Tennessee to Florence, 1,154; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; favorable	121	1,504
By land to Cincinnati, 277; the Ohio and Tennessee to Florence, 731; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; unfavorable	398	1,081
From Pittsburg—		
By the Ohio and Tennessee to Florence, 1,180; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; favorable	121	1,530
By land to Cincinnati, 282; the Ohio and Tennessee to Florence, 731; by land to Columbus, 121; the Tombigbee, 350; unfavorable	403	1,081

TO THE DEPOT AT BATON ROUGE.

From the Falls of Chattahoochee—		
During peace, by the Chattahoochee and Apalachicola rivers, 350; the Gulf of Mexico and Lake Pontchartrain to New Orleans, 330; the Mississippi, 131; favorable		811
During war, by land to Montgomery, 90; the Alabama river, 365; by land from the Alabama river, 210; favorable	300	365
From Carter's Iron-works—		
By the Watauga, Holston and Tennessee, 827; the Ohio, 47; Mississippi, 846; favorable		1,720
By land to the Suck, 220; the Tennessee, 452; Ohio, 47; Mississippi, 846; unfavorable	220	1,345
From Embree's Iron-works—		
By the Holston and Tennessee, 797; Ohio, 47; Mississippi, 846; favorable		1,690
By land to the Suck, 210; the Tennessee, 452; Ohio, 47; Mississippi, 846; unfavorable	210	1,345
From the Falls of Emery's river—		
By the Emery, Clinch, and Tennessee, 582; Ohio, 47; Mississippi, 846; favorable		1,475
By land to the Suck, 90; the Tennessee, 452; Ohio, 47; Mississippi, 846; unfavorable	90	1,345
From Cypress creek—		
By the Tennessee, 275; Ohio, 47; Mississippi, 846; favorable		1,168
From the Narrows of Harpeth—		
By the Harpeth and Cumberland, 150; Ohio, 58; Mississippi, 846; favorable		1,054
From the mouth of Eel river, on the Wabash—		
By the Wabash, 447; the Ohio, 128; Mississippi, 846; favorable		1,421
By land to Vincennes, 194; the Wabash, 150; Ohio, 128; Mississippi, 846; unfavorable	194	1,124
From Big Blue river—		
By the Big Blue and Ohio, 325; Mississippi, 846; favorable		1,171
From the Falls of Ohio—		
By the Ohio, 370; Mississippi, 846; favorable		1,216
From the Horseshoe Bend—		
By the Licking, 37; Ohio, 503; Mississippi, 846; favorable		1,386
By land to the Ohio, 7; the Ohio, 527; Mississippi, 846; unfavorable	7	1,373
From Zanesville—		
By the Muskingum, 69; Ohio, 779; Mississippi, 846; favorable		1,694
By land to Cincinnati, 156; the Ohio, 503; Mississippi, 846; unfavorable	156	1,349
From Big Beaver river—		
By the Big Beaver and Ohio, 926; Mississippi, 846; favorable		1,772
By land to Cincinnati, 277; the Ohio, 503; Mississippi, 846; unfavorable	277	1,349
From Pittsburg—		
By the Ohio, 932; Mississippi, 846; favorable		1,798
By land to Cincinnati, 282; the Ohio, 503; Mississippi, 846; unfavorable	282	1,349

C.—*Details of the routes and distances, &c.*—Continued.

TO THE DEPOT AT ST. LOUIS.

	Distance in miles.	
	By land.	By water.
From the Falls of Chattahoochee—		
During peace, by the Chattahoochee and Apalachicola rivers, 350; the Gulf of Mexico and Lake Pontchartrain to New Orleans, 330; the Mississippi, 1,148; favorable	.....	1,828
During war, by land to Ditto's landing, on the Tennessee, by the way of Hargrove's, on the Alabama State road, 200; the Tennessee, 335; Ohio, 47; Mississippi, 171; favorable	200	553
From Carter's Iron-works—		
By the Watauga, Holston, and Tennessee, 827; Ohio, 47; Mississippi, 171; favorable	.....	1,045
By land to the Suck, 220; the Tennessee, 452; Ohio, 47; Mississippi, 171; unfavorable	220	670
From Embree's Iron-works—		
By the Holston and Tennessee, 797; Ohio, 47; Mississippi, 171; favorable	.....	1,015
By land to the Suck, 210; the Tennessee, 452; Ohio, 47; Mississippi, 171; unfavorable	210	670
From the Falls of Emery's river—		
By the Emery, Clinch, and Tennessee, 582; Ohio, 47; Mississippi, 171; favorable	.....	800
By land to the Suck, 90; the Tennessee, 452; Ohio, 47; Mississippi, 171; unfavorable	90	670
From Cypress creek—		
By the Tennessee, 275; Ohio, 47; Mississippi, 171; favorable	.....	493
From the Narrows of Harpeth—		
By the Harpeth and Cumberland, 150; Ohio, 58; Mississippi, 171; favorable	.....	379
From the mouth of Eel river, on the Wabash—		
By the Wabash, 447; Ohio, 128; Mississippi, 171; favorable	.....	746
By land to Vincennes, 194; the Wabash, 150; Ohio, 128; Mississippi, 171; unfavorable	194	449
From Big Blue river—		
By the Big Blue and Ohio, 325; Mississippi, 171; favorable	.....	496
From the Falls of Ohio—		
By the Ohio, 370; Mississippi, 171; favorable	.....	541
From the Horseshoe Bend—		
By the Licking, 37; Ohio, 503; Mississippi, 171; favorable	.....	711
By land to the Ohio, 7; the Ohio, 527; Mississippi, 171; unfavorable	7	698
From Zanesville—		
By the Muskingum, 69; Ohio, 779; Mississippi, 171; favorable	.....	1,019
By land to Cincinnati, 156; Ohio, 503; Mississippi, 171; unfavorable	156	674
From Big Beaver river—		
By the Big Beaver and Ohio, 926; Mississippi, 171; favorable	.....	1,097
By land to Cincinnati, 277; Ohio, 503; Mississippi, 171; unfavorable	277	674
From Pittsburg—		
By the Ohio, 952; Mississippi, 171; favorable	.....	1,123
By land to Cincinnati, 282; the Ohio, 503; Mississippi, 171; unfavorable	282	674

TO THE DEPOT AT FORT WAYNE.

From the Falls of Chattahoochee—		
During peace, by the rivers Chattahoochee and Apalachicola, the Gulf of Mexico, and Lake Pontchartrain to New Orleans, 680; the Mississippi, 977; Ohio, 198; Wabash river and canal, 527; favorable	.....	2,312
To New Orleans, as above, 680; the Mississippi, 977; the Ohio to Cincinnati, 503; by land from Cincinnati, 180; unfavorable	180	2,160
During war, by land to Ditto's landing, 200; the Tennessee, 335; Ohio, 81; Wabash river and canal, 527; favorable.	200	943
To Ditto's landing, 200; the Tennessee, 335; Ohio to Cincinnati, 456; by land from Cincinnati, 180; unfavorable.	380	791
From Carter's Iron-works—		
By the Watauga, Holston, and Tennessee, 827; Ohio, 81; Wabash river and canal, 527; for 30 days; favorable	.....	1,435
By the Watauga, Holston, and Tennessee, 827; Ohio to Cincinnati, 456; by land from Cincinnati, 180; for 120 days; favorable	180	1,283
By land to the Suck, 220; the Tennessee, 452; Ohio to Cincinnati, 456; by the Miami and Maumee canal, 220; unfavorable	220	1,128
From Embree's Iron-works—		
By the Holston and Tennessee, 797; Ohio, 81; Wabash river and canal, 527; for 30 days; favorable	.....	1,405
By the Holston and Tennessee, 797; Ohio to Cincinnati, 456; by land from Cincinnati, 180; for 120 days; favorable	180	1,253
By land to the Suck, 210; the Tennessee, 452; Ohio to Cincinnati, 456; by the Miami and Maumee canal, 220; unfavorable	210	1,198
From the Falls of Emery's river—		
By the Emery, Clinch, and Tennessee, 582; Ohio, 81; Wabash river and canal, 527; for 60 days	.....	1,190
By the Emery, Clinch, and Tennessee, 582; Ohio to Cincinnati, 456; by land from Cincinnati, 180; for 120 days.	180	1,038
By land to the Suck, 90; the Tennessee, 452; Ohio to Cincinnati, 456; Miami and Maumee canal, 220	90	1,128
From Cypress creek—		
By the Tennessee, 275; Ohio, 81; Wabash river and canal, 527; favorable	.....	881
By the Tennessee, 275; Ohio to Cincinnati, 456; by land from Cincinnati, 180; unfavorable	180	731
From the Narrows of Harpeth—		
By the Harpeth and Cumberland, 150; Ohio, 70; Wabash river and canal, 527; favorable	.....	747
By the Harpeth and Cumberland, 150; Ohio to Cincinnati, 445; by land from Cincinnati, 180; unfavorable.	180	595
From the mouth of Eel river, on the Wabash—		
By the Wabash canal, 80; favorable	.....	80
By land, 80; unfavorable	80	.....
From Big Blue river—		
By the Big Blue and Ohio to Cincinnati, 200; Miami and Maumee canal, 220; favorable	.....	420
By the Big Blue and Ohio to Cincinnati, 200; by land from Cincinnati, 180; unfavorable	180	200
From the Falls of Ohio—		
By the Ohio to Cincinnati, 133: Miami and Maumee canal, 220; favorable	.....	353
By the Ohio to Cincinnati, 133; by land from Cincinnati, 180; unfavorable	180	133
From the Horseshoe Bend—		
By the Licking to Cincinnati, 37; Miami and Maumee canal, 220; for 145 days; favorable	.....	257
By land to the Ohio, 7; the Ohio to Cincinnati, 24; Miami and Maumee canal, 220; for 100 days; favorable	7	244
By the Licking to Cincinnati, 37; by land from Cincinnati, 180; unfavorable	180	37
From Zanesville—		
By the Muskingum, 69; Ohio to Cincinnati, 276; Miami and Maumee canal, 220; favorable	.....	565
By land; unfavorable	200	.....
From Big Beaver river—		
By the Big Beaver and Ohio to Cincinnati, 419; Miami and Maumee canal, 220; favorable	.....	643
By the Big Beaver and Ohio to Cincinnati, 419; by land from Cincinnati, 180; for 45 days; unfavorable	180	493
By land, for 75 days; unfavorable	275	.....
From Pittsburg—		
By the Ohio to Cincinnati, 449; Miami and Maumee canal, 220; favorable	.....	669
By the Ohio to Cincinnati, 449; by land from Cincinnati, 180; for 45 days; unfavorable	180	449
By land, for 75 days; unfavorable	296	.....

D.—*Table presenting a general view of the water power at the several positions to be compared as sites for a national armory on the western waters, and a consolidation of the respective estimates for establishing, for carrying on the operations annually, and for distributing annually the arms after being manufactured.*

Sites.	WATER POWER.							Number of days during the year the operations would be interrupted by ice.	Number of days during the year the operations would be interrupted by high water.	Number of days the workmen would be liable to lose their wages on account of sickness produced by local causes.	ESTIMATES.						
											For establishing.		For carrying on.		For distributing annually the arms when manufactured.	Consolidation of the estimates of annual expense for establishing carrying on and distributing.	Ratio of cost.
	Natural fall at low water.	Height of dam.	Head and fall at low water.	Cubic feet per second afforded by the stream at low water.	Cubic feet per second required for the site.	Difference of the quantities afforded and required—excess.	Difference of the quantities afforded and required—deficiency.				Entire expense.	Entire expense reduced to annual expense.	Annual expense for materials.	Ann'al expense for workmanship.			
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*										
Falls of Chattahoochee	32.3	10	14	Superabun't	103	Superabun't.			1		$267,549 93	$16,052 99	$39,175 50	$85,698 50	$2,468 26	$143,395 25	$98.304
Carter's Iron-works	14		13.9	130	105	25					203,883 21	12,232 99	36,380 30	85,698 50	4,470 95	138,782 74	95.142
Embree's Iron-works	12.10		12.6	Superabun't.	115	Superabun't.			2		215,694 23	12,941 65	36,380 30	85,698 50	4,349 39	139,369 84	95.545
Falls of Emery's river	12.2	6	18	95	80	15					284,486 69	17,069 20	33,294 70	85,698 50	2,829 15	138,891 55	95.217
Cypress creek	12.3	9	13	Sufficient...	111	Sufficient...					235,429 28	14,125 75	37,397 10	85,698 50	1,708 26	138,929 61	95.243
Narrows of Harpeth	14.6½		14.6	Sufficient...	100	Sufficient...					274,054 09	16,443 24	37,186 00	85,698 50	1,618 31	140,946 05	96.625
Eel river	14	8	9.9	216	148	68		50			238,382 15	14,302 92	39,157 50	85,698 50	2,383 36	141,542 28	97 034
Big Blue river	13.5	15	28.1-10	36	51		15				260,871 79	15,652 30	36,309 75	85,698 50	1,618 81	139,279 36	95.483
Falls of Ohio	24		13	Superabun't.	111				50		359,563 72	21,573 82	36,955 75	85,698 50	1,640 26	145,868 33	100.
Horseshoe Bend	5.8	12	17.6	138	82	56			1		297,641 17	17,858 47	36,822 00	85,698 50	1,800 69	142,179 66	97.471
Zanesville	7.6	9	16.3-10	Sufficient...	89	Sufficient...		15			348,936 37	20,936 18	34,281 75	85,698 50	2,518 41	143,434 84	08.331
Big Beaver river	21.6	8	17.3	135	83	52		15			307,978 89	18,478 73	34,172 00	85,698 50	3,003 54	141,352 77	96.904
Pittsburg											248,959 68	14,937 58	35,917 60	86,598 50	3,063 18	140,516 86	96.331

EXPLANATION.—The natural fall is the difference of level in the stream at low water between the positions respectively of the dam and the outlet of the tail-race; the head and fall the difference of level between the top of the dam and the floor of the tail-race, where the water would be discharged from the wheel after being used, with a small deduction for the surface slope which the water must have to pass it between those points through the head race with the requisite velocity. The whole of the natural fall is used at all of the sites where reaction wheels would be employed, except at the Falls of Ohio. It could not be used with any other than reaction wheels on account of back water, but it might be used with them at any of the sites for which breast or overshot wheels have been adopted, and would increase their power in the ratio of the proportion not used, but there would likewise be a proportionate increase of the expense of establishing. The power of the site has been computed at the effect of the head and fall at each upon overshot wheels, and it was ascertained that the proportion of 15 per cent. for the head and 85 per cent. for the fall were sufficiently accurate to authorize their adoption for all of the sites; accordingly, the virtual descent has been estimated at 92½ per cent. The reason for adopting overshot wheels as the standard for estimating the power, is that reaction wheels have been recently improved to such a degree that their power, which was formerly rated as not exceeding that of undershot wheels, is now believed by intelligent practical men, who have tested the effect of the improvements, to be equal to that of overshot wheels; and that being the case, that all of the sites are entitled to have their power rated by overshot wheels as the standard, since it is practicable to use reaction wheels where any other description of wheels may be used. At the sites where the operations would be interrupted by ice or by high water, the period of the interruption has been stated at rather less in each case than the average of a series of years was represented to be, it being due to those sites that any allowance for the possible inaccuracy of the estimated interruption should be made in their favor. The column relating to the loss of wages on account of sickness produced by local causes, to which the workmen would be liable at the sites where such causes existed, cannot be filled for the reason stated in the remarks upon prices, but it was deemed proper to keep the subject of it in view on account of the importance of its bearing upon the general estimate of the relative advantages and disadvantages of the respective sites.

The estimates for establishing occupy two columns: one showing the entire cost, the other the reduction of the entire cost viewed as a capital to amounts corresponding with the usual rate of annual interest, which, being considered as the annual cost, are carried out into the general aggregate, with the estimates for carrying on and distributing, which refer to annual cost. These estimates last stated require no explanation. The ratio in the last column is intended to facilitate the comparison of sites in regard to relative cost.

The following are the particulars respecting sites No. 2 at the Falls of Ohio and the Horseshoe Bend:

Sites.	WATER POWER.							Days annually of interruption by ice.	Days annually of interruption by high water.	Days annually of local disease.	ESTIMATES.						
	Natural fall.	Height of dam.	Head and fall.	Cubic feet per second at low water.		Difference.					For establishing.		For carrying on annually.		For distributing annually.	Aggregate.	Ratio.
				Afforded.	Required.	Excess.	Deficiency.				Entire cost.	Annual cost.	Materials.	Workmanship.			
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*										
Falls of Ohio	24		13		111				50		$396,307 16	$23,778 43	$36,955 75	$85,698 50	$1,640 26	$148,072 94	$101 51
Horseshoe Bend	8.3	12	20	138	73	65					307,650 00	18,459 00	36,822 00	85,698 50	1,800 69	142,780 19	97.882

Appendix to a report respecting positions examined as sites for a national armory on the western waters, under a resolution of the Senate of the United States passed the 18th of December, 1827.

FALLS OF CHATTAHOOCHEE, COWETA COUNTY, GEORGIA.

COLUMBUS, *Georgia, April* 7, 1828.

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the polite offer of the member of your commissioners now in this place to procure and furnish me with any information that may be needed to aid in estimating the capabilities of Columbus as a position for a national armory, I have drawn up a sheet of interrogatories embracing the point upon which I am desirous of being informed, and have the honor of enclosing it, with my request that the answers may be transmitted to me as soon as practicable after they shall be ready

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

Colonel IGNATIUS A. FEW,
General ELIAS BELL,
Dr. EDWIN P. DEGRAFFUDIED,
Colonel PH. H. ALLSTON,
JAMES HALLAM, esq.,
Commissioners appointed by the State of Georgia to lay out the town of Columbus.

Interrogatories.

It is desirable to obtain information on the points stated in the following inquiries, to assist in forming an estimate of the advantages and disadvantages of the falls of the Chattahoochee as a site for a national armory.

Floods or rise of the Chattahoochee.

1. What is the greatest height to which the Chattahoochee has been known to rise above the level of its lowest stage at the following points, viz: below the rapids opposite the town of Columbus, say at the steamboat landing one mile and a half above that point, two miles above that point, and two and a half above that point? In what year did it occur?
2. What has been the least height, and in what year did it occur?
3. What has been the average height during a series of years, including the ten years last past, or as large a portion of that period as the information can be obtained for?
4. How often do the floods occur in the course of the season of the year in which they happen?
5. What are the respective heights to which they rise during each season, estimated from the lowest stage?
6. How long do they remain at those heights, respectively, before they begin to subside?
7. What is the average lowest stage during the season in which the floods occur?
8. In what months do the floods usually commence and terminate?
9. How long do they usually continue during each season?

Obstructions to the navigation of the Chattahoochee.

10. Of what kind are they—whether rocks, sand-bars, snags, or other kinds?
11. What are the extent, situation, and distances from Columbus (above and below it) of the two kinds first mentioned, viz: rock and sand-bars, and in what way do they obstruct the navigation of the Chattahoochee?
12. What are the number and general position of the other kinds?
13. Is it contemplated to improve the navigation by the removal of those obstructions; and if it be, what measures are proposed to be adopted for that purpose, and within what time is it probable the purpose may be effected?
14. If a canal around the falls immediately above Columbus be one of the improvements contemplated, will its extent be such as to admit of water power being supplied by it for working machinery at Columbus?

Navigation of the Chattahoochee.

15. During what portion of the year will it be practicable to navigate the Chattahoochee below Columbus with vessels having the draught of ten feet, four feet, and three feet, respectively?
16. What is the length of the river from Columbus to its junction with the Apalachicola, and the length of the Apalachicola from that point to its mouth?
17. What is the average length of time occupied in the passage of steamboats from the mouth of the Apalachicola to Columbus, and from Columbus to the mouth of the Apalachicola?
18. Is the river navigable above the falls at Columbus? If it be, to what distance, and with what draught during the lowest stages?

Prices.

19. What are the prices, at Columbus, of bar iron, stone coal, charcoal, bricks, (size to be stated,) stone and shell lime, lumber, provisions, (such as pork, beef, flour, corn, &c.,) common labor, brick per thousand, stone per perch of twenty-five cubic feet, carpentry by the customary admeasurement, (to be stated,) smithing by the pound?
20. What is the rate of freight, per barrel and per one hundred pounds, from New York, from New Orleans, and from the mouth of the Apalachicola, to Columbus?

21. Upon what terms could a lot of one hundred acres, situated below the rapids and near them, with a front on the river, be procured as a site for the national armory?

22. Upon what terms could a water privilege, capable of affording a constant supply of one hundred and forty cubic feet per second, be procured from the canal, should a canal be made around the falls immediately above Columbus?

23. At what price could pig iron be delivered at Columbus?

Miscellaneous.

24. Have iron ore and stone coal, or either, been found within a reasonable distance of Columbus? If they have, at what place or places? What would be the means and distance of transportation from each of those places to Columbus? What is the extent of the beds of the iron ore, and its quality?

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

COLUMBUS, *Georgia, April* 7, 1828.

COLUMBUS, *Georgia, April* 7, 1828.

SIR: Under a resolution of the Senate of the United States passed at the present session I have been instructed to examine certain positions designated in the resolution, and to report the advantages and disadvantages of each as a site for a national armory similar to those now established at Harper's Ferry and Springfield.

The falls of the Chattahoochee at this place being one of the designated positions, I have examined them, but the time I could bestow upon the examination has been necessarily limited to a few days, and has not been sufficient to enable me to procure individually all the information requisite to the accomplishment of the object in view.

The commissioners appointed by the State of Georgia to lay out this town have politely offered to lend their aid in procuring and furnishing to me the residue of the information which I desire to obtain, and it is proposed to be effected by their answers to a series of interrogatories which I have left with them.

I take the liberty of enclosing to you herewith a copy of those interrogatories and of my letter with which they were transmitted to the commissioners, and of requesting any assistance your official station may enable you to afford towards the furtherance of the object of them.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

JOHN FORSYTH, *Governor, &c. Milledgeville.*

A copy of the interrogatories was left also with Colonel Crowel, Indian agent at Fort Mitchell.

No communication has been received in answer to the interrogatories above stated.

CARTER'S IRON WORKS, CARTER COUNTY, EAST TENNESSEE.

ELIZABETHTOWN, *Carter county, East Tennessee, April* 24, 1828.

Interrogatories designed to ascertain the fitness, as sites for a national armory, of Mr. Alfred Carter's iron works, on Doe river, and on Stony creek, Carter county, East Tennessee.

1st. How much (in feet and inches) is the lowest stage below and the highest stage above the present level of each of those streams?

2d. How many months in the year are they at or above their present level?

3d. What are the prices at each of these sites of—1st, refined bar iron; 2d, stone coal; 3d, charcoal; 4th, bricks per thousand, (size to be stated;) 5th, stone, per perch of 25 cubic feet; 6th, lime, per bushel; 7th, lumber, per 1,000 feet, (the mode of admeasurement to be stated;) 8th, pork and beef, per pound; 9th, flour and corn, per barrel; 10th, whiskey, per gallon. Of wages per day—11th, of brick and stone masons; 12th, of carpenters; 13th, of blacksmiths; 14th, of laborers. Of *the rates*—15th, of laying bricks per 1,000 and stone per perch, exclusive of materials; 16th, of carpenters' work by the customary admeasurement; 17th, of blacksmith work by the pound?

4th. What would be the expense of transportation per 100 pounds (18th) to and from Florence, Alabama; 19th, Hamburg, on the Savannah river; 20th, Columbia, on the Congaree; 21st, Cheraw, on the Pedee?

5th. Is steel manufactured in this neighborhood? If it be, of what quality, and the price of each per 100 pounds?

6th. At what price, per ton, could grindstones be furnished at each of the sites?

7th. What would be the price, per acre, of a tract of land to contain from 500 to 600 acres at each of the sites, and to include both banks of the stream in the immediate vicinity of the water privileges?

NOTE.—The prices to be stated in reference to wholesale purchase and specie payment.

8th. What is the distance from each of these sites to the nearest point on the Holston to which keel boats may be navigated in the most favorable stage of water; for what length of time in each year does such navigation continue, and at what season or seasons of the year?

9th. How many establishments for manufacturing iron are there in Carter county; to whom do they belong, and what are their distances, respectively, from the sites at Stony creek and Doe river? How much iron is manufactured at them annually?

10th. Where situated is the bed of stone coal said to have been discovered by Mr. Reaves; what is the distance from it to each of the sites; what is its extent and the quality of the coal it furnishes?

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

ALFRED CARTER, Esq., *Elizabethtown, Carter county, East Tennessee.*

ELIZABETHTOWN, *East Tennessee, April* 24, 1828.

SIR: I request the favor of you to furnish me at your convenience with answers to the foregoing interrogatories.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

ALFRED CARTER, Esq., *Elizabethtown, Carter county, East Tennessee.*

No answer has been received.

EMBREE'S IRON WORKS, SULLIVAN COUNTY, EAST TENNESSEE.

PACTOLUS IRON WORKS, *Sullivan county, East Tennessee, April* 25, 1828.

SIR: The following interrogatories are those which I spoke of to you this morning, and which you were so polite as to say you would furnish answers to.

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

ELIJAH EMBREE, Esq., *Pactolus Iron Works, Sullivan county, East Tennessee.*

Interrogatories designed to ascertain the fitness, as a site for a national armory, of the position on the Holston river, in Sullivan county, East Tennessee, occupied by the Pactolus Iron Works, belonging to Elijah Embree, esq.

1st. How much (in feet and inches) is the average lowest stage below and the average highest stage above the present level of the Holston, at King's ford, opposite to the saw-mill and nail factory, and at the ravine, a little above Pactolus Ferry?

2d. How much has been the lowest stage ever known below and the highest stage ever above the present level of the Holston at the places above mentioned? In what year did they occur?

3d. How often in each year, for the last nine years, has the Holston been higher than six feet above its present level; and how long, on an average, when it has been higher than six feet above that level, has it remained so at each time; or, in other words, how many days in each year has it been higher than six feet above its present level?

4th. What are the prices at the Pactolus Iron Works of—1st, refined iron; 2d, stone coal; 3d, charcoal; 4th, bricks per 1,000, (size to be stated;) 5th, stone per perch, of 25 cubic feet; 6th, lime per bushel; 7th, lumber per 1,000 feet, (the mode of admeasurement to be stated;) 8th, pork and beef per pound; 9th, flour and corn per barrel; 10th, whiskey per gallon; 11th, grindstones per ton. Of wages per day—12th, of brick and stone masons; 13th, carpenters; 14th, blacksmiths; 15th, of laborers. Of the rates—16th, of laying bricks per 1,000 and stone per perch, exclusive of materials; 17th, of carpenters' work by the customary admeasurement; 18th, of blacksmith work by the pound. Of transportation per 100 pounds—19th, to and from Florence, Alabama; 20th, Hamburg, on the Savannah river; 21st, Columbia, on the Congaree; 22d, Cheraw, on the Pedee?

5th. Is steel manufactured in this neighborhood? If it be, of what qualities, and the price of each per 100 pounds?

6th. What would be the price of the Pactolus Iron Works, with all its water privileges, extending from about a quarter of a mile above King's ford to a short distance below the Pactolus ferry, and embracing the islands at King's ford, and all others between them and the ferry, together with as much land on the left bank of the Holston, within the boundaries specified, as would, with the land contained in the islands, make 500 or 600 acres?

NOTE.—The prices to be stated in reference to wholesale purchase and specie payment.

7th. What is the distance from the Pactolus Iron Works to the nearest point on the Holston to which keel-boats may be navigated in the most favorable stage of water? For what length of time in each year does such navigation continue, and at what season or seasons of the year?

8th. How many establishments for manufacturing iron are there in the counties of Sullivan, Carter, and Washington, East Tennessee; to whom do they belong, and what are their distances, respectively, from the Pactolus Iron Works; how much iron is manufactured at them annually?

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

PACTOLUS IRON WORKS, *Sullivan county, East Tennessee, April* 25, 1828.

PACTOLUS, *July* 16, 1828.

DEAR SIR: In obedience to your request and my promise I proceed now to answer the several interrogatories proposed by you when at this place the 25th of April last, and, for the sake of brevity, have answered the questions by numbers without taking down the several interrogatories. This, if I remember correctly, was your advice.

1st. The average lowest stage of the river at the mouth of the ravine is about one foot, and at King's ford, opposite the saw-mill, about eight inches; and the average highest stage at the mouth of the ravine is about one foot, and at King's ford about six inches.

2d. The lowest stage of the river ever known at the mouth of the ravine is about 20 inches, and at King's ford about 12 inches; and the highest stage of the river ever known at the mouth of the ravine was about 19 feet, and at King's ford 13 feet. This happened, I think, in the spring of 1821.

3d. The Holston river, at Pactolus, in the last nine years, has not been higher than six feet more than four times in any one year, and in some years not any higher. With two exceptions in the last nine years it has never remained more than two days above six feet at the same fresh.

4th. The price of refined iron at Pactolus is four and a half cents per pound, and the price of bloomed iron is three cents. 2d. Stone coal can be delivered at Pactolus at twenty-five cents per bushel, and there is a flattering prospect of getting it in abundance a few miles above Pactolus, so that the expense of

delivery will not exceed ten cents per bushel. 3d. The price of charcoal, delivered, will not exceed two dollars and seventy-five cents per hundred bushels, of five pecks to the bushel. 4th. Bricks, per thousand, (size, nine inches long, 4½ by 3½,) is three dollars. 5th. Stone, per perch of 25 cubic feet, twenty-five cents. 6th. Lime, per bushel, three cents at most. 7th .Lumber, per thousand feet, seven dollars and fifty cents, for one and one-fourth inches thick, measuring one side and one edge when quartered; other lumber will be in price according to the quantity of timber it contains by the same rule of admeasurement. 8th. Pork and beef two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents per hundred. 9th. Flour two to three dollars per barrel; corn one dollar per barrel. 10th. Whiskey twenty to twenty-five cents per gallon. 11th. Grindstones twelve dollars and a half per ton. 12th. Wages per day: brick and stone masons, seventy-five cents; 13th, carpenters' work, seventy-five cents; 14th, blacksmiths' work, the same; ordinary laborers, twenty five cents; 16th, laying brick, one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per thousand; laying stone, thirty-three and one-third cents per perch; 17th, ceiling per square, of one hundred superficial feet, one dollar and twenty-five cents; framing per square, sixty-two and a half cents; weather boarding per square, fifty cents; shingling, one dollar per square; flooring in the best manner, one dollar and fifty cents per square; window sash per light, six and a fourth cents. 18th. Blacksmiths' work, two and a half cents per pound. 19th. Transportation per hundred pounds to Florence, Alabama, by land, three dollars; the same from Florence to Pactolus; to Florence by water, forty cents per 100 pounds. To Florence by water impracticable by reason of the Muscle shoals preventing up-stream navigation. 20th. To Hamburg, on the Savannah river, two and a half cents per pound; from Hamburg, the same price. 21st. To Columbia, in South Carolina, two and a half cents; the same returning. 22d. Cheraw, on the Pedee, two and a half cents; the same returning.

5th. Steel is manufactured in the neighborhood; the quality said to be superior at twelve and a half cents per pound, delivered.

6th. The price of Pactolus Iron Works, with all the land, islands, appurtenances, minerals, privileges, waters, &c., as stated in the interrogatory, twenty thousand dollars.

7th. Keel-boats can ascend the Holston to Pactolus, carrying fifteen tons burden, in the flush season of water. Several carrying considerable loads have ascended the river several miles above this place. The Holston is navigable for keel-boats from three to five months in each year. The season most favorable for navigation generally occurs between the months of October and July.

8th. There are three establishments in Sullivan county for manufacturing iron, to wit: Embree's, at Pactolus, draws from Anchong's, per year, 100 tons; James King's, 18 miles from Pactolus, makes of refined iron 60 tons; Robert Borough, 14 miles, bloomed, 20 tons.

In Carter county there are fifteen establishments for making iron, all in successful operation, and several others now building. The owners' names and distances from Pactolus, and quantity of iron annually made at each establishment, according to the best information I have obtained, is about as follows, to wit: Alfred M. Carter, 30 miles, two forges, refined, 200 tons; Gall & O'Brien, 25 miles, one forge, bloomed, 80 tons; Wm. & Brien O'Brien, 28 miles, one forge, bloomed, 25 tons; Cleamager, 32 miles, one forge, bloomed, 40 tons; John Nane, 26 miles, one forge, bloomed, 40 tons; Waggoner, 46 miles, one forge, bloomed, 50 tons; Moosely, 44 miles, one forge, bloomed, 50 tons; Cooper, 46 miles, one forge, bloomed, 35 tons; Dugger, 40 miles, one forge, bloomed, 25 tons; Snodgrass, 52 miles, one forge, bloomed, 25 tons; Carter & Greer, 58 miles, one forge, bloomed, 100 tons; Ward, 46 miles, one forge, bloomed, 60 tons; Blevus, 58 miles, one forge, bloomed, 50 tons; Kings, 50 miles, one forge, bloomed, 50 tons; Washington County (Embree) Refined Iron, 25 miles, 250 tons; total, 1,260 tons.

ELIJAH EMBREE.

Captain SMITH, *Corps of U. S. Engineers, &c.*

FALLS OF EMERY'S RIVER, ROANE COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

Interrogatories designed to ascertain the fitness as a site for a national armory of a position on Emery's river, in the county of Roane, Tennessee, where the river breaks through Walden's ridge, commonly known by the title of the Falls of Emery's river.

1st. How much (in feet and inches) is the average lowest stage below, and the average highest stage above, the present level of Emery's river at the falls above designated?

2d. How much has been the lowest stage ever known below, and the highest stage ever known above, the present level of Emery's river at the falls aforesaid?

3d. Does the river rise gradually or suddenly; and, if the latter, what is the greatest height to which it has been known to rise at the falls in one day?

4th. It has been stated that the river sometimes rises suddenly above the falls in an extraordinary degree; that its volume, when so augmented, passes the falls with the velocity of a torrent; and that on its approach to the falls a difference may be distinctly perceived between its level and that of the river immediately below it, equal, in some instances, to at least ten feet. How far is this statement correct; and, if correct, do such torrents occur ever during low stages of the river?

5th. How many days in each year (according to the best information that can be procured) does the river remain at its lowest stage; and how many days in each year does it remain at each foot, respectively, of elevation above the lowest stage—that is to say, at and below one foot of elevation, at and below two feet of elevation, and so on to the elevation of the greatest rise?

6th. How often in each year do the rises in the river occur?

7th. When does the low stage of the river commence, and what is the greatest length of time of its continuance without intermission?

8th. The river at the falls is said to be, during the lowest stage, confined exclusively to a narrow space between two islands. What is the length of that space and its average width and depth? What length of time is the current of the river occupied in passing through it—that is to say, through the distance to be stated as its length? which may be ascertained by throwing a block of wood into the current a little above the upper limit of the space referred to, and observing, by means of a watch having second hands, how long it takes to float from the upper limit of the space to the lower, the trials being repeated five or six times, and the several periods of time occupied in the transit of the float at each trial noted and added together, and the aggregate being divided by the number of trials, the average length of time occupied by each trial would be determined.

9th. The following admeasurements are requested to be made at a point about fifty yards above the ruins of the old mill, at the point which has been designated as the falls, and at a point about one hundred yards below the falls, viz: The width of the bed of the river at the bottom of its banks; the width of the plain on the right or western bank to the river, from the top of the bank to the foot of the first rise of the mountain; the perpendicular height from low-water mark to the level of the plain.

10th. What are the prices, in Roane county, of—1st, refined bar iron; 2d, stone coal; 3d, charcoal; 4th, bricks per 1,000, (size to be stated;) 5th, stone per perch of 25 cubic feet; 6th, lime per bushel; 7th, lumber per 1,000 feet, (the mode of admeasurement to be stated;) 8th, pork and beef per pound; 9th, flour and corn per barrel; 10th, whiskey per gallon; 11th, grindstones per ton. *Of wages, per day*—12th, of brick and stone masons; 13th, of carpenters; 14th, of blacksmiths; 15th, of laborers. *Of the rates*—16th, of laying bricks per 1,000 and stone per perch, exclusive of materials; 17th, of carpenters' work by the customary admeasurements; 18th, of blacksmiths' work by the pound. *Of transportation, per 100 pounds*—19th, to and from Florence, Alabama, or Nashville; 20th, to and from New Orleans; 21st, to and from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

11th. Is steel manufactured in this neighborhood? If it be, of what qualities and prices per 100 pounds?

12th. What would be the price of a tract of land at the falls of Emery's river, to extend ¾ of a mile above and the same distance below the falls, with the average width of a half mile on each side of the river?

NOTE.—The prices to be stated in reference to wholesale purchase and specie payment.

13th. How near to the falls of Emery's river may boats be navigated from Clinch river? How long in each year, and during what season or seasons is such navigation practicable; and how long and at what seasons is the Tennessee navigable from the Clinch to Florence?

14th. What is the quantity of iron annually made in the county of Roane, and the counties immediately adjoining it?

ROANE COUNTY, *Tennessee, May* 4, 1828.

GENTLEMEN: The interest you appear to take in the object of my visit to this part of the country, and the readiness you have already evinced to assist in accomplishing it, induces me to ask your further assistance by procuring and furnishing the information which may be afforded by answers to the foregoing interrogatories.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

Colonel MAC. CAMPBELL, General JNO. BROWN, Doctor JORDAN, Colonel SMITH, Mr. CENTER, *Kingston, Roane county, Tennessee.*

Answers to certain interrogatories propounded by Captain J. L. Smith, of the corps of engineers, who surveyed the falls of Emery's river to ascertain its fitness as a site for a national armory.

1st. The average lowest stage of the river below the level, at the time of making the aforesaid survey, is about three feet; the average highest about three feet above.

2d. The lowest stage ever known below the level, at the time of making the survey, is about five feet, and the highest ever known above about twelve feet.

3d. The river, in its ordinary rise, cannot be said to rise either very suddenly or very gradually, but something more sudden than common streams, owing to the mountainous country through which it passes. The greatest height to which it has been known to rise in twenty-four hours does not exceed ten feet, and that at a very uncommon flood.

4th. The river does sometimes, after sudden and great rains, rise suddenly, and, in a level country it might be said, in an extraordinary degree, and on those occasions its volume does descend with great velocity; but the perceivable difference spoken of above and below the falls is doubtless too great; nothing of the kind, more than is common in the streams of the western mountains, is known to us.

5th. There is but one considerable rise in the river in each year—about the breaking up of winter, say about March, April, or May. Other inconsiderable rises occur occasionally, but not at any particular periods of the year.

6th. The river remains at its lowest stage from fifty to sixty days in the year; it then rises from two to five feet, and fluctuates between the two given stages through the winter until the spring, when the great rise generally occurs; it then falls, after a period of from seven to fifteen days, and continues fluctuating, as above stated, until the lowest stage occurs.

7th. The average commencement of lowest stage of water is from the 20th of July to the 1st of August, and the average rise from the 20th September to the 1st October.

8th. The river at the falls in low water does pass through between two small islands or sand bars. The length of this pass is about ninety feet, and the average width thirty feet; average depth about three feet, and the current descends through this passage of ninety feet in about twenty seconds.

9th. The width of the river's head at the ruins of the old mill is about 270 feet; the width of the plain on the western bank to the first rise of the mountain about 65 feet level; then commences rising gradually, and continues about 300 feet to the base of the main mountain. About 50 yards above the old mill the river is near the same width; the plain on the bank near the same, until it commences rising; the ascent is then greater, and the base of the mountain is about 50 feet nearer the river. The point which Mr. Center says he designated as the falls is about a quarter of a mile below the old mill, the same where the river passes between the islands or sand bars. The width of the river's bed here is about the same as at the ruins of the old mill; but the western bank is low, and overflowed by the high water, say from 30 to 40 feet; from thence the ascent is gradual, say about six degrees, and continues about 30 or 40 poles to the mountain, which at that place is not very steep.

10th. Price of refined iron, $125 per ton; stone coal, 2 cents per bushel; charcoal, 3 cents per bushel; brick, $5 per 1,000, 9 inches long, 4¼ wide, 2¾ thick; rock plenty for the cost of quarrying; lime per bushel, 8 to 10 cents; lumber per 1,000 feet, inch plank, $5; 2 inch do., $10; scantling, $8 to $10; hewed timber, $20, (superficial measure;) shingles, $3 per 1,000; pork per 100 pounds, $2; beef per 100 pounds, $1 50; flour

per barrel, $4 50 to $5; corn per barrel, fall and winter, 50 cents, summer, $1; whiskey per gallon, delivered in casks, 15 to 20 cents; grindstones, immense quantities of rock in this country, no sale by quantity; per single one, 16¾ cents per inch, measuring the diameter of its circle. Wages, per day, of brick and stone masons, $1; carpenters, $1; blacksmiths, $1; laborers, 25 cents—per year about $60. Rates of laying brick per 1,000, $1 50; stone per perch, exclusive of materials, 50 cents; carpenters' work, framing, 75 cents per square; flooring, average price, $3 per square; shingling, $1 25; weatherboarding, 75 cents to $1 50; ceiling, $2; all the other prices are in the proportion of the above. Blacksmiths' work per pound, 7 to 9 cents for ordinary work; but the most customary charges for mechanical and other utensils is by the piece. Transportation—water carriage from Kingston to Florence, Alabama, about $5 per ton; to New Orleans, $8; ascending the waters, not established, except from New Orleans to Nashville, about 75 cents per 100 pounds. Land carriage to and from Nashville, $1 50 to $2 per 100 pounds; to and from Baltimore, $6 per 100 pounds. Transportation from Philadelphia and New York is by way of Baltimore, and the price can be better ascertained elsewhere than here.

11th. No steel manufactured in this neighborhood.

12th. A tract of land extending three-fourths of a mile above and below the falls of the river could be had by entering at one cent per acre, being vacant or unappropriated land, except one or two small tracts which are appropriated by individuals, and may perhaps cost from $200 to $300.

13th. Boats may ascend Emery's river to the falls during winter and spring, in summer within about one mile; and the river is capable of improvements without great labor or expense, so as to be navigable by keel-boats and other small crafts at all seasons of the year as high up as the falls. The Tennessee river is navigable for all kinds of crafts, with the exception of the Muscle shoals and Suck; the first is an obstruction to steamboats. One only has ascended; the latter is only a partial obstruction, being dangerous only in very low water.

14th. In the county of Roane, and those immediately adjoining, there is manufactured annually from half a million to 800,000 pounds of iron.

REMARKS.—There is an inexhaustible bank or mine of stone coal about one mile above the ruins of the old mill, near the margin of the river. A dam of 10 to 12 feet will cause the water to flow back, so as to render a passage up and down from the immediate mine, with boats, safe and easy. About six miles up the river is another mine of the same kind, which could also be freighted down if ever it should become necessary.

There are vast quarries of grindstones in the mountain very convenient to the falls, that no expense need be incurred in procuring sufficient quantities for any purpose, except the quarrying and cutting out; also whetstones of every description, and oil stones of the first quality.

There are in the county of Roane at least seven first-rate sites for iron-works unimproved, and as many in Rhea county, which adjoins Roane immediately on the southwest, besides many others in the adjoining counties.

Roane and the adjoining counties abound with exhaustless mines of iron ore of a quality equal, if not superior, to any known in the United States.

KINGSTON, *Roane County, Tennessee, December* 6, 1828.

SIR: Although the undersigned had not the pleasure of an acquaintance with you and your colleagues when in this country surveying the falls of Emery's river, yet your letter and the accompanying interrogatories have fallen into our hands; and in obedience to your request, supposing the information to be desirable no matter from what persons it came, we have used every exertion and resorted to every means for acquiring correct information on the subject, and herewith send you the best answers to your interrogatories our means of information will enable us to give, together with such other information as we thought, from the nature of the subject under consideration, would be desirable and useful. And we think we may safely say the whole is substantially correct.

One of us has been long engaged in the study and practice of the mechanic arts in several of its most important branches, and for a number of years extensively concerned in the manufacture of iron; and consequently the attention has been directed particularly to water-works of various descriptions. If the result of our exertions should have a tendency to throw light on the subject, it is all the reward we either expect or desire, except the improvement of our country.

If you desire anything more on the subject, and time will permit, by addressing a line to us at this place you can have anything ascertained within the reach of our exertions and means of acquiring knowledge on the subject.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. M. BREAZEALE.
JAMES P. HAYNES.

Captain J. L. SMITH, *of the United States Engineers.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *March* 14, 1829.

GENTLEMEN: I have received this day your communication dated the 6th of December last, and the answers furnished with it to interrogatories propounded by me in May last to several gentlemen of Roane county, Tennessee, for the purpose of ascertaining the fitness as a site for a national armory of a position on Emery's river that was examined by me at that time.

I am obliged for the trouble you have taken to furnish the information contained in those answers, and for your polite offer to furnish any additional information that may be desired.

I perceive that some of the statements in these answers differ from the statements made to me verbally by Mr. Center and others. With regard to the state of the stream at its lowest stage, for instance, Mr. Center mentioned the width to be about 20 feet, but not to exceed 25 feet; the average depth not exceeding 18 inches, and the velocity corresponding with that stated by you. From other persons professing to be well informed upon the subject, I learned that the average width, depth, and velocity of the stream at low water were, according to their belief, less in each case than had been stated to me by Mr. Center. I understood also from Mr. Center and others that the difference between

low and high water was 20 feet, and that the river did rise suddenly, and on such occasions moved with the velocity of a torrent.

The differences here mentioned between your statement and those of others may be compatible with the strict accuracy of both, if it be taken into view that they may refer to observations made at different periods, as was doubtless the case.

The plan and estimate for Emery's river were completed in October last, but it is not too late to alter them, should it be deemed necessary, after comparing the data upon which they were founded with your statements, and giving due consideration to both.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

JOHN W. M. BREAZEALE and JAMES P. HAYNES, Esqs., *Kingston, Tennessee.*

CYPRESS CREEK, LAUDERDALE COUNTY, ALABAMA.

[The correspondence respecting this site has been copied from the report of the commissioners.]

FLORENCE, *Alabama, May* 12, 1828.

SIR: Under the orders of the War Department, founded upon a resolution which passed the Senate of the United States during the present session, I have just examined Shoal and Cypress creeks to ascertain their advantages and disadvantages as sites for a national armory.

The assistance afforded by you to the commissioners who, with a view to the same object, made a similar examination five years ago, induced me to call upon you before I proceeded to the examination. I regret that I did not meet with you, and that I will be compelled to leave here without seeing you. I shall, however, have to regret only the pleasure a personal interview with you would have afforded me, if you will take the trouble to look over the interrogatories submitted to you by the commissioners above alluded to, and your answers to them, (copies of which are herewith enclosed,) and if any alteration of your answers be necessary, to make them and send them to me.

Mr. Sanoner was so polite as to accompany Lieutenant Whistler and myself to Cypress creek yesterday and assist us in taking the level from the dam at Clopper's Mill to the ford about three-quarters of a mile below it; the bottom of the sill of the old dam at Clopper's Mill was assumed as the level of the water at that point, and a notch cut in a small tree on the upper side of the road leading to the ford before mentioned, designated the level of the water at that point. If the depression of Cypress creek at its lowest state below the point just mentioned, viz: the bottom of the sill and the notch in the tree, and its elevation above the notch in the tree at its highest stage could be obtained, such information would be very desirable, and I would be greatly obliged to you to furnish it.

I would thank you also to inform me at what price the sight at Clopper's Mill, with its water privileges, could be purchased at this time, and also the price per acre at which land could be purchased on the south bank of Shoal creek, between the Iron shoals and Brush creek, at a quarter of a mile above and below those points and a half mile in width, together with the number of acres within those boundaries, if any, which may not belong to the United States, and which it might be necessary to purchase.

I would likewise beg the favor of you to inform me at what price stone coal could be furnished at Shoal and Cypress creeks, from the Cumberland mountain, in the counties of Roane and Rhea.

I request that all prices may be stated in reference to wholesale purchase and specie payment.

Should it be convenient to you to comply with the request here made, I beg of you to apprise me of it by a letter addressed to me at Louisville, Kentucky. But should it meet your convenience to comply with them, I would ask the favor of you to address any communication on the subject to me at Washington city, which place I expect to reach by the end of August or early in September next.

I am, &c.,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

General JNO. COFFEE, *Florence, Alabama.*

P. S.—I was obliged to leave Florence in the stage that brought me to this place before I had completed the above communication, and to postpone its completion until my arrival here.

Respectfully,

J. L. SMITH.

1st. The computed distance by water from Florence to the Ohio river, and from Florence to Knoxville.

2d. The number, position, extent, and nature of the obstructions to the navigation of the Tennessee from the Ohio to Knoxville.

3d. The greatest and least duration of steamboat navigation, and of keel-boats drawing thirty inches, that is known to have occurred in any one season on the Tennessee river, viz:

1. From the Ohio to Waterloo.
2. From the Ohio to Florence.
3. From the Ohio to Knoxville.

4th. The average duration of the same description of navigation to the same points on the Tennessee.

5th. The shortest distance in a direct line from Florence and from the nearest point of the Tennessee to navigable water of the Tombeckbee.

6th. The distance to which Bear creek is navigable for boats drawing thirty inches of water, and for what length of time and period of the year.

7th. The distance on a direct line from the highest point of navigation on Bear creek to the nearest navigable water of the Tombeckbee.

8th. The distance by water and on a direct line from the same point of navigation on the Tombeckbee to constant navigation on that stream.

9th. The extreme height to which the Tennessee rises at the mouth of Cypress and Shoal creeks.

10th. The average and extreme rise of the Cypress and Shoal creeks at points above the influence of the Tennessee river, or at periods when the Tennessee is at its lowest stage.

11th. The distance that Shoal and Cypress creeks are navigable with boats drawing thirty inches, the ordinary duration of such navigation, and the period of the year in which they occur.

12th. The length of time and period of year during which boats drawing thirty inches can ascend and descend from the mouth of Shoal creek to Florence.

Prices of bar iron, bricks, lime, lumber, provisions, common labor, mechanics' labor, viz: bricklayers, masons, carpenters, smiths, &c.

The commissioners employed in ascertaining a suitable site for an armory will be greatly obliged to General Coffee for any information on the subject referred to in the above memoranda which he may furnish them with. Any communication from the general will reach them at Louisville, Kentucky.

FLORENCE, *Alabama, July* 15, 1823.

FLORENCE, *August* 25, 1823.

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to your request, I herewith enclose to your address the plats of surveys made on Cypress and Shoal creeks (waters of Tennessee river) agreeably to your instructions. Mr. Sanoner, the surveyor and draughtsman, has taken great care to make the work correct, and I have no doubt but it is very accurate. The three surveys are laid down on separate sheets to lessen the bulk of paper, but for your better information I also send you a sketch laid down on a smaller scale connecting the whole together, and showing how they connect with the waters of Mobile. This I have thought necessary, as there is no correct map of Alabama ever yet made. I also send you answers to the questions proposed, which is done from the best information I could obtain from those informed on the several subjects, and which I believe to be tolerably correct. The prices of labor and provisions are nominal, as they daily fluctuate. I will here remark that both of those items will annually fall for several years, from the circumstance of the country every day filling up with the laboring class of men; and as the farmers open and extend, a greater supply of provisions will be made, which will consequently lessen the value or price of the article. In addition to the questions asked, I have given you a connexion of this place with the waters of Mobile at several important points, which I have thought would be satisfactory to you.

The accounts of the surveyor for his own services and expenses, together with those for the pay and expense of chainmen, axemen, flag-bearers, &c., is also enclosed, amounting in the whole to $140, which sum I have paid to Mr. Sanoner, and you will receive his receipt for the same annexed to his account, the amount thereof you will please to remit to me at this place. The press of other business has somewhat retarded the completion of this, but I hope it will come to hand in time.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN COFFEE.

Colonels MCREE and LEE, and Captain TALCOTT,
Commissioners employed in ascertaining a suitable site for an armory on the western waters.

Carpenters' bill of prices at Florence, Alabama.

For frame buildings, (common,) per square, $1 75; sheeting and shingling, $2 50; cornice, plain, 62½ cents per foot; sash, per light, 12½ cents; framing for brick building, first story, $1 25; second story, $1 50; third story, $1 75, &c.; principal framing, per square, $5; shingling hips and valleys, 25 cents per foot; window-frames, solid, per foot, running measure, 12½ cents; common doors, per panel, $1; flooring, (oak,) per square, $6; pine or poplar, $4 50.

JAMES MARLIN.
E. K. HALLWALL.

ZANESVILLE, *Ohio, November* 23, 1823.

DEAR SIR: Your letter, which we had the honor to receive from you at Pittsburg, accompanying the surveys, &c., from Florence, you state (if I recollect right) that our inquiries concerning the price of labor cannot be ascertained, owing to its great fluctuation, as it is next to impossible for us to form anything like a tolerable estimate of the probable cost of erecting buildings, &c., in the neighborhood of that place without some knowledge of the value of labor to be employed in their construction, I am compelled once more to trouble you with the subject. The *probable* price of labor any time hence can only be inferred. The present price is all in any case that can be correctly known, and is all that is material for us to know. We shall feel ourselves greatly indebted if you will have the goodness to ascertain the cost of carpentry, masonry, &c., of the court-house recently put up in Florence, or the price paid for carpenters, bricklayers, masons, &c., employed on that building, which I presume is the largest undertaking of the kind yet accomplished in that vicinity, and therefore offers the fairest criterion by which to estimate the present prices of labor.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

WM. MCREE.

General COFFEE.

FLORENCE, *December* 18, 1823.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your several letters concerning the navigation of Tennessee river, I give you the following account:

The produce of East Tennessee, the western part of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and the eastern part of North Alabama, all descend the Tennessee river to market, and pass over the Muscle

shoals in large flat boats from fifty to eighty feet long, and from fifteen to eighteen feet wide, drawing from two feet to two feet six inches water; these boats commence running through the Muscle shoals at the rise of water in the fall, or early part of winter in each year, most generally about the last of December, and continue to run until May, and sometimes June.

The Muscle shoals have been ascended with small keel-boats from Campbell's Ferry to Marathon, carrying from ten to twenty tons burden. There is a boat at this time at Marathon that has plied the last year on that part of the river with some success, but she is navigated by an experienced and very skilful man, Isaac Brownlow.

It is believed that batteaus, such as ascend James river and Savannah river, could be navigated with success in the Muscle shoals, but no attempt has been made with them. At all seasons of the year boats could ascend that draw only eighteen inches of water, as they could follow the channel and current with more certainty than boats descending could do on account of the velocity of their movements.

The prices of labor and articles to be procured here, as formerly given to you, were all stated in the currency of the country, which is about 25 per cent. below par with specie. Since the receipt of your last I have procured a bill of prices of house carpenters' work from two of our best carpenters here, which is also set down in the currency of our country, and is estimated at the price when the mechanic furnishes his own boarding, which bill I enclose for your information.

Your colonel, McRee, asks the price of work done on our court-house as a specimen of the prices of the place. The contract for the court-house was what we call a lumping contract. The undertakers, when the house is completed, are to receive $5,700, $2,500 of which is to be paid in money of our country, and the balance, say $3,200, in land two miles from Florence, at the price of $20 dollars per acre; they were furnished with the imported materials, all overhead ceiling to be of plank in both stories, but they were not to paint or plaster the house; the house is fifty feet by forty, two very tall stories. I think the wall is about thirty-five feet high, and is very thick and strong; a very tall and respectable steeple, with all the necessary finishing in the court-rooms, and the different rooms in the upper story for juries, &c.

Mr. Sanoner has made some additional sketches of the sites on Cypress and Shoal creeks, in answer to your inquiries concerning them, which is herewith enclosed. He also encloses you duplicate receipts in form, for the services and expenses of his surveying, &c.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN COFFEE.

Messrs. McRee, Lee, and Talcott.

Answers to the questions proposed by the commissioners employed in ascertaining a suitable site for an armory agreeably to the best information that I have been enabled to procure from the best-informed persons here, which is believed to be as nearly correct as may be.

1st. 275 miles to the Ohio; 400 miles to Knoxville, *supposed.*

2d. From the Ohio to Waterloo no obstruction, 245 miles; a mile above Waterloo is Colbert's shoal, where there are twenty-two inches of water at lowest stage ever known, the only impediments are loose rock and gravel. Above this shoal the navigation to Florence is good at all seasons, at which point commences the Muscle shoals, six miles to Campbell's Ferry, three of which are shoaly, seven inches at lowest water, solid rock bottom, but may be navigated the winter and spring seasons with small steamboats and keels, the current very strong. At Campbell's Ferry commence the great Muscle shoals, twenty miles to Marathon or Milton's bluff, which is the head of the shoals; from thence to Dittoo landing (opposite Huntsville) fifty miles of navigation, good at all seasons; from thence to Knoxville and the boat yard, one hundred miles above. The river is navigated down with flats and keel-boats during the winter and spring seasons, but no information on the subject of ascending.

3d. At all seasons of the year the river is navigable from the Ohio to Waterloo for steam or keel-boats; keel-boats can run to Florence all the year, and steamboats at least six months.

4th. Answered in the above.

5th. From the mouth of Bear creek, on Tennessee river, to Cotton Gin port, on Tombeckbee on a direct line, sixty-nine miles; good ground for a road *through Chickasaw land.*

6th. Not known, never having been navigated.

7th. The navigation of Bear creek is not known from the mouth of Bear creek to Cotton Gin port, (as is answered in the 5th question,) will give all the information I am in possession of.

8th. From Cotton Gin port to Columbus by water, *supposed* sixty miles; by land in a direct line, thirty-four miles, from which point the navigation is considered constant.

9th. At the mouth of Cypress creek the Tennessee rises at the highest water seventeen feet, and at the mouth of Shoal creek the highest rise is four feet.

10th. The extreme rise of Cypress creek at highest water is ten feet; and of Shoal creek, one mile above its mouth, eight feet; at Brush run, ten feet; and at the military road, twelve feet.

11th. Cypress creek is navigable to the Fish trap in the winter and spring; down six months in the year for boats drawing thirty inches of water. Shoal creek is never navigable, nor can boats get to its mouth on account of the Muscle shoals.

12th. Answered by the above obstructions.

Note.—From Florence to Columbus, on Tombeckbee, which place is sixty miles below the Cotton Gin, is 121 miles by the military road. From Florence to Tuscaloosa, *i. e.*, falls of the Black Warrior, on a *direct line,* 108 miles; by the State road now in use, 135 miles. The navigation of Black Warrior from Tuscaloosa to Mobile is good at all seasons for keel-boats, and for steamboats six months in the year. The navigation of the Tombeckbee from the Cotton Gin to Columbus is only good for keel or small steamboats about six months in the year; from Columbus to Mobile navigation is good at all seasons for keel-boats, and six months for steamboats.

Prices.—Bar iron (best quality) from New Orleans, per ton, $130.

Brick—making, laying, and furnishing, all materials per thousand, in currency, which is about twenty-five per cent. below par, $8

Lime, limestone, and fuel, plenty; no fixed price.

Lumber, ¾-inch boards, per hundred, 75 cents.

Lumber, 1-inch boards, per hundred, $1.

Lumber, 1¼-inch boards, per hundred, $1 25.

Lumber, 1½-inch boards, per hundred, $1 50.
Lumber, 1¾-inch boards, per hundred, $1 75.
Lumber, 2-inch boards, per hundred, $2.
Lumber, shingles, cypress, per thousand, $3 50.
Lumber, shingles, chestnut, per thousand, $3.

Provisions.—Corn, per bushel, December 1, 30 cents.
Flour, (uncertain,) from $5 to $10 per barrel.
Pork, per hundred, $3; beef, per hundred, $3.
Vegetables of all kinds plenty, raised in the county.

Labor.—Common farming hand, per month, $10; per year, $100.
House carpenter, journeyman, per month, $20 to $30.
Blacksmith, per month, $20.

JOHN COFFEE.

FLORENCE, *December* 19, 1823.

SIR: According to your request I have endeavored to draw some sketches of the different sections of milldams and mill sites, but not being able to represent elevation of plans or plats, this being my first attempt, you will be so kind as to look over its awkward drawings and landscapes.

I cannot send you a satisfactory copy of my field-notes; the manner in which I kept them would not be easily understood by you, therefore I concluded not sending them, as they would be of no use to you.

The mill-races are designated to run with the surface of the ground, intersecting the water level above the dam, therefore all the necessary cutting that will be required is the depth of the canal or race.

The chains used in surveying on Cypress and Shoal creeks were of two poles, and in the maps returned to you the chains are of four poles, which is practiced in the surveyor's office in making public returns.

The letters A, B, &c., on the maps of Shoal creek were intended only to show that from A to B were so many feet of rise, from B to C so much, &c., which I neglected to explain on the map.

I have the honor to be, &c,

F. SANONER.

Colonel MCREE.

A list of lands that have been forfeited in the vicinity of sites Nos. 1 *and* 2, *on Cypress.*

Township No. 3 of range No. 11 west:
Section No. 4, all forfeited.
Section No. 5, northeast, southwest, and northwest quarters.
Section No. 6, all forfeited.
Section No. 7, northeast, southwest, and east half of northwest quarters.
Section No. 8, east half of southeast quarter and northwest quarter.
Section No. 9, southwest and northwest quarters.

Township No. 2 of range No. 12 west:
Section No. 21, west half of northwest quarter.
Section No. 22, all forfeited.
Section No. 23, southeast quarter.
Section No. 24, northeast and southeast quarters.
Section No. 25, northeast, southeast, and southwest quarters.
Section No. 26, northeast quarter.
Section No. 27, northeast and southeast quarters.
Section No. 28, west half of southeast and west half of southwest quarters.
Section No. 34, southeast and southwest quarters.
Section No. 35, southeast and southwest quarters.

A list of lands that have been forfeited in the vicinity of site No. 3, *on Shoal creek.*

Township No. 2 of range No. 10 west:
Section No. 3, east half of northwest quarter.
Section No. 6, northeast, southeast, and northwest quarters.
Section No. 8, west half of northeast quarter.
Section No. 9, west half of northeast and east half of northwest quarters.
Section No. 11, southwest quarter.
Section No. 14, east half of southwest quarter.
Section No. 15, northeast quarter.
Section No. 17, northeast and northwest quarters.
Section No. 18, northeast, west half of southeast, southwest, and northwest quarters.
Section No. 19, west half of northeast quarter.
Section No. 20, northwest quarter.
Section No. 21, northwest quarter.
Section No. 22, west half of northeast quarter and northwest quarter.
Section No. 23, east half of northwest quarter.
Section No. 24, northwest quarter.
Section No. 25, northeast and southwest quarters.
Section No. 27, all forfeited.
Section No. 29, southeast quarter.
Section No. 34, all forfeited.
Section No. 35, all forfeited.

In addition to the above lists, much of the adjacent lands have never been sold. It is believed that the government could purchase from individuals any lands that it may be desirable to have, at a fair valuation.

NARROWS OF HARPETH, TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, *May* 16, 1828.

SIR: During the present session of Congress a resolution has been passed in the Senate, in which it is directed that positions therein designated should be examined, and the advantages and disadvantages of each as sites for a national armory, similar to those at Harper's Ferry and Springfield, should be ascertained and reported.

In pursuance of instructions from the War Department founded upon this resolution, I have examined five of the positions alluded to, which are situated in this State, viz: first, Carter's Iron-works, Carter county; second, Embree's Iron-works, Sullivan county; third, the falls of Emery's river, Roane county; fourth, Gordon's Iron-works, White creek, between Roane and Rhea counties; fifth, Narrows of Harpeth.

At some of these positions were left interrogatories designed to procure, through the answers to them, information that could not be obtained immediately.

The Narrows of Harpeth having been examined five years ago with a view to the object of the present examination, and very full information upon the points to which any interrogatories now made would refer having been afforded by the correspondence that took place between your predecessor and the commissioners who made the examination at that time, of which correspondence copies are now in my possession, I deem it unnecessary to make any new interrogatories concerning that position; but I would ask the favor of you to look over the correspondence referred to, and if any alterations may be made of the information it was intended to furnish, to make them known to me. It is not improbable an interval of five years may have produced some alteration of the prices stated in the correspondence. It is stated in the correspondence alluded to that Mr. Bell, the owner of the position at the Narrows of Harpeth, was then "digging in the vicinity of the 'Narrows' for stone coal, with a confident expectation that he would succeed in procuring it in great abundance." I would be glad to know whether Mr. Bell's attempt to procure stone coal was successful, and if it were, whether it could be procured in sufficient quantities, and at what price it could be delivered at the "Narrows." If the attempt was unsuccessful, I request to be informed the lowest price at which stone coal procured from the Cumberland mountains, or elsewhere, could be delivered at the "Narrows."

It is requested that prices may be stated in reference to wholesale purchase and specie payment.

It is also requested that any communication with which I may be favored on the subject above mentioned may be directed to me at Washington city, at which place I expect to arrive in the course of the month of August next.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

His Excellency SAMUEL HOUSTON, *Governor &c., &c., Nashville, Tennessee.*

(To the above communication no answer was received.)

Copies of the correspondence accompanying the report of the commissioners as referred to in the foregoing letter.

The following answers are made to the queries of the commissioners appointed to perform the duties required by the "act to establish a national armory on the western waters" by the undersigned, it being the best information with which he can furnish them from his personal acquaintance with the subject and the best knowledge that he could obtain from the most judicious and experienced persons in the neighborhood of the Harpeth Narrows and river; all of which is most respectfully submitted, viz:

1. What is the extreme height to which the Harpeth river has ever been known to rise above its extreme low-water mark? In what year did it occur? By what means is it ascertained or estimated? When, and at what points on the Harpeth, was it so ascertained or estimated?

Answer. In February, 1797, when the bottom land was thickly covered with cane, the water in the river Harpeth was certainly higher than it has ever been since. I saw it myself, when at its extreme height, at a point about fourteen miles by land and twenty-four miles by water above the Narrows. At that time there were no inhabitants on the river below the point above stated, and only about four or five families recently settled there. There are not any remaining marks to enable me or any other person within my knowledge to ascertain its extreme height. My opinion is that it was thirty-three feet above low-water mark.

2. What was the height of the rise which removed the mill-house of Mr. Newsome?

Answer. The rise that removed Mr. Newsome's mill was twenty-nine and a half feet above low-water mark; it was the same height at Demosse's mill, a few miles above Newsome's, and twenty-nine feet three inches at a point one mile and two hundred poles below the outlet of Colonel Bell's tunnel, it being the nearest place that I could find any mark. The extreme height of that freshet was on the 24th or 25th of December, 1808.

3. How far is the mill of Mr. Newsome situated above the junction of the Turnbull fork with the Harpeth?

Answer. By a connected plat of the tracts of land on the river Harpeth, from Mr. Newsome's mill to the junction of Turnbull's creek, I find the meanders of said river to be nine miles, and from said junction to the gateway of Colonel Bell's tunnel, on the upper side, six miles.

4. What is the distance from the junction of the two streams to the upper side of Harpeth Narrows, at the gateway of Colonel Bell's tunnel?

Answer. The third and fourth queries answered in that immediately preceding.

5. Does the Harpeth, at the Narrows, rise more or less in extreme freshets than above its junction with the Turnbull? And if so, by how much?

Answer. In the year 1808, at Newsome's mill, above the mouth of Turnbull's creek, the water rose twenty-nine and a half feet. The same freshet, at a point one mile and two hundred poles below the outlet of Mr. Bell's tunnel, was twenty-nine feet three inches. The last winter's freshets, at Newsome's mill it

rose eighteen feet, when the same freshet was eighteen feet five inches at a point about eighty poles below the Narrows; those having been the highest and most general rises of the river since the neighborhood of the Narrows was settled.

6. What is the least height to which Harpeth has been known to rise in any one season above the low-water mark?

Answer. The least height to which the Harpeth has been known to rise in any one season is a query I can find no person to answer. Mr. Newsome says that he believes about eight feet.

7. What is the average elevation of water during an average winter and spring season?

Answer. The average elevation of water during an average winter and spring season, below the Narrows, is three feet.

8. What is the average of the *extreme rises* of that river in the course of 15, 20, or 25 years, or of any given period within your knowledge?

Answer. The average of extreme rises of the Harpeth, from the year 1797 until the present time, is 17 feet.

9. By how much less than the present quantity have you ever known the whole body of water to be diminished in the Harpeth at the Narrows?

Answer. As I do not know the stage of the water when the commissioners were here, I cannot answer the query, though I feel confident that there is a sufficiency of water at all times for the use of an armory.

10. During how many days of the last winter and spring has the Harpeth continued on a level with or higher than the bottom at and adjoining the outlet of the tunnel?

Answer. Mr. Baxter, who lives nearest to that place, says seven days in three freshets, viz: three days at one freshet, and two days at each of the others.

11. Has it been ever known to yourself or any other person to continue at those elevations in any former year for a longer period than it did the last season?

Answer. It has not.

12. What are the obstructions to the navigation of the Harpeth from its junction with the Cumberland to the Narrows?

Answer. There are no obstructions to the navigation but the want of water.

13. During what portion of the year can a boat drawing three feet of water navigate the Harpeth, in its present condition, from the Narrows to the Cumberland, taking the average of any given number of seasons?

Answer. I am informed by the most experienced persons in navigating the river that the average portion is about sixty days.

14. What is the shortest period in any one season within your knowledge during which a boat drawing three feet could have navigated from the Narrows to the Cumberland?

Answer. About thirty days.

15. What is the longest period in any one year within your knowledge during which the same navigation was afforded?

Answer. About one hundred and twenty days.

16. Is the descent of the Harpeth greater or less per mile below the Narrows than above, for three miles, and how much?

Answer. The ascent of Harpeth, from the gateway of Colonel Bell's tunnel up, is 36 inches in the first mile, 37½ in the second mile, and 38 inches in the third mile. The descent from a point nearest the outlet of said tunnel is 41 inches on the first mile, 22 inches on the second, and 34½ on the third mile.

17. What is the elevation above low-water mark of the high bottom on which is situated the farm of Mr. Dosier, a little below the draw and gateway to the tunnel of Colonel Bell?

Answer. The elevation is 21 feet.

18. Have the waters of the Harpeth been ever known to pass round the dwelling-house of Mr. Allen, at the Narrows? If so, it is desirable to know the elevation of the highest spot of ground between the two ravines above and below his house over which the water must have passed.

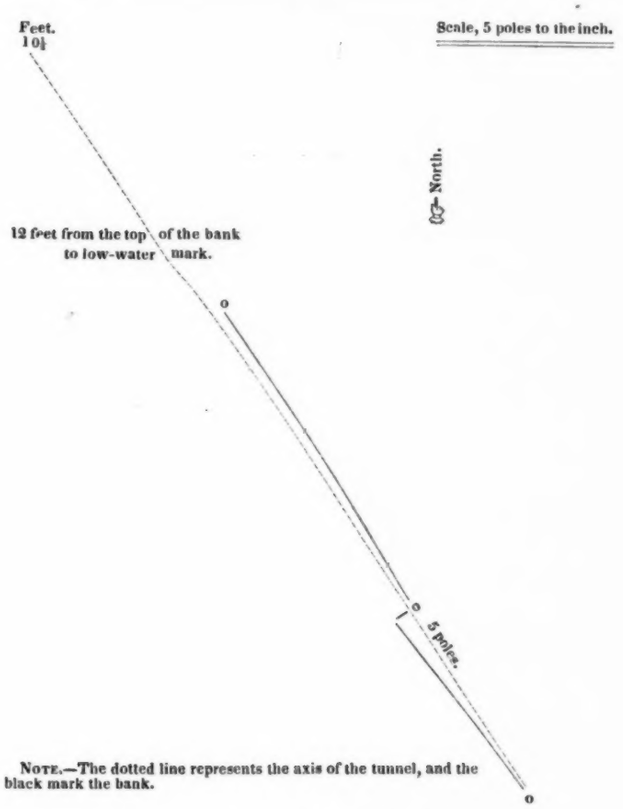
Answer. It is not known that the water ever did pass round Mr. Allen's house. From the best information I can obtain, I am told that it actually did not.

19. It is also desirable to obtain the meanders of the Harpeth river from the Narrows to the Cumberland, including the Narrows.

Answer. I have carefully meandered the Harpeth from the Narrows to the Cumberland river, and a correct plan thereof is herewith enclosed.

20. Mr. Davis is further requested to ascertain by admeasurement the exact elevation of the bottom land above extreme low water by a series of levels, to be taken, as nearly as may be, on the prolongation of the axes of the tunnel from its outlet to where it shall intersect with the Harpeth.

Answer. The course from the outlet of the tunnel to the nearest part of Harpeth is N. 48°, W. 21½ poles, to the river bank, and 5½ poles further to low-water mark. The prolongation of the axes of the tunnel on the above course is at 5 poles from its outlet, 9 feet 1½ inch above the water in a lagoon; at 21 poles it strikes the bank, and at 26 poles is at a point on the sand bar immediately over low-water mark, 11 feet 6 inches. The river bank is 21½ poles from the outlet of the tunnel, and is six inches higher than its centre, from which the ground descends regularly to the bank of the lagoon—six poles from its outlet is 5 feet 3 inches above low-water mark and 6 feet 3 inches below the centre of the tunnel.



NOTE.—The dotted line represents the axis of the tunnel, and the black mark the bank.

The following are the answers to a second series of queries of the commissioners appointed to ascertain the most suitable site for a national armory on the western waters, by John Davis.

Question. What is the difference of level of the extreme low-water mark at the entrance of Colonel Bell's tunnel and the bottom of the tunnel at its outlet, by levelling across the ridge which separates these two points?

Also, to run a horizontal line from the bottom of the tunnel at its outlet to the nearest part of the Harpeth river opposite to it, measuring at every half chain the elevation of the said horizontal line above the bottom land between the outlet of the tunnel and the river, so as to furnish the elements for constructing a profile of the ground along the said line; the elevation of the point in the river at the end of said line above the outlet of the lagoon or bayou, and the distance between these two points, should also be ascertained and stated. Measure the length of a line from the mouth of the tunnel to the mouth of the ravine above Allen's house; the elevation of the bottom on which his house is situated, and a survey of it extending 500 yards below, and back to the foot of the hills. Send also a copy of Col. Bell's plat of the Narrows of Harpeth, to be requested of Governor Carroll.

Answer. The difference of level at low-water mark at the entrance of Colonel Bell's tunnel and the bottom of said tunnel at its outlet is 10 feet 2½ inches.

A horizontal line extending from the mouth of said tunnel on a course north 48° west, at the end of 1 pole or 16½ feet, the descent of the ground below said horizontal line is 6½ inches; at the end of 2 poles, 8½ inches; 3 poles, 3 feet 8½ inches; 4 poles, 5 feet 7½ inches, to the water in the lagoon or bayou; at the end of 6 poles, on the bank of it, 2 feet 8 inches; 7 poles, 2 feet 11½ inches; 8 poles, 2 feet 5½ inches; 9 poles, 1 foot 9 inches; 10 poles, 1 foot 9 inches; 11 poles, 1 foot 4 inches; 12 poles, 8 inches; 13 poles, 2 inches; 14 poles, 3 inches; below the surface, 15 poles, 6 inches; 16 poles, 10 inches; 17 poles, 1 foot 7½ inches; 18 poles, 2 feet 1 inch; 19 poles, 2 feet 8 inches; 20 poles, 3 feet 1 inch; 21 poles, 3 feet 1 inch, to the bank of Harpeth at letter A, the level from the bottom of said tunnel being 3 feet 1 inch below the top of said bank, and 5 feet 3 inches above the water in the river; which is, by my former level at this place, 3 feet 3 inches above low-water mark, and the descent of the water from this point to the mouth of the lagoon, 4½ inches. The course from the above point to the mouth of the lagoon is north 71° east; the distance, 27 poles.

I began at a point north 48° west, 4 poles distant from the outlet of the tunnel, and ran down the lagoon north 31° east, 25 poles to the point where it runs into the river, in a common stage of water, in all 57 poles; then north 16° east, 68 poles, to the mouth of the ravine above Mr. Allen's house, at which place I began the survey of the bottom land, and run north 25° east, passing over the ravine below Allen's house, between where it sinks and its outlet into the low bottom, at 34 poles; in all 38 poles; then north 5° east, with the break of the high bank, 53 poles; then east 60 poles, to Allen's fence; then with it south 8° west, 18 poles, to the foot of the hill; then with the hill south 36° west, 46 poles; then south 6° west, 20 poles; then south 77° west, 52 poles, to the beginning, and containing 25½ acres, as represented by the dotted lines in the plat.

The ground on which Mr. Allen's house is situated is 45 feet above low-water mark, and by levelling both above and below, I find that to be about the average height of the level land contained in the above survey.

NOTE.—The fall from the entrance of said tunnel, at low-water mark, to the water on the lower side is 18 feet 8½ inches. All the land represented in the annexed plat (except 120 acres in the name of Jeremiah Baxter, and 50 acres in the name of Thomas Allen) is Montgomery Bell's, which, including the island,

makes his part by estimation 330½ acres. The sand bar on the lower side opposite the tunnel is colored with sienna. The dark green triangle represents the ground between the lagoon and the river bank. The two lagoons are colored with sky blue.

JOHN DAVIS.

NASHVILLE, *December* 30, 1823.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, *Davidson County:*

The undersigned is well acquainted with Jeremiah Baxter, esq., of Davidson county, and with Thomas Allen, two of the persons who have signed the within answers and interrogatories. I have known Mr. Baxter for many years, and know his general character. He is universally believed to be a man of truth and good character, and his word or statement on this subject is entitled to as much credit as that of any other person. He is a man of sense and observation, and I would believe what he says, and that he is not likely to be mistaken in this matter. He has lived for many years on Harpeth river, and probably knows the facts stated as well as any other man. Mr. Allen is also esteemed and believed by me to be a man of truth, and his statement entitled to credit. The other persons I am not acquainted with.

JAMES TRUMBULL.
EPHRAIM H. FOSTER.

NOVEMBER 11, 1823.

We whose names are undersigned, in answer to the several questions herein proposed respecting the rises of water and navigation of the Harpeth river, have resided immediately on the bank of said river, near the Narrows and in its immediate vicinity, from eleven to thirteen years, and have particularly observed and noted the occurrences which form the basis of our answers during that time:

Question. What is the extreme height to which the Harpeth has ever been known to rise above its extreme low-water mark? It what year did it occur? By what means is it ascertained or estimated? When and at what point on the Harpeth was it so ascertained or estimated?

Answer. In the year 1823 it rose 16 feet by actual measurement, (the greatest rise in 13 years,) immediately at the Narrows. By actual measurement at a certain bank about one mile above the Narrows or tunnel outlet, where Messrs. Woodward and Baxter say the water never covered, it was but 16½ feet high, and the bank was then uncovered from 6 to 12 inches.

Question. What was the height of the rise of the Narrows in 1803?

Answer. This is a query that we cannot answer.

Question. Does the Harpeth at the Narrows rise more or less in extreme freshets than above its junction with Turnbull; and if so, how much?

Answer. It does not rise as much at the Narrows as above Turnbull, owing to the increased width of the bed of the river as well as to an increased current.

Question. What is the least height to which the Harpeth has been known to rise in any one season above low-water mark?

Answer. About three feet.

Question. What is the average rise of water during average winter and spring freshets?

Answer. About twelve feet.

Question. What is the average extreme rise of the river in the course of twenty years, or any given period within your knowledge?

Answer. About fourteen feet for thirteen years.

Question. During how many days of the last winter and spring has the Harpeth continued on a level with, or higher than, the bottom at and adjoining the outlet of the tunnel?

Answer. Mr. Baxter, who lives nearest to that place, says seven days in three freshets; *i. e.*, three days at one freshet, and two days at each of the others.

Question. What are the obstructions to the navigation of the Harpeth from its junction with the Cumberland to the Narrows?

Answer. Nothing but the want of water.

Question. What is the shortest period in any one season within your knowledge during which a boat drawing three feet water could have navigated from the Narrows to the Cumberland?

Answer. In the year 1820, it being unusually dry, it was about twenty days.

Question. What is the longest period in any one year within your knowledge during which the same navigation was afforded?

Answer. From 80 to 100 days.

Question. What is the height of the opposite bank from the tunnel, and of what kind of earth is it composed?

Answer. The height of the opposite bank is unknown to us; it is a stiff clay, said to be 21 feet.

Question. What is the width of the river from the extreme point of the peninsula to the opposite bank, and of what is the bottom composed?

Answer. The extreme width we have not ascertained; the bottom is rock.

Question. What is the quantity and quality of rock immediately at the Narrows suitable for building; also as to timber immediately in the vicinity?

Answer. An inexhaustible quantity of limestone. The timber is oak, poplar, ash, hickory, and chestnut, all very convenient.

JER. BAXTER.
WM. WILLIAMS.
R. D. POCK.
BENJ. WOODWARD.
THOS. ALLEN.

CHARLOTTE, *January* 1, 1824.

DEAR SIR: Having been solicited by Montgomery Bell, esq., and Mr. Thomas Jarrell, to attend at the Narrows of Harpeth for the purpose of assisting and ascertaining the extreme height of water in the river at that place, I accordingly attended at the place on Monday last with Mr. Jarrell and Jeremiah Baxter, esq., resident at that place, where being shown by Mr. Baxter a mark on a large sycamore tree standing on the edge or bank of the river, which mark he stated was made by a Mr. Jonathan Johnston (who was Mr. B.'s predecessor) as the high-water mark and extreme height of the freshets which fell in the winter of 1808, and the highest freshet ever known by any settler on that river; and Mr. Baxter affirmed to us that during his residence at that place for the last thirteen years, he has never known the river to rise so high as Mr. Johnston's mark by 18 or 24 inches. Mr. Jarrell and myself, with assistance of Mr. B., proceeded to level and measure, with as much accuracy as we were capable, and found that from the low-water mark up to Mr. Johnston's mark, by actual measurement, to be *twenty-one feet, and no more!* This point is the same (as Mr. B. informed us) that John Davis, esq., tried the height of the water of the said river; but Mr. B. seemed to regret that he had not shown the same mark (as made by Johnston) to Esquire Davis, which he said had left his memory until Esquire Davis had gone; all of which I have good reasons to believe, knowing Mr. Baxter to be a man who stands fair in society. All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration, and am, sir, with deference, yours, &c.,

MOLTON DICKSON.

WM. CARROLL, ESQ., *Governor of Tennessee.*

N. B.—I will take the liberty of suggesting that all Harpeth bottoms in 1808, or most of them, were full of large standing cane, which, of course, occupying many solid feet of the now open space marking the margin of the river, was a cause of confining the water more immediately in the channel, and which of course would be the means of its rising something higher than it ever will or ever has since the cane has become extinct. M. D.

Mr. Davis performed his first set of levellings, &c., at the Narrows, (at which time he measured the height of the water mark,) previous to September 11.—(See his returns of the survey at the Narrows, marked H No. —.)

NOTE.—The measurement of Mr. Dickson is founded on the information of Mr. Baxter, who showed to him a water mark left by the freshet of 1808. To the query "What was the height of the rise at the Narrows in 1808?" Mr. Baxter and others gave a written answer in November preceding, stating "this is a query we cannot answer." The circumstance is noticed, not to show any contradiction in the testimony of Mr. Baxter, but the uncertain nature of his information, and on which it would appear he did not himself place entire reliance at the time he gave the answer cited above, and which was more than a month after Mr. Davis measured the water mark below the tunnel.—(See Doc. H No. —.)

CHARLOTTE, *January* 1, 1824.

SIR: I received by the hands of Montgomery Bell, esq., your note of 20th ultimo, requesting me to assist Mr. Davis in the level and admeasurement of the rise of water of Harpeth at the Narrows. In pursuance of your request, I notified Mr. Davis and requested his attendance at the Narrows on Thursday, 25th ultimo, but he failed to attend. Supposing it necessary to give you the earliest information on the subject, I requested Molton Dickson, esq., to go down with me, which he condescended to do. The result of our inquiries we conceive entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Jeremiah Baxter, an old and respectable inhabitant immediately at the Narrows, showed us a mark on a tree made by a Mr. Johnston, who lived on the same farm whereon Mr. Baxter now lives in the year 1808, at the highest time of the Harpeth, of the great freshet of that year, which was the greatest freshet known to the oldest inhabitants in that section of country. Any rise of the Harpeth since that period is said to fall far short of that celebrated freshet. Taking this mark as our data, (the correctness of which we have no doubt of,) by the strictest measurement we find the river Harpeth to have risen at that great freshet 21 feet above low-water mark. The admeasurement we made at a point about 400 yards below the mouth of the tunnel of the lower side. From the best information I could obtain by inquiry of the most respectable inhabitants in the immediate neighborhood of the Narrows, I believe about twelve feet may be said to be the average rise of Harpeth for ten years past.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

THOS. JARRELL.

HON. WM. CARROLL.

Question. What are the ordinary wholesale prices in the Nashville market of building materials, viz: stone, bricks, lime, and lumber, also of best bar iron, charcoal, stone coal, beef, pork, flour, and salt?

Answer. Common stonework, the builders finding every material, is usually done at —— a perch; what is called rangework, —— a perch. Bricks generally sell at $5 a thousand. It is customary for bricklayers in this State to find everything, and charge for brickwork complete $10 a thousand, our currency; any quantity of lime could be made at the "*Narrows of Harpeth*" with very little expense. The price of lumber would depend so much on the description which might be required that it is difficult to say what it would cost, though it is confidently asserted that it would be furnished at the Narrows as low as at any other place in the western country. Bar iron would be furnished at $140 a ton of 2,240 pounds. Charcoal could be made at about three cents a bushel. Mr. Bell is now digging in the vicinity of the Narrows for stone coal, with a confident hope that he will succeed in procuring it in great abundance; in that event it will cost but little; if he fails, any quantity can be procured about one hundred and fifty miles up the Cumberland. I presume it could not be taken to the Narrows for less than twenty or twenty-five cents a bushel. Beef and pork have averaged about three cents a pound for the last ten years. Flour from $5 to $8 a barrel, and salt about $1 25 a bushel of fifty pounds, with a prospect of its not being higher at any future period in this country.

Question. What is the price of common labor, also of mechanics, viz: bricklayers, masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths?

Answer. Common laborers can be had at from $90 to $100 per year. Mechanics of the best kind:* bricklayers at $35 a month; masons at $35 a month; carpenters, $35 a month; blacksmiths, $35 a month.

Question. What is the probable quantity and value of the land to be purchased on the Harpeth so as to secure the entire and exclusive water privilege of that stream at the Narrows, including the site of Colonel Bell?

Answer. Colonel Bell owns three hundred and sixty-five acres of land, including the Narrows, two hundred acres of which is first quality bottom land; this tract, as he informs me, secures the exclusive water privilege of Harpeth. The land, including the excavation through the Narrows, cost Mr. Bell about $15,000, which sum he would be willing to take for the site as it now stands.

NASHVILLE, *December* 29, 1823.

The foregoing statement is made from my own knowledge, and from the best information I could procure on points where I had the least doubt of the accuracy of my own judgment.

WM. CARROLL.

Description of the Narrows of Harpeth, by Mr. Bell.

There is sixteen feet natural fall obtained by the excavation of the tunnel through the peninsula at the Narrows; and the river at that place being bottomed on a sound, smooth rock, and the bank opposite the tunnel on the opposite side being composed of stiff, resistible clay, with an elevation of twenty-one feet, the bank will admit of a dam being built fourteen feet high, with perfect safety; that, added to sixteen feet natural fall, will make a head and fall of thirty feet, giving your water-wheels an elevation of six feet above low water; let the water-wheels be pitchback and twenty-two feet diameter—they will operate to advantage when the water rises six feet on the wheels, which will be an elevation from low-water mark of twelve feet, which is about the general rise of Harpeth—and machinery would be seldom, if ever, impeded by freshets, and if ever, would not exceed a day or two in the year. An artificial elevation of six feet for the foundation of the armory would be necessary in order to rise above the rises of Harpeth. The peninsula being composed of rock, and from two to three hundred feet high, would afford sufficient rock to build the dam, the reservoir at the delivery of the tunnel, as well as rock to raise the foundations of the contemplated establishment, and no doubt a sufficiency to erect the necessary buildings. The tunnel is ninety-six yards in length, fifteen feet wide, and six feet high There is not a site on the western waters that combines as much power and safety as the Narrows of Harpeth. The situation of the dwelling-house is very elevated and healthy, with a never-failing spring of good water attached to it; about two hundred acres of superior bottom land in the tract containing the site; the frames and head-gates are very secure, and completely placed in the entrance of the tunnel; the land around the Narrows is well timbered, suitable for building and coal wood; there is a great prospect of stone coal in the neighborhood of the Narrows, but no efforts have been made as yet to procure it; stone coal on Cumberland river is easily obtained, it lying in large bodies immediately on the margin of the river; the country around the Narrows abounds with iron ore of unequalled quality, and several furnaces and forges are in successful operation. In fact, the site possesses every natural and desirable requisite.

A great advantage in building a dam at the Narrows of Harpeth would result from raising the head-gates of the tunnel and drawing the water from the bed of the river, so as to have a dry rock upon which to commence the foundation of the dam.

M. BELL.

NASHVILLE, *December* 31, 1823.

DEAR SIR: Under cover you will receive all the information required to be given to the commissioners in relation to a site for an armory at the *Narrows of Harpeth.* I must request the favor of you to lay the papers before the Secretary of War, and to give such information additional as your own knowledge may authorize. The commissioners will no doubt make their report in a short time, from which you will be able to learn whether there is any probability of the selection of the Narrows. As it is a subject upon which Tennessee feels a deep interest, I shall be very happy to hear what you believe the probable chances are.

It is proper that it should be clearly understood that on the upper side of the Narrows at the entrance of the tunnel the left bank of the Harpeth is very high, so as to authorize a dam, if necessary, of from 15 to 20 feet. With this advantage a reservoir could be built, from which the water could be carried in an aqueduct to Allen's ground, which has never been overflowed.

If it should be required that Harpeth be made navigable from the Narrows to the mouth before the location of the armory, I think I may take it upon myself to say that the legislature, aided by spirited individuals in this and many of the adjoining counties, would effect that purpose.

It is stated by Montgomery Bell that Mr. Davis is mistaken in his report as to the extreme height to which Harpeth has risen at the *Narrows.* With a view of knowing how that is, I shall cause it to be measured again by Mr. Davis and another gentleman, and should an error be found in the first measurement it shall be corrected. It may not be amiss to state that the distance by land from the *Narrows* to Cumberland is from six to eight miles, over a country, as I am informed, where an excellent road could be made.

I enclose you a small specimen of the stone coal found in the neighborhood of the *Narrows,* where Mr. Bell is now digging. He has a very confident expectation that he will procure it in great quantities.

With great respect, &c.,

WM. CARROLL.

HON. ANDREW JACKSON.

* There is scarcely any difference in the wages given to journeymen carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, and bricklayers. The wages vary from $30 to $40 a month, according to the character of the workmen.

NASHVILLE, *January* 14, 1824.

SIR: I enclose you the report of Thomas Jarrell and Molton Dickson, esquires, of the extreme height to which the Harpeth rose at the *Narrows* in the year 1808 according to their measurement. Their report is supported by the united testimony of the most respectable citizens who have resided in the neighborhood for many years, and therefore I cannot but believe that it is correct. The data upon which Mr. Davis relied was very unsafe. A man (who, if I am correctly informed, did not live there at the time) showed him a broken limb on a bending tree, to which he said the waters rose during the great freshet of 1808. Now, you know that in a lapse of fifteen years great changes might take place in the height of a leaning tree, which would not be so probable with a large, straight sycamore—the data which governed Jarrell and Dickson.

Mr. Davis will make another admeasurement in a few days, which will be forwarded.

Most respectfully, &c.,

WM. CARROLL.

Mr. GEORGE TALCOTT, *Pittsburg.*

NASHVILLE, *September* 12, 1823.

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed you will receive the report of Mr. Davis in answer to the queries you left with him. In a few days a duplicate, with an answer to the interrogatories left with me, will be forwarded to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Davis, with three other persons, was a considerable time engaged in procuring accurate information, and he believes the account herewith enclosed will not more than compensate him for his labor. The amount you will please forward him at this place.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully, &c.,

WM. CARROLL.

Colonel WM. MCKEE, Colonel B. LEE, and Major GEO. TALCOTT.

LEXINGTON, *November* 24, 1823.

SIR: I enclose you from Nashville a drawing of the river Harpeth from Newsome's Mills to the mouth, with some observations of my own respecting the site at the Narrows of Harpeth; also the extreme high rises of water in Harpeth at the Narrows; the average high water and the extreme low water for the winter and spring season, taken from actual measurement of a bank that has never been overflowed since the settlements on Harpeth, at the Narrows. The correctness of the statements may be fully relied on. I entertain no doubt, sir, you will say, after viewing all the sites in the west, that the site at the Narrows of Harpeth combines more power and safety than any site on the western waters, as well as more conveniences and natural advantages, viz: that of being surrounded with iron ore of a superior quality; the fertility of the country above it on the Harpeth as well as below it on the Cumberland river; the convenience and great abundance of the best materials for building; in fact, the site embraces every natural and desirable advantage for an establishment of that kind. I cannot avoid observing to you the incorrectness of John Davis's report, forwarded by Governor Carroll, as will appear by the statements of Baxter, Allen, and others. His statements were altogether imaginary and incorrect, whether from ignorance or design is with himself; but to speak more favorably of him, he was grossly mistaken in his statements of the rises of water in Harpeth at the Narrows. The extreme rises are not* one-half that Davis stated them to be His measurement and fall of water may be correct; but I know his account of the rises of water in Harpeth to be incorrect, and no credit ought to be given him. I have not learned what resolutions the State legislature have entered into in case the armory should be located at the Narrows, but expect they will donate 100,000 acres of most convenient land for its benefit, and agree to make Harpeth navigable for boats drawing four feet water at all seasons.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

M. BELL.

Colonel WM. MCKEE, *&c.*

NASHVILLE, *April* 9, 1823.

SIR: Observing that Congress has passed a law for the establishment of a national armory in the western country, I take the liberty of calling your attention to a site about twenty miles from this place, at what is called the *Narrows of Harpeth*, which combines more advantages than any situation of which I have a knowledge west of the mountains.

Harpeth river, by a circuit of nine miles, forms a peninsula with an isthmus only 300 feet wide. The isthmus, or *Narrows*, for 200 feet is a high bluff of solid limestone, through which a passage has been perforated 20 feet wide and 6 feet high by a Mr. Bell, of this State, with a view of erecting iron-works. The fall in the 200 feet is ascertained to be 15 feet 9 inches, to which, if necessary, can be added several feet by a head dam; 200,000 acres of land adjoining the site is vacant and well timbered, and iron ore in the vicinity is inexhaustible. Harpeth from this point is navigable nine months in the year, and with a small expense its navigation could be made certain at all times; and it empties into Cumberland river below what is called the Harpeth shoals, from which point to where that river empties into the Ohio there are no formidable obstructions to its navigation.

I shall as soon as convenient procure a drawing of the site, and forward it to you. In the meantime should an engineer be appointed to examine the different situations in the western country, it will afford me pleasure to learn that his instructions embrace an examination of the site at the Narrows of Harpeth.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

WM. CARROLL.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*

* If so, Messrs Baxter, Allen, and others are mistaken as well as poor Davis, although not quite so grossly perhaps.

Question. What are the obstructions to the navigation of Cumberland from its mouth to Nashville?

Answer. In low water there are four obstructions in the Cumberland, from its mouth to Nashville, to common keel-boat navigation. The first and most difficult is what is called *Harpeth shoals*, which consist in small mounds of gravel and little stones resembling sweet-potato hills. The bed of the river, underneath the mounds, solid rock. The next difficult place is *Davis's ripple*. This is a shoal about two hundred yards long, occasioned by large quantities of loose rock on a body of solid limestone. The next obstruction is at Dover island, produced by the waters being divided into several channels; but it is believed that a great portion of the water could be thrown into one channel without difficulty or much expense. The only remaining obstacle is at "Line island." Here the river is divided into a number of channels by sundry small islands; most of the water, it is thought, could be directed to one point without difficulty.

Question. What is the extreme annual duration of steam and keel-boat navigation? What is the shortest known period in any one year? And what is the average duration of such navigation, with its usual periods of commencement and termination?

Answer. Steamboats of any size generally commence running about the 10th of December, and are rarely without sufficient water before the first of June; after which time small boats, not drawing more than three feet water, usually run until the first of August. The lowest water we have ever seen at the points before referred to was about fifteen inches. Such extreme low water continues about six or seven weeks, and is in the months of October and November. It frequently happens that keel-boat navigation continues throughout the year.

Question. Is Cumberland river ever obstructed by ice?

Answer. Not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of Tennessee.

Question. What is the ordinary price of transportation to and from New Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville?

Answer. From New Orleans to Nashville, at present, $1 50; to New Orleans, from 95 to 62½ cents; to and from St. Louis to Louisville, 75 cents. The undersigned have been in the habit of navigating Cumberland river for many years on board of keel-boats, barges, and steamboats; and they do hereby certify that the foregoing statements are accurate and just, according to the observations they have made; and they believe that their opportunities of judging correctly have been as good as any other persons that have been on the river. They further certify that they have navigated the Ohio for many years, and have no hesitation in saying that it is more difficult from the falls to Pittsburg than Cumberland is from its mouth to Nashville.

THOMAS P. MINOR.
JOSEPH SMITH.

NASHVILLE, *December* 22, 1823.

Captains Minor and Smith, who signed the foregoing statement, are men of the strictest veracity, and have been for many years in the constant habit of navigating Cumberland river.

WILLIAM CARROLL.

MOUTH OF EEL RIVER, ON THE WABASH, INDIANA.

WABASH, NEAR THE MOUTH OF EEL RIVER, *May* 30, 1828.

SIR: The following are the interrogatories which were mentioned to you. They embrace the points of information requisite to fulfil the object of my visits to this place, which, on account of the shortness of my stay here, could not be procured by me personally, and which you were so polite as to consent to furnish, by answers to the interrogatories; I request the favor of you to transmit the answers to me, at the city of Washington, and, if practicable, in time to arrive there by course of the ensuing month of August.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. SMITH.

JOHN TIPTON, *Wabash, near the mouth of Eel River, Indiana.*

Interrogatories designed to ascertain the advantages and disadvantages as a site for a national armory of a position on the Wabash, near the mouth of Eel river.

1st. How much (in feet and inches) is the average highest stage above, and the average lowest stage below, the bench-marks which have been made at the junction of the Wabash and Eel rivers, at the falls of Eel river, and at the head and foot of the first rapids of the Wabash above the mouth of Eel?

2d. How much has been the extreme highest stage ever known above, and the extreme lowest stage ever known below, the bench-marks just mentioned, and the other places also just mentioned?

3d. Do the Wabash and Eel rise gradually or suddenly; and if the latter, what is the greatest height to which they have been known to rise at the head of the first rapid of the Wabash, above the mouth of Eel, and at the falls of the Eel, respectively, within twenty-four hours?

4th. How many days in each year, according to the best information that can be obtained, do the Wabash and Eel remain at their highest and lowest stages; and how many days in each year do they remain at each foot, respectively, of elevation above the lowest stage; that is to say, at and below one foot of elevation, at and below two feet of elevation, and so on to the elevation of the greatest rise?

5th. How often in each year do the rises in those rivers occur?

6th. When does the low stage of the river commence, and what is the greatest length of time of its continuance without intermission?

7th. What is the quantity of water afforded by Eel river at the lowest stage, which may be ascertained in the following manner, viz: at any point on the river where its width and the velocity of its

current are tolerably uniform, measure on the bank a line of the length of three hundred feet. At a short distance above the upper end of this line, throw a block of wood into the river as near the middle of the stream as practicable. By a watch furnished with a second hand, observe the time at which the block of wood or float passes the upper end of the line, and then proceed to the lower end of the line, and observe the time at which the float passes it; note down the length of time the float was occupied in passing from the upper to the lower end of the line; repeat this experiment four or five times, and note down at each trial the length of time the float was occupied in passing from the upper to the lower end of the line; make this same experiment four or five times with a float thrown into the river at a point as nearly as practicable half-way between the middle of the stream and the shore, and note down as the result of each trial the length of time the float was occupied in passing from the upper to the lower end of the line; add together the results of the several trials, as well those made with the float in the middle of the stream as those made half-way between the middle of the stream and the shore, and divide the total by the number of trials made: the quotient will be the average surface velocity of the stream. To ascertain the average width of the stream, measure it at each end of the line and at 100 feet distance from each end, and towards the centre of the line: these admeasurements added together and divided by four will give the average width. To ascertain the average depth, note down the depth at each 10 or 15 feet, while measuring the width at the several places above stated; add together the depth or soundings so taken and noted, and divide the total by the whole number taken and noted: the quotient will be the average depth.

8th. What is the width of Eel river, during its lowest stage, at the falls where a × was made on the rock as a bench-mark, and at the rock where the levelling was terminated? What is the distance from the shore on each side of the river to the foot of the hills at the points just designated, viz: the bench-mark and the rock?

9th. What is the width of the Wabash from the western shore to the island at the head of the rapids, and from the said island to the eastern shore? What are its several depths at every 15 feet of the width just mentioned? What is the distance from each shore to where the ground rises higher than the level of the banks?

10th. During what portion of the year may the Wabash be navigated as high as Eel river by steamboats, and in what months; and during what period of the year, and in what months, by keel-boats drawing three feet?

11th. Are there any obstructions in the Wabash which impede its navigation, and which, being removed, would allow the navigation to be continued for a longer period in each year than at present? If there be, where are they situated, and what is their nature and extent?

12th. What is the distance, by the course of the river, from Eel river to Vincennes, and thence to the mouth of the Wabash?

13th. What is the usual length of the passage of steamboats from the mouth of the Wabash to Vincennes, and thence to Eel river? In what time may the passage be performed?

14th. What are the prices at Eel river at this time, if they are fixed, or what will they probably be in the course of the year, when they may become fixed, of, 1st, refined bar iron; 2d, stone coal; 3d, charcoal; 4th, bricks per 1,000, (size to be stated;) 5th, stone per perch of 25 cubic feet; 6th, lime per bushel; 7th, lumber per 1,000 feet, (the mode of admeasurement to be stated;) 8th, pork and beef per pound; 9th, flour and corn per barrel; 10th, whiskey per gallon; 11th, grindstones per ton; of *wages per day*, 12th, for brick and stone masons; 13th, of carpenters; 14th, of blacksmiths; 15th, of laborers; of *the rates*, 16th, of cornice brick per 1,000, and stone per perch, exclusive of materials; 17th, of carpenters' work by the customary admeasurement, (to be stated;) 18th, of blacksmiths' work by the pound; of *transportation per 100 pounds*, 19th, from Pittsburg, from Louisville, and from New Orleans, to Vincennes, and from Vincennes to Eel river?

15th. At what price per acre would it be practicable to procure such part of the Chicot reservation as would be cut off by a race carried from the falls of Eel river to the Wabash above or below the mouth of Eel river, along the slope of the hills that rise a short distance from the banks of the Eel and the west bank of the Wabash?

NOTE.—The price above mentioned to be stated in reference to wholesale purchase and specie payment.

EEL RIVER, ON THE WABASH, *September* 27, 1828.

DEAR SIR: I will now proceed to answer the interrogatories that you submitted to me when here last May, respecting the contemplated site for a national armory at the falls of Eel river; and, in order to avoid repetition or mistake, will first set down each interrogatory and then the answers following it:

1st. The highest stage above the bench-mark at this junction of the river is twelve feet; the lowest two feet eleven inches.

2d. The answer to the first interrogatory is an answer to this also.

3d. Both rivers rise gradually. The greatest rise at the head of the rapid of the Wabash is believed to be about nine feet and the falls of Eel about seven feet.

4th. Not more than three days at their highest stages and about two months at the lowest.

5th. To this I cannot give a definite answer. The rivers generally rise in February, and continue at or above your bench-mark (what we term a boatable stage) until June.

6th. The low stage commences in June and continues until about the 20th of September.

7th. By an estimate made by Colonel A. Moore, of the United States civil engineers, on the 26th of June, 1827, it was found to discharge 20,784 cubic feet per minute; by an estimate made on the 22d of last month, and at the lowest stage ever known, owing to an uncommon drought, I found it to discharge 16,164 cubic feet per minute.

8th. The width of the river is 176 feet from the shore to the foot of the hill; on the south side it is 396 feet; north side, 132 feet.

9th. From the mainland, northwest shore, to the island is 297 feet; from the island to the southeast shore is 198 feet. On examining the river at the lowest stage, I did not deem it necessary to take the soundings, the river being deep and having little or no current. Had the soundings been taken, they would lead you to an erroneous estimate, as by them the Wabash would be estimated to discharge twice the quantity of water that it actually does. I feel confident that the estimate given

above of Eel river is as correct as is usually obtained, and that there is but little difference in the quantity of water of these two rivers at low stages. Distance to high ground on northwest side, 50 feet; southeast side, 198 feet.

10th. There has never been business to require a steamboat to come to Eel river. I am of opinion that a steamboat could navigate the river to this place for three months—say February, March, April; keel-boats until some time in June.

11th. The obstruction to the continuance of boat navigation to this place is owing to a change in the construction of the channel of the Wabash about twelve miles below this place. The Wabash from its mouth to that point is of gentle current, sandy bottom, and very safe navigation, except, however, the flat rock near Harmony, and the rock near Deer creek, eight miles above Tippecanoe. At the mouth of Rock creek, twelve miles below this place, the river assumes a very different appearance, the bottom and shores being principally of rock. The river is wider here, and current double its usual velocity, and continues to deserve this description from Rock creek, twelve miles below, to Pipe creek, ten miles above Eel river. This same rock precludes the rapids in the Wabash two miles above the mouth of Eel river, and the falls of Eel one mile above its junction with the Wabash. Gentlemen whose judgment can be relied upon have said that a small sum properly applied would improve the river, and make it navigable to this point by slack-water navigation at all times, while boats can navigate the lower part of the Wabash.

12th. From this place to Vincennes is estimated, by the river, at 297 miles; thence to the mouth of the Wabash, 150.

13th. But few boats have as yet navigated the Wabash to or above Vincennes. The river not being sufficiently known, the masters and pilots are cautious, and of course no definite answer can be given. I have made one passage up from Vincennes to Lafayette. While running we made about six miles per hour.

14th. The prices at this place are not fixed either for labor, provisions, or transportation, with sufficient certainty to enable me to give satisfactory answers. Bar iron, which at Pittsburg cost $125 per ton, has been delivered here at $146; flour at $4 per barrel; pork at one and a half cents per pound; bacon at three cents per pound. Stone coal is furnished in great abundance below this on the Wabash. Beef, pork, and breadstuffs are cheap, and abundant to supply every demand. We have lime and freestone, clay for bricks, and timber, in great abundance, all of which can be obtained here at very low prices.

15th. The proprietor has authorized me to say that land suitable in situation and sufficient in quantity can be had, whereon all the necessary buildings may be erected for the armory, free of any charge upon the government.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN TIPTON.

Captain SMITH.

WASHINGTON CITY, *November* 3, 1828.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 27th of September last, containing answers to my interrogatories respecting positions on the Wabash and Eel rivers, near the mouth of the latter, which were examined as sites for a national armory. I am obliged by the trouble you have taken to furnish me with the information afforded by those answers. They are all satisfactory, except the seventh, which affording the result desired without the data upon which it has been determined, will preclude me from stating that result in my report as having been ascertained or tested by me. No degree of confidence in the accuracy of the result which I might individually entertain would justify me in stating it otherwise. I think, however, if you will take the trouble on the receipt hereof to send me the data adverted to, they would arrive here in time to be included in my report, which will not probably go before Congress earlier than the last of next month or the beginning of January.

I remain, dear sir, with respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

General JOHN TIPTON, *Logansport, mouth of Eel, on the Wabash, Indiana.*

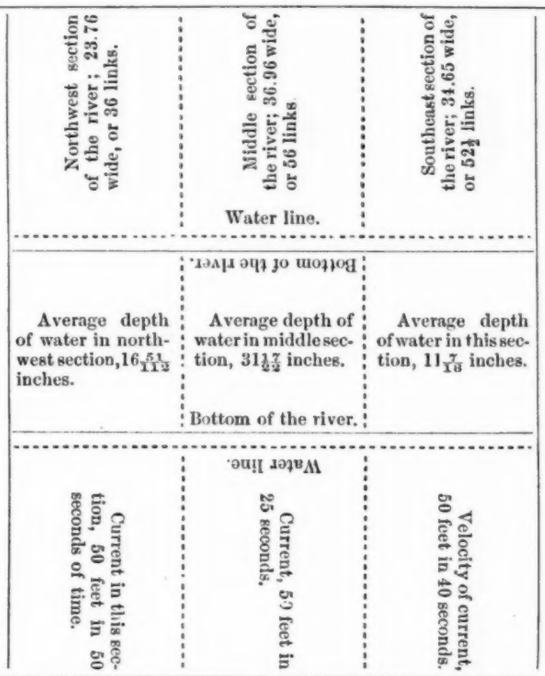
EEL RIVER, *September* 2, 1829.

DEAR SIR: With this I have the honor to enclose to you the notes by which an estimate of the water discharged by Eel river may be made.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN TIPTON.

Estimate of discharge of water in Eel river at the falls near the mouth of the same, made August 22, 1828.



In making the estimation, from the form of the bottom of the river and the current, it was found convenient to divide that portion of the river where the estimation was made into three sections, as in the subjoined diagram; the velocity of the current ascertained in each section from repeated experiments, and the average depth of water in each from levels taken both on the upper and lower cross-section lines across the river at distances of about three feet.

		Cubic feet discharged per second.
Southeast section	50 feet × 11 7/16 inches × 34.65 feet =	41.103.5.625
Middle section	2 feet × 31 17/28 inches × 36 96 feet =	195.718.7.232
Northwest section	1 foot × 16 51/112 inches × 23 76 feet =	32.581.6.128
		269.403.8.985

269.403.8.985 feet × 60 = 16,164 feet of water discharged per minute.

Depth of water on each section cross-line of the within diagram.

Lower line of—			Upper line of—		
N.W. Section.	M. Section.	S.E. Section.	N.W. Section.	M. Section.	S.E. Section.
29	31	3	26	23	6 inches.
27	31	6	20	28	8
18	36	8	15	33	11
15	34	12	13	34	13
14	34	12	10	35	14
16	34	13	10	36	12
15	31	15	7	36	16
15	29	16		38	20
	25	7	7)101	38	
8)149	20			36	9)100
	22	9)92	14 3/7	31	
18 5/8					11 1/9
	11)327	10 3/9		11)368	
	29 8/11			33 5/11	

Average depth of upper line of middle section	33 5/11
Average depth of lower line of middle section	30 1/11
	2)63 6/11
Common average, inches	31 17/28
Average of upper line of southeast section	12 5/9
Average of lower line of southeast section	10 2/9
	2)22 7/9
Common average, inches	11 7/16

Average of upper line of northwest section ..... $14\frac{3}{4}$
Average of lower line of northwest section ..... $18\frac{7}{8}$

$2)32\frac{51}{56}$

Common average, inches ..... $16\frac{51}{112}$

Links.		Feet.		Feet.
100	:	66 : : $52\frac{1}{2}$	:	34.65
100	:	66 : : 56	:	36.96
10	:	66 : : 36	:	23.76

$17\frac{9}{16}$ inches to decimal of 1 foot.

$11\frac{7}{16}$ of $\frac{1}{12} = \frac{205}{216} = .949 +$

11 18

205 216)205.0(0.949

1944

1060
864

1960
1944 +

50 feet $\times$ $11\frac{7}{16}$ inches $= .949$ feet $\times$ 34.65 feet $= 1644.1425$

50

47.450
34.65

23725
28470
18980
14235

40)164.41425

41.1035625 feet discharged per second of southeast section.

$31\frac{17}{22}$ inches to decimal of 1 foot.

$31\frac{17}{22}$ of $\frac{1}{12}$ of 1 foot $= \frac{699}{264} = 2.64771$ feet.

31 22

79 264)699 (2.64771
62 528

699 1710
1584

1260
1056

2040
1848

1920
1848

720
699 +

2 feet $\times$ $31\frac{17}{22}$ inches $= 2.64771 \times 36.96 =$

2

5.29542
36.96

3177252
4765878
3177252
1588626

195.7189232 ft. discharged per second of water on middle section.

$16\frac{51}{112}$ inches to decimal parts of 1 foot.

$16\frac{51}{112}$ of $\frac{1}{12}$

16 112 1843

$\frac{}{723}$ $\frac{}{1344} = \frac{}{1344} = 1.37128$ and 1 x

112

1843

$1.37128 \times 23.76 = 32.5816128$

23.76

822768
959896
411384
274256

32.5816128

NOTE.—The correspondence respecting this site has been copied from the report of the commissioners.

BIG BLUE RIVER, HARRISON COUNTY, INDIANA.

LEAVENWORTH, *October* 1, 1823.

GENTLEMEN: The two sites on Big Blue river have been surveyed according to directions. I was with A. Ralston, esq., every day until he completed the survey. He used a spirit-level and adjusted it every morning, and found no variation during the time we used it. I believe the survey correctly taken, as we placed the instruments between the posts and took back and forward sites. When the work was plotted I examined it, and found the old survey by the United States and the one by Mr. Ralston did not agree. We then took the instruments and went on to the ground again to ascertain the variations, and found the old survey, by actual measurement, incorrect—some quarters larger and some smaller than they ought to be. Mr. Ralston then plotted the work anew, and I believe it is now nearly correct, as I think the meandering and winding correct; but in drawing the sectional lines the spring on the site I showed you is thrown on the lower quarter, which is not the fact. The spring is actually on the same quarter with the site, and the line passes about ten rods below it. On the plot the distance from C to D is stated at 325 poles and 7 feet 6 inches fall; but the seven and a half feet fall terminates at the lower ripples between C and D, about fifty rods below D. I proposed to Mr. Bayless to make the alteration on the plot, but he objected, as Mr. Ralston was not present and had gone to Indianapolis, and Mr. Bayless was going to Louisville and wished to forward the plots. I think the upper part of the plot of Messrs.

Wilson and Bayless's site does not place the river exactly on the same ground it actually runs on, but it is in as near as it could be done without surveying all the quarter sections over anew, which we thought perhaps not necessary to give you all the information you required as to the river. Mr. Ralston said you observed in conversation with him perhaps it would be well to level Blue river down to the Ohio; but as you gave him no instructions, nor gave us any, we did not do it; but if you desire it, we will do it any time hereafter. As to the other part of our instructions, we have not as yet had opportunity to confer together so as to make report, but will do it shortly, or I will make report alone. Mr. Ralston has made out his bill of expenses for completing the work. We made no contract with him, but sent for him to come and make the survey, and showed him our instructions. You can allow him his bill, or such part as you think right and reasonable. I have not seen the amount charged; but if it is as report says, I think it a high charge—more than would be reasonable for the work done.

I remain yours, &c.,

SETH M. LEAVENWORTH.

Messrs. McRee, Talcott & Lee.

Leavenworth, *October* 26, 1823.

Gentlemen: I now hasten to finish my report for the reasons heretofore stated:

Prices of provisions generally.—Pork, per cwt., $1 50 *a* $2; beef, per cwt., $1 50 *a* $2; flour, per barrel, $3 50 *a* $4; wheat, per bushel, 37½ *a* 50 cents; corn, on the Ohio, 20 *a* 25 cents; fourteen miles in the country, 10 *a* 15 cents; oats, per bushel, 16 *a* 20 cents; potatoes, per bushel, 25 *a* 33 cents; hay, per ton, $6 *a* $8; butter, per pound, 6¼ *a* 12½ cents; chickens, per dozen, 50 *a* 75 cents. All other kinds of produce in proportion.

Building materials.—Plank, soft wood, ½ inch, per 100 feet, 50 cents; plank, soft wood, ¾ inch, per 100 feet, 63 cents; plank, soft wood, 1 inch, per 100 feet, 75 cents; plank, soft wood, 1¼ inch, per 100 feet, 88 cents; plank, soft wood, 2 inch, per 100 feet, $1 25; scantling, soft wood, 3 by 4 inches, per 100 feet, $1; scantling, soft wood, 3 by 10 inches, per 100 feet, $1 50. All other kinds in proportion. Hard wood one-third higher than the above, which are the mill prices.

Brick, per thousand, $2 50 *a* $3; lime, per bushel, 4 *a* 6 cents. The brick and lime to be made on the site, and the undertakers to be allowed a yard, wood, stone, and any convenience they can get on the site.

Common laborers, per month, $3; mechanics, per month, $12 *a* $18; plasterers, per month, $12 *a* $18; blacksmiths, per month, $12 *a* $16; carpenters, $12 *a* $16. Master mechanics or superintendents, say, one-fourth or one-third higher. The mechanics of this country are not quite so good generally as those in the east. Boarding is not included in the above prices.

Freight from New Orleans to this town per cwt., from 75 cents to $1; from this town to New Orleans per cwt., from 37½ *a* 50 cents. From Pittsburg to this town I am not well informed about the prices, but as Captain Talcott resides at Pittsburg, he can there get the price more correct than I can. I would remark that it ought to be the same as to the Falls, except when boats cannot pass, and then a little higher.

Stone coal.

I have seen two men who have been at the stratum, on Anderson, when loading boats from the coal bank. They say the stratum is five or six feet thick. I think this information may be relied upon. Coal has been discovered in many places in this neighborhood since you left, but not in quantities greater than you saw. One place the coal is washed out of the bed of a creek, I think two hundred feet below the place you saw, but the water was eight or nine feet deep over the place when I saw it. I intend to have further search made; if I discover coal in quantity, I will write you. If you think it is probable the armory will be located on Big Blue river, it would, perhaps, be well to direct the register of the land office in Jeffersonville to sell no more of the United States land near the site, as there are a number of quarter sections near, well timbered, which government ought to retain as a reserve for fire wood, timber, &c., which would immediately be entered if the location was certain, and government would have either to buy the wood or the land at a high price. Why Messrs. Wilson and Bayless are not ready to report I know not. I do not know but they have reported on their site. If the armory is located on Big Blue river, I wish you or some agent of the government to call on me, and go with me and examine both sites again, and then they will be better able to select than you are now. My reasons I do not wish to state without an actual location is to be made.

With great esteem, I am, &c.,

SETH M. LEAVENWORTH.

Messrs. McRee, Talcott & Lee.

Leavenworth, *October* 26, 1823.

Gentlemen: We have had the two sites on Big Blue river surveyed, according to direction, by Alexander Ralston, esq., a scientific man. We attended during the whole survey, and saw it taken, and believe it to be correct; but when the new survey was compared with the old United States survey, they did not agree. We then took the instruments and went over the ground again to ascertain the variations. On measuring the quarter sections, found some too large and some too small, in consequence of which we had to make a new plot. Perhaps the river now is not at every point laid down exactly on the ground it runs on, but it is as near as it would be without surveying all the quarters anew, which we thought was not necessary for your purpose. A spirit-level was used and adjusted every day, and no variations found during the time the work was progressing. We hope, on examination, it will meet your approbation. Mr. Ralston observed you mentioned to him perhaps it would be well to level down to the Ohio river; but as you gave him no instructions, we did not do it, but will if you request it to be done.

From the statements of those who have been acquainted with Big Blue river, and lived on it for eight or ten years, we think there can be no doubt but the lower site is above back water generally, at Dagg's ripple, one mile and a half below the lower site, as the river runs back water the longest period two weeks. Some years it does not come there; some years comes and goes the same day. About nine years since it was up to the lower site, but not since. There is about six feet fall from the lower site to Dagg's ripple, and ten including that at Rothrock's, three miles below, back water two weeks; at Willey's saw-mill, five miles below, back water, say, three months; at Sharp's, seven miles below, back water from five to six months; at Brown's boat-yard, nine miles below, back water six or seven months; at Lyons, ten miles below, back water during the whole year, and one mile from there to the Ohio river, making, as the river runs with the meanders, eleven miles from the lower site down to the Ohio river. A good road can be made from either site to where back water comes from three to six months in the year, and the distance not be more than two or three miles, and extended down the river so as to meet the back water at any stage, as you can see by examining the map in the land office. Take down on the left hand from the lower site, and come to the river again below the great bend, to the right, where it bends back again to the right. Since you were here we have examined the ground, and know it to be good for a road. Six quarter sections will be embraced by the lower site; five of the quarters belong to individuals, the other to government. The probable cost to government will be seven or eight thousand dollars, according as the owners now estimate their land. Although it is high, and not really worth more than half the money, yet the individuals seem to be disposed to anticipate, in part, the benefits of the armory. One of the above quarters, belonging to Messrs. Wilson and Bayless, I have put down in the estimate at $1,000. I have repeatedly called on Messrs. Wilson and Bayless to join in a report, but they are not ready. I have called on them for an estimate of their lands, but they are not ready. For fear they would not be ready in time, I have made out the above report and estimate, except their quarter. I know the land can be got at the estimate, and perhaps much less; but what they will do I cannot say. I will furnish my report in next letter.

I am yours, &c.,

SETH M. LEAVENWORTH.

Messrs. McRee, Talcott & Lee.

Indianapolis, *November* 21, 1823.

Sir: By last mail I received your favor of the 30th ultimo. The duplicate receipts are herewith returned receipted.

The survey and meanders of the river are forty perches to an inch; the sections are agreeable to the instructions furnished me, noted at every half chain or two perches. The perpendiculars, showing the height of the surface of the ground above low water mark, are forty feet to an inch.

The breadth of the stream at Lybert's site measured eight perches from the water edge to water edge on the opposite side; the bottom irregular, solid rock, and deepens gradually from both sides to twelve or fourteen inches.

The breadth of the streams at the upper site Wilson and Bayless measured ten perches, and may with propriety be considered the general breadth of the river; the bottom apparently solid, smooth rock; depth of water from ten to fourteen inches. The banks are here more abrupt than at the lower site.

The original surveys are badly made. The sections on the east side of the range line are greatly too large; those on the west are irregular.

Post notes or paper of the branch bank in bills would answer (perhaps) my purpose better than a check. The risk on common paper will be greater. I am willing to hazard it.

I am extremely sorry for the omissions noted in your letter, and hope the above remarks will remedy the evil.

With great respect, &c.,

A. RALSTON.

Corydon, *December* 12, 1823.

Gentlemen: Agreeably to your instructions I proceeded, in conjunction with Mr. Leavenworth, to have Blue river surveyed; procured a spirit-level, and employed A. Ralston, esq., of Indianapolis, to perform the work. From the high standing of Mr. Ralston as a scientific and skilful engineer, and the great particularity made use of while performing the work, I have no hesitation in believing that the levelling is strictly correct as represented on the plots. In consequence of the variation of the quarter sections of land binding on the range line, (as some of those do,) the river at some points may not be laid down exactly where it ran. I believe, however, it is correctly represented at either site, and the only incorrectness (if any) is in representing it above the upper site, while I am inclined to the opinion it is thrown too far west.

With regard to the inquiry respecting the following of the Ohio river up Blue river, I state upon the authority of persons who have been acquainted with it a number of years, that the back water has but once since the settlement of the country been known to be up to the lower site, which was in 1815, and then the current was checked on the head of the ripple at the lower site.

At Dagg's, one mile and a half below, back water flows generally from one to two weeks in each year; at Rothrock, three miles below, back water flows about three or four weeks in each year; at Sharp's, seven miles below, back water flows three to four months in each year; at Willey's, five miles below, back water flows about three months in each year; at Brown's, nine miles below, back water flows about six months in each year, and at Lyons, ten miles below, back water during the year, and from thence to the Ohio river one mile, making a distance, by estimation, of eleven miles from the lower, and thirteen miles from the upper site as the river runs. The ground will admit of a good road on a direct course from either site, to which the back water flows from three to six months, and may be extended down the bank of Blue river to meet the back water at almost every stage.

From the upper site to the Ohio river is about five miles and a quarter, and from the lower about four miles and a half. Good road can be had from either to that point.

This country abounds in all the necessary articles of provisions, building materials, &c., and can be had at present at the following rates, to wit: Beef, $1 50 to $2 per 100 pounds; pork, $1 50 to $2 per 100 pounds; flour, $3 50 to $4 per barrel; wheat, 50 cents per bushel; corn, 12½ to 15 cents per bushel; oats, 12½ to 15 cents per bushel; potatoes, 25 to 30 cents per bushel; butter, 6¼ to 10 cents per pound; chickens, 50 to 75 cents per dozen; turnips, 8 to 10 cents per bushel; hay, $6 to $8 per ton; lumber, half inch to two inch plank of soft wood, average price $7 75 per 1,000 feet; hard wood, 33⅓ per cent. additional. Those are the prices at the mills on Blue river, from which it can be delivered at any point on Blue river below at a small advance. Brick made at either site, $2 to $3 per 1,000, with the privilege of using the necessary materials that can be obtained on the ground. Limestone abundant at either site, and can be burnt for three to four cents per bushel. Common laborers, $8 per month; bricklayers, stone masons, plasterers, blacksmiths, and carpenters, $12 to $15 per month; principal workmen or superintendents, 25 to 33⅓ per cent. higher. Freight from New Orleans, 75 cents to $1 per cwt.

I will remark that there is a great abundance of grindstone rock, of various qualities and thickness, on one of the quarter sections of land attached to the upper sites.

The spring at the lower site, at the time the survey was made, was about six inches above the level of the water on Blue river, and at that time would not afford sufficient water for family use; there is none other on that quarter section that I have heard of. With regard to the prices asked for the different quarter sections of land, embraced by the two sites, I am not at present able to make any definite statement respecting all of them. I, however, state so far as I have ascertained.

For the quarter sections upon which the lower site is situated, to wit: the SW. quarter section No. 26, township 3, S. of R. 2 E., $3,000; for one-half of the next, which belongs to John Snider, (quarter section above,) embracing Blue river, $800; the next quarter section above belongs to government; the next quarter section above belongs to John Pitman, for which he asks $900; the next above belongs to Wilson & Bayless; the next above to John Tipton; and all above, as far as the water would back by a 12-foot dam built at the upper site, belongs to Wilson & Bayless, who own nine quarter sections adjoining, lying on both sides of Blue river, at and above the upper site. Owing to the death of Mr. Wilson, sr., which occurred shortly after your visit to this country, and who was owner of an undivided portion of the lands in the name of Wilson & Bayless, I am not able to state any precise price for the whole or any part of them that might be wanted by the government. I am, however, at liberty to state, that for John Tipton's quarter section, and the whole or any part of the lands belonging to Wilson & Bayless, no more than a fair price would be asked, which price would be fixed upon after ascertaining what portion of the property the government would require, and the manner they would wish it divided. In short, if the government should find the property to answer their purposes, the representatives of Mr. Wilson, (deceased,) together with myself, will treat with any person on the part of government for the sale of it, on such terms as I presume will be satisfactory. I should regret exceedingly if any of the above statements should not agree with those made you by Mr. Levenworth. It was understood between Mr. Levenworth and myself that we were to unite in this communication, and have waited thus long for that purpose, and did not, until two days since, know that Mr. Levenworth had violated the agreement between us, and addressed you himself some time since.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

A. BAYLESS.

Messrs. Lee, Talcott & McRee.

FALLS OF OHIO, LOUISVILLE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

Louisville, *July* 5, 1828.

Gentlemen: I ask the favor of you to furnish me, as soon as may be convenient, with answers to the following interrogatories, and direct them to me at Washington city.

Your obedient servant,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

Interrogatories designed to procure information requisite to determine the advantages and disadvantages of Louisville or its vicinity as a site for a national armory, which are submitted to the president and directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

1. What would be the charge of the canal company for a water privilege amounting to 150 cubic feet per second?

2. What would be the expense of purchasing a site for the works below the locks, either commencing at the locks or below the warehouse, (but in the latter case with the privilege of drawing through the intermediate ground the water derived from the privilege that may be purchased from the canal,) to extend 600 yards along the river shore and back to the rise in the ground, if it be equal to 700 yards average from the shore, and if not, as much beyond the rise as will make the depth of the lot equal to that distance?

3. What are the results of the observations made by Mr. Berthoud at Shippingport, and some gentlemen at Louisville, to determine the ratio of the simultaneous rise of the river below and above the falls?

It would be desirable to receive this information as much as possible in detail.

Louisville, *July* 21, 1828.

Sir: In answering your inquiries contained in your communication of the 5th instant, I have consulted the members of the board of president and directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company,

as to the terms on which the water power can be furnished, and can only give for answer what was given to the War Department on a former application, namely, that the requisite quantity of water will be supplied at an annual rent of 3,000 dollars, or a perpetual lease for 50,000 dollars purchase money.

As to the second query, the company do not own the land adjacent to the canal suitable for the establishment, but the required quantity can be obtained on reasonable terms, it mostly belonging to the honorable Mr. Rowan, who is desirous of selling it; a very small expense will secure it from inundation. The water can be taken down the bank to any given distance and no difficulty exists as to its passing through the lots next to the canal, provided they should not be included in the purchase. The foundation for building on the bank is solid limestone rock the whole distance

The results of the daily tables that have been kept above and below the falls are as follows: when there is 4 feet of water in the canal the fall is 24 feet, and the highest water ever known giving 40 feet in the canal the fall is 1 foot 4 inches, viz:

4 feet gives fall	24	18 feet gives fall	7.4
5 feet gives fall	21	19 feet gives fall	6.10
6 feet gives fall	18	20 feet gives fall	6.4
7 feet gives fall	16 6	21 feet gives fall	6
8 feet gives fall	15	22 feet gives fall	5.8
9 feet gives fall	14	23 feet gives fall	5.4
10 feet gives fall	13.6	24 feet gives fall	4.10
11 feet gives fall	13	25 feet gives fall	4.6
12 feet gives fall	12	26 feet gives fall	4.4
13 feet gives fall	11	27 feet gives fall	4
14 feet gives fall	10	28 feet gives fall	3.10
15 feet gives fall	9.4	29 feet gives fall	3.8
16 feet gives fall	8.6	30 feet gives fall	3.6
17 feet gives fall	7.10	31 feet gives fall	3.4

The rises of water are by no means uniform but vary almost every season, and it does not attain its maximum height oftener than once in ten years.

An annual rise which reduces the fall to 6 feet may be calculated on; it sometimes attains a greater altitude, but high water so as to reduce the falls below 6 feet will not average ten days in the average of each year for the last twelve years.

A safe estimate may be made on 18 feet fall for eight months in each year; 12 feet for two months, and from 8 to 6 for the remaining two months.

Thence to 40 feet is a diminution of 1.2-10 inch in each foot of rise up to 40, when the fall is 1 foot 4 inches.

Any other information you may require as to the localities of this site, within my power to give, you may at all times command, and your inquiries shall be promptly answered.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMEON S. GOODWIN, *Secretary Louisville and Portland Canal Company.*

Captain J. L. SMITH.

WASHINGTON CITY, *August* 8, 1828.

SIR: On my arrival at this place I had the pleasure of receiving your communication of the 21st ultimo, containing answers to the interrogatories I had addressed to the president and directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, with a view to procure information that might assist me in ascertaining the advantages and disadvantages, as a site for a national armory, of the most eligible position that might be found in the vicinity of the canal.

I am obliged by the trouble you have taken to comply with my request, and by your offer to afford any further information desired that it may be in your power to furnish.

I should be glad to avail myself of your offer to procure some information respecting the price of the land, as it will not be in my power to form an estimate without having such information. If the prices fixed by the owners cannot be procured, your own opinion as to the value would approximate to it sufficiently near to answer my purpose.

I am already in possession of a list of prices at Louisville of materials, workmanship, &c., and that circumstance prevented me from including in the interrogatories left by me any request for information respecting those prices. It has occurred to me, however, that such information might be procured with great accuracy from the engineers and master workmen employed by the canal company, and without much trouble or inconvenience to the company or to them. If so, I would beg the favor of answers to the following interrogatories: What are the prices at Louisville of, 1st, refined bar iron; 2d, stone coal; 3d, charcoal; 4th, bricks, per 1,000, (size to be stated;) 5th, building stone, per perch of 25 cubic feet; 6th, lime, per bushel; 7th, water cement, per bushel; 8th, lumber, per 1,000 feet, (the mode of admeasurement to be stated;) 9th, bacon, pork, and beef, per pound; 10th, flour, per barrel, corn, per bushel; 11th, salt, per bushel; 12th, whiskey, per gallon; 13th, grindstones, per ton? *Of wages, per day*—14th, of brick and stone masons; 15th, of carpenters; 16th, of blacksmiths; 17th, of laborers. Of the rates—18th, of laying brick per 1,000 and stone per perch, exclusive of materials; 19th, of carpenters' work by the customary admeasurement, (to be stated;) 20th, of blacksmiths' work by the pound? *Of transportation, per* 100 *pounds:* to and from New Orleans and Pittsburg, and from Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York?

Your most obedient servant,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps Engineers.*

SIMEON S. GOODWIN, Esq., *Secretary Louisville and Portland Canal Company, Louisville, Ky.*

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 27, 1828.

SIR: Yours of the 8th instant is received, and, as requested, I have endeavored to gain the necessary information to enable me to answer your inquiries, if not entirely satisfactory, yet as much so as the nature of the subjects would permit.

The only land suitable for the establishment, in the immediate vicinity of the canal, is chiefly owned by Mr. Rowan, and I think can be had for about $100 per acre; some intervening lots have been sold out and some small improvements made on them, and a large stone and brick warehouse, built in a permanent manner, can be had at the cost, well calculated and arranged for water operations, and probably as well situated as any that could be erected for a part of the establishment; but if not within the views of the government to purchase the water could be conducted below it at small expense, and a site obtained for about $100 per acre.

In answering your interrogatories as to materials, labor, and workmanship, I have made inquiries among those employed on the canal and others, and give the results of such information, taking into view the magnitude of the contracts to be made.

1st. The best refined iron, made in Kentucky or Pennsylvania, can be furnished here at $110 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

2d. Stone coal can at all times be had here at 7 to 8 cents per bushel.

3d. Charcoal is sold by the boat load at 4 cents per bushel.

4th. Bricks 9 inches long, 4 wide, and 2½ thick, are sold at $3 per 1,000; but can be made on any of the lands near where they may be required to be used at less.

5th. Good building limestone can be furnished at 75 to 87½ cents per perch of 25 feet.

6th. Superior roach lime by the quantity is furnished at 12½ cents per heaped bushel.

7th. Water cement, equal to any yet discovered, can be furnished, ground, at 25 cents per bushel.

8th. White pine lumber, one inch boards, are sold at $7 50 to $9 per 1,000; if two inches they measure double. Sawed or hewed timber is sold at about 3 cents the cubic foot; scantling at 6 cents the running foot.

9th. Bacon, 3 cents; pork, 2 cents, and beef 2 cents per pound.

10th. Flour, superfine, $3 50 per barrel of 196 pounds; corn is sold on the ear at 12½ cents per what makes a bushel shelled.

11th. Salt is abundant at 50 cents per bushel.

12th. Whiskey can be purchased during some part of every summer at 17 cents per gallon.

13th. Grindstones are sold here by the inch at about 4 cents; but as the Ohio abounds in grindstones of the first quality they can be furnished in any quantity at a fair price for the labor in procuring, say $25 to $35 per ton.

14th. Good brick and stone masons work for about $1 25 per day.

15th Carpenters are now getting $1 12½ per day.

16th. Blacksmiths, $1 per day.

17th. Laborers, 50 to 62½ cents per day.

18th. Bricks are laid when the materials are all furnished at $2 per 1,000, and stone per perch at 50 cents.

19th. The carpenters here have a book of prices for their work, made in 1810, from which they now discount 50 per cent., which serves as a guide to contracts when no other method is agreed on.

20th. When iron is worked by the pound for building purposes the average is about 6¼ cents per pound.

Of transportation per 100 pounds, hence to New Orleans, 30 cents; from New Orleans, 40 cents; to and from Pittsburg, 25 cents each way per steamboats. Time occupied: 6 days to New Orleans, 10 days from New Orleans; 5 days to Pittsburg, and 3 days from Pittsburg; from New York, Philadelphia, or New York *via* New Orleans, $1 per 100 pounds may be taken as fair average, and the time about 30 days.

Any further information in my power to furnish you may freely call on me for.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMEON S. GOODWIN.

Captain J. L. SMITH, *Engineer Corps, Washington City.*

Horseshoe Bend, Pendleton county, Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, *July* 12, 1828.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of transmitting to you the following interrogatories in consequence of you having politely consented to furnish me answers to them, and in any other way that lay in your power to facilitate the accomplishment of the object of them.

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

General JAMES TAYLOR, *Newport, Kentucky.*

Interrogatories designed to ascertain the advantages and disadvantages, as a site for a national armory, of a position on Licking river, in Kentucky, known by the title or designation of the Horseshoe Bend.

1st. What is the depth of the Licking river on the upper side of the neck of the Horseshoe Bend at the extreme lowest stage of water, and what is its depth at that place at the extreme highest stage of water that has ever been known?

2d. Does the Licking rise gradually or suddenly? And if the latter, what is the greatest height to which it has been known to rise at the place above stated within 24 hours?

3d. How often in each year do the rises of the Licking occur?

4th. When does the low stage of the river commence, and what is the greatest length of time of its continuance without intermission?

5th. How many days in each year (according to the best information that can be obtained) does the

Licking remain at its highest and lowest stages at the place above mentioned, and how many days in each year does it remain at each foot, respectively, of elevation above the lower stage—that is to say, at and below one foot of elevation, at and below two feet of elevation, and so on to the elevation of the greatest rise?

6th. During what portion of the year and in what months may the Licking be navigated to the lower side of the Horseshoe Bend by steamboats and by keel-boats drawing three feet?

7th. Are there any obstructions in the Licking which impede its navigation from its mouth to the lower side of the Horseshoe Bend, and which being removed would allow the navigation to be continued for a longer period in each year than at present? If there be, where are they situated, and what is their nature and extent?

8th. What is the distance by the course of the river from the lower side of the Horseshoe Bend to the mouth of the Licking?

9th. What are the prices at the Horseshoe Bend on Licking at this time of, 1st, refined bar iron; 2d, stone coal; 3d, charcoal; 4th, bricks, per 1,000, (size to be stated); 5th, stone, per perch of 25 cubic feet; 6th, lime, per bushel; 7th, lumber, per 1,000 feet, (the mode of admeasurement to be stated;) 8th, pork and beef, per pound; 9th, flour and corn, per barrel; 10th, whiskey, per gallon; 11th, grindstones, per ton. *Of wages per day,* 12th, of brick and stone masons; 13th, of carpenters; 14th, of blacksmiths; 15th, of laborers. *Of the rates,* 16th, of laying brick per 1,000 and stone per perch, exclusive of materials; 17th, of carpenters' work by the customary admeasurement, (to be stated;) 18th, blacksmiths' work by the pound.

Of transportation per 100 pounds from New Orleans, from Louisville, from Cincinnati, and from Pittsburg?

10th. At what price per acre would it be practicable to purchase a tract of land extending from the upper side or neck of the Horseshoe Bend, and including both shores, then across the neck to the bottom of the rolling ripple, of the width of 400 yards, and 400 yards below the rolling ripple of the width of 200 yards from the bank of the river?

NOTE.—The prices above-mentioned to be stated in reference to wholesale purchase and specie payment.

11th. It is understood there are manufactories of iron in the neighborhood of the Horseshoe Bend. If there be, how many are there; where are they situated; at what distances are they from the Horseshoe Bend, and what are the facilities of communication between them and the Horseshoe Bend?

12th. It is also understood stone coal has been found in the vicinity of the Horseshoe Bend. If such be the case, where has it been found; at what distance from the Horseshoe Bend, and in what quantities may it be procured?

NEWPORT, *September* 30, 1828.

DEAR SIR: In consequence of indisposition I have not been able before this time to obtain the information you desired in your interrogatories in relation to the site for a national armory at the Horseshoe Bend.

In regard to the rise and fall of Licking, I have not as yet been able to get the correct information, but Mr. Tibbatts is up at this time in the neighborhood of the Horseshoe Bend, and will get an accurate statement of the rise and fall of the river as you wish, which will be forwarded to you.

I have not answered the interrogatories positively as to the quantity of coal in the neighborhood of the Horseshoe Bend, but I have no doubt that coal can be had there in quantities. This information will also be forwarded on as soon as it is received.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES TAYLOR.

Captain J. L. SMITH.

Answers to interrogatories of Captain J. L. Smith in relation to the establishment of a national armory on Licking.

1st. Two and a half feet deep by 12 feet wide on a fall of 2 feet descent. It is the opinion of a good judge as well as myself that the average is from 30 to 35 feet; and the highest is perhaps 10 feet in the 24 hours in extreme heavy rains, but it rises generally gradually.

3d. The rises vary; they gradually occur from, say, the middle of February to the last of May, and from two to four in the course of that period.

4th and 5th. At the highest stage it seldom remains more than from two to three days, at its lowest stage from a month to six weeks. For the balance of the year it is thought the rise and fall would generally vary from 6 feet down to the lowest stage of water. For the last 24 years Licking has never been known to afford less water than the answer to the first question.

6th. From the first of February to the last of May, and frequently after that period for a short time, but there are some steamboats now running on the Ohio and Kenhaway drawing only about 2 feet water.

7th. There are about from 8 to 10 ripples between the mouth of Licking and the Horseshoe Bend; about four of these would require the rock to be quarried out wide enough to make a channel, which is easily done with the crowbar and sledge, as the rock lies in strata of from 3 to 9 inches thick. The longest of these four ripples will not exceed 150 yards, except one which is somewhat longer; the others are from 20 to 50 yards in extent and would only require the removal of the loose stone and gravel to make a good passage for boats drawing from 2 to 3 feet water during the lowest stage of the water.

8th. Forty miles.

9th. 1st, bar iron refined at Cincinnati, $1 25 per ton; 2d, stone coals from 7 to 9 cents per bushel; 3d, charcoal, $5 per 100 bushels; 4th, brick, per 1,000, 2¼ thick, 4½ wide, and 9 inches long, $3; 5th, stone, per perch, 25 cubic feet, 50 cents; 6th, lime, from 8 to 10 cents per bushel; 7th, timber, per 1,000 feet, measured side and edge, at $4; 8th, pork, per pound, from 1½ to 2½ cents; beef, 2½ cents; 9th, flour, from $3 to $3 50 per barrel; corn, 5 bushels per barrel, say, from 75 cents to $1; 10th, whiskey, from 18 to 20 cents; 11th, grindstones, not sold here by the ton, but by the foot across the eyes, at $1; 12th, of wages per day, of brick and stone masons, $1 25 per day, they find themselves; 13th, wages of carpenters, per day, $1 25; 14th, blacksmith, per day, $1 25; 15th, laborers, per day, 75 cents; 16th, laying brick, per 1,000, $1 75; laying stone, per perch, exclusive of materials, 40 cents; 17th, carpenters' work by the customary admeasurement, framing per square, that is, 10 feet square, 62½ cents. Floors of joists, 9 inches deep and 16 inches apart, per square, and so in proportion for larger joists; 18th, blacksmiths' work, per pound, in common is just the price of the iron, but in heavy work half price.

Transportation per 100 pounds from New Orleans, 70 cents; from Louisville, 15 cents; from Pittsburg, $4 per ton; all to Cincinnati and from thence to Horseshoe Bend, from 3 to 5 cents per 100 pounds.

11th. As to the iron-works, there are two sets of iron-works; one on Slade creek, a branch of Licking, say eight or ten miles from the mouth of Slade. The iron can be transported down Licking from these works; the distance by land cannot exceed from the Slade works fifty miles, and from the Beaver sixty miles. There are also three sets of works on and near Little Sandy, putting into the Ohio about 120 miles from Cincinnati. There are several iron-works in the State of Ohio, on Bush creek, from fifteen to twenty miles from Maysville, and also on Paint creek. There is one which is only five or six miles from the Scioto, on which a canal is now digging.

WASHINGTON CITY, *November* 3, 1828.

DEAR SIR: Your favors of the 12th and 30th of September last arrived here while I was in Masschusetts, and, being forwarded to me, were received when I was in expectation of leaving there in a few days on my return to this place. Their receipt would have been acknowledged, but the promise in the latter of additional information to be furnished as soon as it should be obtained by Colonel Tibbatts, who was stated to be then engaged in seeking it, led me to defer the acknowledgment until my arrival, that the additional information alluded to, if then received, might be included with it; besides, I did not like the idea of taxing you with postage, which would be avoided by communicating with you from this place.

I apprehend the information with which you were furnished respecting the quantity of water afforded by the Licking river during its low stage cannot be accurate. A volume of water of twelve feet width, two and a half feet depth, and two feet fall, which is stated as the equivalent of the quantity afforded by the Licking at its low stage, would be equal to 342 cubic feet per second. Now, the quantity afforded by that stream, at the time I examined it, as ascertained by determining its width and average depth and velocity, would amount to only 269 cubic feet per second, although the stream was said then to be by some twelve inches, and by others eleven, ten, and nine inches, respectively, above its lowest stage. It was in consequence of the difference in the statements respecting the average depth during the lowest stage that I was desirous of ascertaining it through the first interrogatory. My own opinion, formed upon the information obtained from the persons I met with at the Horseshoe Bend and others, is, that the average depth at the lowest stage does not exceed eight inches. If this opinion be erroneous, I shall be glad to have it corrected, if it can be done upon authority that, in your opinion, may be safely relied on.

Your obedient servant,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

General JAMES TAYLOR, *Newport, Kentucky.*

NEWPORT, *Kentucky, October* 25, 1828.

DEAR SIR: When I fowarded to you the document answers to your queries some time since, I informed you that Colonel Tibbatts was good enough to go up to the Horseshoe Bend for the purpose of obtaining such information as could not be obtained except in that immediate vicinity. You will find his report to me enclosed, which embraces all the points named in your inquiries .

This report is more to be relied on, in my opinion, than the former one, particularly as to rise and fall of Licking, for the former one was principally founded on observations near the mouth of that river, where its rise and fall is more influenced by the Ohio.

I have read over with attention Colonel Tibbatts's report, and think it may be relied on as containing as correct information as can be obtained, except by actual observation made by actual measurement, with a view to answer to your queries; but, except as to the rise of Licking, I think you will not find much discrepancy in the two reports.

The bonds for the land named in your queries will be found enclosed, and the government could not ask it on better terms.

With great respect, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES TAYLOR.

Captain J. L. SMITH, *Corps of Engineers.*

NEWPORT, *October* 25, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request made of me some time since, I proceeded to the neighborhood of the Horseshoe Bend, upon the Licking river, with a view of obtaining the information necessary the more accurately to respond to certain interrogatories transmitted to you under date of July 12, 1828, by Captain Smith, of the engineer corps, and "designed to ascertain the advantages and disadvantages as a site for a national armory of a position on Licking river, in Kentucky, known by the title or designation of the Horseshoe Bend." The result of my inquiries will be found in the following answers, which are numbered respectively to correspond with the numbers of the "interrogatories:"

1st. On the 25th of September, the day I was at the Horseshoe Bend, the river was measured at the point where the measurement was made by Captain Smith in July, and was found to be at an average depth of eighteen inches; it has never been known to be more than one or two inches lower at that point; this season has been unusually dry, and the river uncommonly low; the extreme highest stage of the water that has ever been known to the persons who have resided in the neighborhood near thirty years has been thirty feet, which rise took place about twenty-one years ago; twice since then it has risen to the height of twenty-three feet; the usual spring fresh is about twenty feet; the common freshes, from four to five a year, are about from ten to fifteen feet.

2d. The rise is usually gradual; the river sometimes rises suddenly. When the rise is sudden it is not great; eight feet in twenty-four hours has on one occasion (about twenty years ago) been particularly

marked as extraordinary; on this occasion it was a day and night rising, and fell to its original depth in about the same time; the sudden rises, to speak in a common way, are at about four feet and five feet in twenty-four hours.

3d. There are during the year usually three, sometimes four, and somtimes five rises in the river, of from 10 to 12 and 15 feet. These rises take place along in the latter part of the winter and early in the spring. What is commonly called the spring fresh in general rises to 20 feet.

4th. About the middle of July the little swells or rises of two or three feet begin to stop, when the river gradually lessens in depth until about the middle of September, when the river is at its lowest, at which stage it usually continues until the latter end of October, when the small swells or rises of two or three feet begin again. The lowest stage is from the middle of September to the latter end of October, but during this time there are usually two or three swells of from four to eight inches.

5th. The Licking remains at the rises named in the answer to the third interrogatory, at from 30 to 48 hours. It remains at its lowest stage, with a variation of from four to eight inches, about six weeks, during the months of September and October. Observation has not been so particular as to enable me to give a precise answer to the latter part of this interrogatory. The nearest I can come to it is, to say that, from the beginning of November to the middle of July, it is about half the time over five feet deep, about one-fourth of the time over three feet deep, and one-fourth over two feet, when the swells begin to cease; when it comes under two feet, and gradually falls to its lowest.

6th. The Licking river may be navigated, by boats drawing three feet water, to the lowest side of the Bend, in the months of January, February, March, April, May, a part of June, and sometimes a few days in the beginning of July, the last half of November, and in December.

7th. The navigation of the Licking, from its mouth to the lower side of the Horseshoe Bend, is impeded, during the low stage of water, by from eight to ten ripples. There are no other obstructions. These impediments could be removed, so as to allow the navigation to be continued for a longer period of time, by any mode which would confine the water to one channel, and prevent it from spreading itself over the ripples. Various modes are suggested for this purpose—one by cutting a channel; another by erecting slopes from each bank, which shall gradually approach each other until they form a channel. There are two modes that would allow the navigation to be continued for a much longer period, but *locks and dams* would remove all obstructions. One of these ripples is supposed to exceed 150 yards in length; three others to be about that length; the remainder vary from 20 to 50 yards.

8th. The distance, by the course of the river, from the lower side of the Horseshoe Bend to the mouth of the Licking is stated by the surveyors to be 40 miles.

9th. There cannot be said to be any fixed prices at the Horseshoe Bend of the articles, &c., referred to in this interrogatory, nor any certain data or criteria to use in answering the query, unless by reference to the prices at the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and the towns of Covington and Newport, in Kentucky, there being at this time no established market at the Bend or in the neighborhood. The prices at the Bend would undoubtedly be regulated by the prices at those places. The prices at those place are: 1. Bar iron, refined, $125 per ton. 2. Stone coal, from seven to nine cents per bushel. 3. Charcoal, five cents per bushel. 4. Brick, 9 inches long, 2¼ thick, 4½ wide, $3 per thousand. 5. Stone, 50 cents per perch of 25 cubic feet. 6. Lime, from eight to ten cents per bushel. 7. Timber, per 1,000 feet, measured side and edge, $40; but this article would be much lower at the Bend, where the timber is abundant, and the cost nothing in the stock. The cost there would be estimated by the wages of the laborer in cutting, hewing, and hauling. Any quantity of timber standing can be had for nothing. 8. Pork, 1½ to 2½ cents per pound; beef, 2 to 2½. 9. Flour, from $3 to $3 50 per barrel. 10. Corn, 75 cents to $1 per barrel of five bushels. 11. Grindstones, $1 per foot in diameter, (not sold by the ton.) 12. Wages, per day, of brick and stone masons, $1 25. 13. Carpenters, same. 14. Blacksmiths, same. 15. Laborers, 50 to 75 cents. In all these cases, at the above prices, they find their own food and lodging. 16. Rates of laying bricks, per 1, 000, $1 75; and stone, per perch, from 37½ to 40 cents, exclusive of materials. 17. Carpenters' work, by the customary admeasurement, without descending to particulars: framing of floors of joist varies between 62½ cents and $1 12½ per square, according to the depth of joist and their distance apart; for shingling joint shingles, the price varies between $1 25 and $2 per square, according as the courses vary between seven inches and four inches; framing of rafters, between 50 cents and 75 cents per square, as they vary between three feet apart and 18 inches apart; cellar window frames, of pine or poplar, eight feet, lineal, or under, $1; of locust or other hard wood, $1 50; larger frames, according to the hardness of the wood, from 11 cents to 16 cents per foot, lineal; window frames, of rough scantling, three by four inches square, 2½ per lineal foot; weatherboarding, rough, 50 cents per square; jointed, 75 cents; sprung, 87½ cents, 8-inch courses; sash, between 5½ cents and 9½ cents per light, as they vary between 7 by 9 and 12 by 18; floors, rough, 43¾ cents per square; rough and jointed, 62½ cents; jointed and grooved, $1; straight joints, $1 12½ per square; doors, rough, with ledges, 25 cents; jointed, 31¼ cents; grooved, 62½ cents. The above enumeration of prices of carpenters' work may be deemed sufficient, and will afford ample data from which to ascertain the prices in most cases. A complete enumeration would be extending this article too far. All these matters are under strict regulation by the by-laws of the "Master Carpenters' and Joiners' Society, of Cincinnati." 18. Blacksmiths' work, by the pound, is ordinarily the price of the material by the pound, but about half price where the work is heavy. *Transportation*, per 100 pounds, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, 70 cents; from Louisville to Cincinnati, 15 cents; from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, $4 per ton; from Cincinnati to the Horseshoe Bend, say from three to five cents.

10th. I enclose you the bonds of the proprietors of the land, by which you will perceive that the United States can have the land at the nominal consideration of one dollar, (the lands are marked A.) It was not exactly understood from the query how much land would be required on the north side of the river; but supposing, from the tenor of the question, that 200 by 400 yards would be sufficient, I obtained the bond of the proprietors for that amount. If more should be required, it can be obtained upon the same consideration to any reasonable extent.

11th. There are no manufactories of iron immediately in the neighborhood of the Horseshoe Bend, though there are several at no great distance—one on Licking, about 10 miles above the mouth of Slate creek; another on Slate creek, near its mouth, from which there can be either land or water carriage, the distance by land between 50 and 60 miles; three establishments in Green county, Kentucky, on and near Little Sandy; one on Paint creek, near the Scioto; and several on Bush creek, in the State of Ohio. From these the Ohio and Licking rivers would be the channel of transportation to the Horseshoe Bend.

12th. Stone coal, in the region of country around the Horseshoe Bend, not being as yet an object of

traffic, from the abundance of woodland on and contiguous to the Licking river, no great search has been made for it; but I am informed by men of respectability and intelligence in that neighborhood that sufficient quantities have been found at the mouths and in the beds of Flower creek, Hanes's creek, and the little branches contiguous to the Bend, to evidence the existence of beds of considerable extent of stone coal, of the best quality, within three or five miles of the Bend, as the creeks are short. Coal has also been found in the Licking hills, near the river, about ten miles below the Bend.

I close this communication by remarking that the information and facts contained in the above answers were obtained from gentlemen of respectability well acquainted with the subject-matter, and that full reliance may be safely placed in the correctness of all the substantial items of the information given by them to me, from the known characters and standing of the gentlemen giving it.

This communication would have been made earlier, but it has been prevented by long and continued absence from home.

I am, very respectfully, &c., &c.,

J. W. TIBBATTS.

General JAMES TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON CITY, *November* 6, 1828.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 25th ultimo, and its enclosures—a letter to you from Colonel Tibbatts, containing full and very satisfactory answers to my interrogatories respecting the Horseshoe Bend, and the obligations accompanying his statement, from the owners of the land, to furnish, free of expense to the government, the quantity that may be requisite for the site of the national armory, should it be located at the Horseshoe Bend.

The facts stated by Colonel Tibbatts, that the average depth of the Licking, at the place where it was sounded by me, was ascertained by soundings taken while he was there on the 25th of September last to be 18 inches; that, in consequence of the dryness of the season, the river was thought to be then at a very low stage, and that it had never been known to be more than one or two inches lower, present conclusions differing very naturally from those I had formed upon the information I obtained from the persons residing at and in the immediate vicinity of the Horseshoe Bend, who assisted me in executing the survey which was made of that position in July last. One of these persons, whose name is not distinctly recollected, but is believed to be Fields, resident at the place where the survey, &c., were commenced, and where the soundings were made. He, as I understood him to say, employed himself frequently in fishing, and was often called upon to accommodate his neighbors by ferrying them across the river. He, therefore, it would seem, had better opportunities than any other person of becoming informed on the state of the river at all seasons. This person informed me the depth of the river at the lowest stage was *about* one foot, which would make the average depth nine inches, and which, with a reasonable allowance for his own doubts of its being equal even to that, to be inferred from his using the word "about" in reference to it, would justify the reduction of the average depth eight inches. Information from other persons confirmed the accuracy of this statement, while that received from some persons made the average depth greater than eight inches, but in no instance exceeding the depth of eleven inches.

By the foregoing will be perceived the grounds upon which I had formed conclusions materially differing from those presented in the statement of Colonel Tibbatts. Of the accuracy of his statements, so far as it relates to the soundings taken in his presence, I have not the slightest doubt, and I shall present them in my report as they have been furnished by him. I shall also present the other statement. They may not be deemed incompatible with each other, and I think they ought not to be; so far as the former goes to establish the average depth on a particular day, it must be relied on. The opinion, however, respecting the difference between that depth and the depth at the lowest stage being altogether conjectural, may be controverted without discrediting the authority upon which it was furnished. Of the latter the same may also be said, but perhaps it may be claimed in favor of it that it has resulted from observations frequently made at all seasons during a series of years.

With great respect, &c.,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

General JAMES TAYLOR, *Newport, Kentucky.*

NEWPORT, *November* 21, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant to General James Taylor was handed to me by him for perusal on its reception last night. I have read it with the interest and attention which the great importance of the subject to which it relates is calculated to excite in one who has at heart the prosperity of this section of the country, and an equal desire of the correct and proper application of the energies and resources of that government which is common to all of us. I have read with much pleasure the friendly expressions which you were so kind as to use in relation to myself personally, which I assure you are no less reciprocated on my part. I feel gratified that you should be pleased with the paper, which was drawn by me so hastily, and under the disadvantageous circumstances under which I labored from a want of more time, which would have enabled me to have given more full and complete details. There is one subject to which you particularly refer in your letter to General Taylor, which is the cause of this communication from me. However deeply I may feel interested in the location of the contemplated armory in this section of the country, yet a desire that everything shall be fairly understood, a sense of right, and a feeling of candor, compel me to put you right in a matter upon which you seem to have been misled, probably from the hurried and awkward manner in which the document referred to was written by me. I cannot suffer knowingly an error, of which I may be the cause, to pass unnoticed upon a point so important, even though that error might possibly be an advantage to the point in which this section of the country is deeply interested; much less can I permit your kind feelings towards myself to give a statement contained in that document a fictitious dignity to which it is not entitled.

You seem to understand, from the answers to your interrogatories, that the soundings made on the

25th of September were taken *in my presence*. I have not the document before me at this time, but if the interpretation you put upon it is legitimately deducible from the terms therein used, I must ascribe it to my awkwardness of expression. I did not intend so to state, nor so to be understood; with this explanation, and another examination of the document, my meaning will be correctly understood. The soundings taken on that day were not made in *my presence*. It may be necessary, therefore, for me to explain to you how, by whom, and under what circumstances they were taken, which explanation I made at large, inasmuch as it will put the whole matter in its proper light, and will, I flatter myself, do away much of the difficulty under which you seem to be placed on this particular and important point. On the 24th of September I passed through the neighborhood of the Horseshoe Bend, on my way to the forks of the Licking river. I notified the people that I should be there on the next day, had them informed of my business, and desired that all of the old respectable and intelligent inhabitants of the neighborhood should meet me on the 25th at a designated point, in order that I might obtain fully the information you desired. Mr. Kirby, the man whose name you do not distinctly recollect, and which you are under the impression was "Fields," together with Mr. Willett and another gentleman whose name I do not now recollect, were desired to take the soundings, and report to me at the meeting. I was with you when Kirby stated upon your inquiry that the lowest stage was "about a foot," and was satisfied afterwards that he was under a mistake, from inquiries that I made, and from a fact which will appear presently, and which will render the mistake at once obvious. We accordingly met on the 25th at the point designated by me. The company was composed of men upon whose age, long residence at the point, experience, and honesty, I know I could rely for the correctness of the information I desired. I then reminded them of the importance of my obtaining the most correct information upon the subject, and of the necessity of the utmost candor being used by them in giving it. Messrs. Kirby, Willett, &c., then reported the average depth, as just then accurately and particularly measured by them, and as stated by me in my response to your interrogatory. I then inquired of the whole company how much lower they had ever known it, and the general response of the whole company was, as I have stated also in my answers to your interrogatory, in which Mr. Kirby fully assented. I then reminded him, Kirby, and informed the company of Kirby's statement to you when you made the inquiries of him in July; they agreed, which agreement was fully assented to by Kirby, that his reply was a mistaken one and made without reflection, of which he was satisfied upon more mature reflection and examination, which mistake is reduced to more positive certainty by the fact that the water at a foot deep when you measured it would be *under the level of the ripple* below that point, and *the ripple left absolutely dry*—an occurrence never known by the oldest inhabitant in the neighborhood.

Bonds to convey land to the United States for the site of a national armory at the Horseshoe Bend.

Whereas an examination has been made of the Horseshoe Bend, on the Licking river, in the county of Pendleton and State of Kentucky, under the authority of the United States of America, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of establishing a national armory at that point; and whereas, among other questions proposed by Captain Smith, the engineer who made the examination, "designed to ascertain the advantages and disadvantages as a site for a national armory" at that point, in a letter addressed to General James Taylor, of Campbell county, dated July 12, 1828, interrogatory number ten is to the following purport, to wit: "At what price, per acre, would it be practicable to purchase a tract of land extending from the upper side or neck of the Horseshoe Bend, and including both shores; then across the neck to the bottom of the rolling ripple, of the width of 400 yards, and 400 yards below the rolling ripple, of the width of 200 yards from the bank of the river?"

Now, know all men by these presents that we, the undersigned, James Kirby and Horatio Willett, of the county of Pendleton and State of Kentucky, for divers good and valid causes and considerations us hereunto moving, and for the further consideration of one dollar to us in hand paid by John W. Tibbatts, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents, to make or cause to be made unto the United States of America a good and sufficient deed of absolute conveyance to the United States of America, or to whomsoever the name shall be authorized to be made by law for all that tract or parcel of land contained within the Horseshoe Bend aforesaid, and described in the above-named interrogatory number 10, extending from the upper side or neck of the said Horseshoe Bend, across the neck to the bottom of the rolling ripple, of the width of 400 yards, and below the rolling ripple, of the length of 400 yards, and of the width of 200 yards from the bank of the river, whenever the said deed of conveyance shall be demanded, after the government of the United States of America shall, by law, have authorized the location of the contemplated national armory at that point, which said deed of conveyance will be made for the further consideration of one dollar to be paid when demanded, after the sealing and delivery of the said deed of conveyance.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 26th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

JAMES KIRBY. [L. S.]
HORATIO WILLETT. [L. S.]

Attest:
JOHN W. TIBBATTS.
ROBERT S. DICKENS.

In addition to the above obligation of James Kirby and Horatio Willett, proprietors of the land within the neck of the Horseshoe Bend, we, Drummond Wheeler, John Ellis, and Henry Ellis, of the county of Pendleton and State of Kentucky, for the same causes and considerations in the above bond named, and for the purpose of furthering and effectuating the same object, being the proprietors of the land on the opposite or north side of the Licking river, do bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to make or cause to be made to the United States of America a just and sufficient deed of absolute conveyance to the United States of America, or to whomsoever the same shall be authorized to be made by law for a tract of land on the northern shore of the Licking river, opposite the upper side or neck of the Horseshoe Bend, 400 yards long and 200 yards wide, as the same may be selected and chosen as most suitable to effectuate the objects contemplated in the establishment of a national armory at the said Horseshoe Bend, whenever the said deed of conveyance shall be demanded, after the government of the United States of America shall, by law, have authorized the location of the contemplated national armory at that point,

which said deed of conveyance will be made for the further consideration of one dollar to be paid when demanded, after the sealing and delivery of the said deed of conveyance.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 26th day of September, in the year 1828.

Attest:
JOHN W. TIBBATTS.
JOHN FRYER.

DRUMMOND WHEELER. [L. S.]
JOHN ELLIS. [L. S.]
HENRY ELLIS. [L. S.]

I have given you the full detail of facts in hopes that it may enable you to come to a correct conclusion upon the point in question. I am sorry that any difficulty should have existed upon a point so important. I feel no doubt, from the known integrity of the individuals through whom I was enabled to obtain the information contained in the document written by me, and from the perfect spirit of fairness and candor with which they responded to my inquiries, and the particular manner in which those inquiries were made by me, that as full confidence may be placed in the facts detailed as can be placed in any human testimony short of actual experiment.

I am, with sentiments of the greatest esteem, your obedient servant,

J. W. TIBBATTS.

Captain J. L. SMITH, *Corps of Engineers.*

FORTRESS MONROE, *Old Point Comfort, December* 12, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 21st ultimo was sent to me at this place from Washington. My misapprehension of the meaning of a part of your communication to General Taylor of the 25th of October last, of which you advise me, was certainly not caused by any want of clearness in the expression of that meaning, the phraseology of which I conceive to be unexceptionable. It arose altogether from its being stated that the soundings were taken on the day you were at the Horseshoe Bend, which led to the inference that you were present while they were taken, and of course had an opportunity of judging of their accuracy. Mr. Kirby's recollections respecting the depth of the Licking at its low stage would have great weight with me if they were uniform, inasmuch as his opportunities of observing the stream when in that state have been such as to enable him to judge of it with much accuracy. But they have been so different at different times that I am disposed to think his memory cannot be very good. The average depth of the Licking, as ascertained by the soundings taken on the 25th of September, is stated at 18 inches, and it is also stated that the rise then was not more than one or two inches above its extreme low stage. The average depth as ascertained by the soundings taken by me in July was 20 inches, and the elevation of the river above the lowest stage was represented to be then, by some, 12 inches, and by others less than nine inches. These results are very different, and one or the other must be wrong, but which, I will not pretend to say. Both will be mentioned in my report.

Your obedient servant,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

Colonel JOHN W. TIBBATTS, *Newport, Kentucky.*

ZANESVILLE, MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO.

Interrogatories designed to ascertain the advantages and disadvantages of a position at Zanesville, Ohio, as a site for a national armory.

1st. Will the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company avail itself of the privilege left to its option by the act of the legislature of the State of Ohio, passed on the 11th of February last, entitled "An act to incorporate the Muskingum Navigation Company," to complete the improvements of the Muskingum river, contemplated by the act, to be made in the vicinity of Zanesville; and if the company will avail itself of that privilege, when will the improvement referred to be probably completed?

2d. It is understood the canal company, in effecting the improvement adverted to, proposes to raise the existing dam, which is situated above the mouth of Licking creek, to the height of nine feet, and to take the water from above the said dam and carry it by a canal along the left bank of the river to within about 600 feet of Slagoe's run, and there discharge it into the river by locks. Has the intention of the company on this point been correctly stated above? If it has not been, it is requested it may be stated correctly.

3d. Should the company pursue the mode of improvement mentioned as being understood to be intended by them, the fall from the rock near Slagoe's run will be about 18 feet at the lowest stage of the river; and it is understood that, after all purposes of navigation shall have been subserved, there will remain, even at the lowest stage of the river, a large surplus of water, which the company intends to cede or hire as water privileges for mills and machinery. If the intention of the company has been correctly understood, it is requested that there may be obtained from it a statement of the rate at which it would sell a water privilege for the use of a national armory. Should Zanesville be selected as the site for that contemplated to be built on the western waters, and the rate at which they would hire such a privilege for that purpose, supposing the quantity of water required for it to be 170 cubic feet per second at the lowest stage, and progressively greater as the river should rise and the head become diminished?

4th. At what price could the land requisite for the site be procured, supposing the site to include the space within the following boundaries, viz: commencing on the bank of the river opposite to the corner of Marietta and 6th streets, and proceeding along Marietta street to 7th street; thence along 7th, first to the northwest corner of lot No. 14; thence east to lot No. 7; thence south to the corner of lot No. 8; thence east to the northeast corner of said lot; thence south to the southeast corner of lot No. 9; thence west until it intersects Slagoe's run; thence along Slagoe's run to the river; thence up the river to the point of commencing; it being understood that the road now along the bank of the river occupied for the purpose of the armory shall be opened at some other point east that may be convenient, and it

being also understood that Marietta road, if interrupted by the closing of Marietta street, should be opened along Slagoe's run, so that it may communicate with the road to be substituted for the river road?

5th. What are the prices, at Zanesville, of—1st, refined bar iron; 2d, stone coal; 3d, charcoal; 4th, brick per 1,000, (size to be stated;) 5th, stone per perch of 25 cubic feet; 6th, lime per bushel; 7th, lumber per 1,000 feet, (the mode of admeasurement to be stated;) 8th, pork and beef per pound; 9th, flour and corn per barrel; 10th, salt per bushel; 11th, whiskey per gallon; 12th, grindstones per ton; *of wages, per day*—13th, of brick and stone masons; 14th, of carpenters; 15th, of blacksmiths; 16th, of laborers; *of the rate*—17th, of laying brick per 1,000, and stone per perch, exclusively of materials; 18th, of carpenters' work by the customary mode of measurement, (to be stated;) 19th, of blacksmiths' work by the pound; of transportation, per 100 pounds, from New Orleans, from Louisville, from Cincinnati, from Pittsburg to Marietta and Zanesville, and from the former to the latter?

ZANESVILLE, *July* 17, 1828.

SIR: The foregoing interrogatories are those which were mentioned to you, which you were so polite and obliging as to say you would furnish answers I beg the favor of you to furnish answers as early as may be convenient, and to direct them to me at Washington city. I beg of you also to accept the assurance of perfect respect and esteem of, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

ROBERT FULTON, Esq., *Zanesville.*

ZANESVILLE, *August* 21, 1828.

SIR: I have been instructed by the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company to make the subjoined reply to the first three interrogatories contained in your note to me of the 17th of July last, connected with the proposed establishment of an armory on the western waters:

Answers 1 *and* 2. These two interrogatories relate solely to the act of the legislature of Ohio, passed at their last session, entitled "An act to incorporate the Muskingum Navigation Company," and to the probability of the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company availing themselves of the provisions of that act. To them I am instructed to reply that the act in question is of a crude and undigested character, bearing evident marks of haste in its draught and passage.

Our company do not deem its present provisions beneficial to them, and would hesitate before accepting them. By a former act of the legislature our company was required to erect and keep in repair a *free lock* to admit the passage of boats around their dam; this has been done at considerable expense, and there is nothing in the act of last winter which would exonerate the company from this burden, even if they made all the improvements by the last act contemplated. This is a decisive objection to the law in its present shape, though it is highly probable that the legislature would annul it, and introduce the desired provision. Much difficulty is also anticipated in the establishment of a steamboat canal through the town of Zanesville, from its intersection with the streets, particularly Main street, near the upper bridge; the travel by that street and across the bridge is constant. A bridge across the canal of a sufficient height to admit the passage of steamboats, at all stages of the water, would be of difficult if not impossible construction; and a *draw* would be attended with constant inconvenience. These are some of the reasons which have influenced the canal company to decline, at present, answering the first and second interrogatories.

Answer 3. Aside from the contemplated improvement of the navigation of the Muskingum river, I am instructed to reply to your third interrogatory by the following proposition: The company will contract to deliver to the United States forever 170 cubic feet of water per second at a point (A) nearly opposite to Richmond & Bostwick's foundery, being a little above the lower bridge, and will convey to the United States the land owned by them between Slagoe's run and Northup's warehouse, and will purchase and convey to the United States a strip of land of sufficient width to admit the passage of the canal from this point, where the company contract to deliver the water to the point B, where the United States wish to use it, say 500 feet above the mouth of Slagoe's run, for the sum of sixty thousand dollars—that is, the company will deliver the water at A, and the expense of conveying it from A to B is to be borne by the United States, except that the land between A and B sufficient for the passage of the canal will be purchased and paid for by the company and conveyed to the United States.

NOTE.—The company expect to raise the dam and widen the canal as if they were to avail themselves of the act above referred to.

Answer 4. (See the interrogatory answered in letter of Seth Adams, esq., September 3, 1828.)

Answer 5. Refined bar iron, $120 per ton; stone coal, 3 cents per bushel; charcoal, 3 cents per bushel; bricks, $3 per 1,000, delivered, moulded 9 inches long, 4½ wide, and 2¼ thick; stone in the rough, 87 cents to $1 per perch; lime, 8 to 10 cents per bushel; lumber, $10 per 1,000 feet, reduced to board measure; pork, $1 75 to $2 per cwt.; flour, $2 25 to $2 50 per barrel; corn, 16 to 19 cents per bushel; salt, 30 to 31¼ cents per bushel; whiskey, 16 to 19 cents per gallon. Grindstones: I had some difficulty in ascertaining the price of this article by the ton, the usual mode of selling them being by the inch; the manufacturers say they can be made and delivered at $14 to $16 per ton. Wages per day: common laborers, 62½ cents; *brick* and *stone* masons, $1 to $1 25; carpenters and blacksmiths, same; laying brick per 1,000, $1 75; laying stone per perch, 50 cents, exclusive of materials; carpenters' work by admeasurement; blacksmiths' work by the pound—common rough iron, 10 to 12 cents.

Transportation.—New Orleans to Zanesville, $1 25 per cwt.; Louisville and Cincinnati to Marietta, 31¼ to 37½ cents; Zanesville, 60 to 70 cents; Pittsburg to Marietta, 12 to 16 cents; Marietta to Zanesville, 25 cents; Pittsburg to Zanesville, 33 to 37½ cents; Zanesville to Cincinnati and Louisville, $5 per ton; Zanesville to Cincinnati and New Orleans, $7 50 per ton.

ROBERT FULTON,

Secretary of the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company.

Captain J. L. SMITH, *United States Corps of Engineers.*

ZANESVILLE, *September* 3, 1828.

DEAR SIR: Herewith you have a plat of the lands mentioned in your letter to Mr. Robert Fulton.

I have called on all the proprietors, viz: those who reside in the town, and from them obtained the prices at which they will sell, which sums I have affixed to their names, and to the others I have placed an estimated value. You will notice that the prices now asked is, in most of them, much above that demanded a few years since.

D. Harvey's estate will soon be sold by order of court, in order to settle the estate; and also Mrs. Harvey's lot, No. 9, on Marietta street.

Mr. W. Silliman's 20 acres takes in part of 7, all 8, and, I believe, a small piece of No. 9.

Mr. John Dillon's lot extends south of Slagoe's run, at the southeast corner, and then follows the run to its mouth.

Mr. Mervin's estate was sold to a Mr. Henry Northup, who having paid a part, it is thought (by his son, Thomas Northup) it will revert to Mr. Mervin's estate again. It may be purchased, I have no doubt, for less than the $1,300. Henry Northup's lot and brick house, perhaps, may be purchased for less than the price asked. *It must be sold soon.* Should it be thought necessary to take bonds to convey to the United States the property, I will attend to it; but many of them are unwilling to deprive themselves of power to sell in the mean time should opportunity offer. If I can be of any service to you or the government, you or they may command the services of your humble servant,

SETH ADAMS.

John Bowman's 10-acre lot includes lots No. 11, 12, 13, and 14; also one house on Seventh street	$3,000 00
William Lander's house and lot, No. 10, on Seventh street	600 00
John C. Stockton's house and lot, No. 9, on Seventh street, estimated	600 00
Henry Ford's brick house and ¼ lot, No. 8, on Seventh street, valued	750 00
John Ford's house and ¼ lot, No. 8, on Seventh street	200 00
Thomas Flood's house and ¼ lot, No. 7, on Seventh street	800 00
Simon Wright's house and ¼ lot, No. 7, on Seventh street	200 00
David Harvey's estate includes 6 lots on Seventh street, with lots 1 and 2 on Marietta street, and the ground back, say in all about 8½ acres, estimated at	8,500 00
Spencer Manley's 2 houses and lot, No. 3, on Marietta street	1,000 00
G. Wincoop's lot, on Marietta street	150 00
Simon Moore's house and ¼ lot, No. 5, on Marietta street	220 00
Peter Morgan's ¼ lot, No. 5, on Marietta street, $80; unknown lot, No. 6, estimated $100	180 00
Wm. Cunningham's lot, No. 7, on Marietta street	200 00
C. G. Wilson's lot, No. 8, on Marietta street	100 00
Mrs. Harvey's house and lot, No. 9, on Marietta street, estimated	150 00
Rufus Richardson's 2 houses and lot, No. 10, on Marietta street, valued	850 00
Wm. Lander's house and lot, No. 11, on Marietta street	300 00
Evan Davis, who lives in Baltimore, lot No. 12, 2 houses, estimated	400 00
Henry Northup's house and lot, No. 13, on Marietta street	300 00
C. G. Wilson's 2 houses and lots, Nos. 14 and 15, on Marietta street	400 00
Richard Adams's house and lot, No. 16, on Marietta street	130 00
D. Spangler's lot, No. 18, on Marietta street	80 00
Peter McCane's house and lot, No. 17, on Marietta street	350 00
Richard Adams's hill lot, about 9 acres, $1,000; John Thomas's lot, say 4½ acres, $1,500	2,500 00
John Dillon's lot, say 7½ acres, $3,500; Ellis Silliman's 2 10-acre lots, $1,650	5,150 00
Mrs. Mervin's house and right of dower	650 00
Henry Northup's lot and brick house	1,500 00
Mervin's estate, about 5½ acres sold Henry Northup for	1,300 00
	30,560 00

WASHINGTON CITY, *November* 15, 1828.

DEAR SIR: I find it necessary to be possessed of some additional information relative to the site at Zanesville before I can proceed satisfactorily in the formation of a plan and estimate for it, and I would be much obliged if you would furnish it to me. I wish to know what will be the height of the new dam proposed to be built at Zanesville, positively, and of that proposed to be built at Duncan's falls, probably; I say probably in regard to the latter, because in the estimates of the engineers, referring to the improvements of the navigation of the Muskingum, two plans are suggested respecting it, one fixing the height at 9.78 feet, and the other at 7 feet. It would appear by those estimates that the dam now at Zanesville is embraced in the plan of improvement, and that the fall from the top of the dam to the head of Duncan's falls is computed at 20.78 feet. This does not differ materially from the computation of the commissioners, Colonel McRee, &c., and which was 5½ feet for the height of the dam, 7 feet fall to Putnam bridge, 2½ feet fall to Slagoe's run, and 5 feet fall to Duncan's falls, making together 20 feet. If the latter computation be accurate, and the fall in the river, between Slagoe's run and Duncan's falls, be only 5 feet, a dam at Duncan's falls, of the height of 9.78 feet, would reduce the fall calculated upon for the armory. For, if the dam at Zanesville should be raised to the height of 9 feet, which is the greatest height I believe that has been thought of or that could with safty be adopted, the fall it would give at Slagoe's run would be only 14½ feet. I should suppose, to raise the dam at Zanesville as high as 9 feet, would injure greatly the water privileges on the river above; but I presume the company at Zanesville are authorized by their charter to raise it to that height; the quantity of water requisite for the armory, with a fall of 14½ feet, would be 195 cubic feet per second. The quantity stated in the interrogatories of 170 cubic feet per second was predicated upon the fall being 17 feet or more.

I have not been able to find in any of the plans in my possession the point (A) referred to in your third answer to my interrogatories, as the point at which the company would undertake to deliver the

water for the use of the armory, nor have I been able to discover the position of Richmond & Bostwick's foundery. I would thank you to let me know the distance between the point (A) and the lower or Putnam bridge.

Dear sir, your obedient servant,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

ROBERT FULTON, Esq., *Zanesville, Ohio.*

ZANESVILLE, *December* 23, 1828.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 15th ultimo was duly received, and I acknowledge myself indebted to you an apology for so long delaying my answer, which, at the time I received it, I intended doing promptly; and in order to save time and writing, I shall for the present dispense with the apology, and proceed to give you such information on the subject of your inquiries as may be in my possession.

You wish to know what will be the height of the new dam proposed to be built at Zanesville, positively, and of that proposed to be built at Duncan's falls, probably; I cannot at present answer those questions positively. The canal company at Zanesville, by their present charter, is limited in the height of their dam to 6½ feet, and they have resolved not to avail themselves of the law for improving the navigation of the Muskingum river in its present shape. That law gives them no privileges they are not already in possession of, yet I think I am warranted in saying that the canal company will, in completing their improvements, conform in every particular (excepting the steamboat lock) to the plan recommended by the engineers. Steamboat navigation, from the contemplated lock at the lower bridge, and through the town under *bridges* and mills into the company's dam, is considered by many of doubtful utility, as the distance between those two points is so short that the cargo could be transported from one point to the other in keel-boats or carts without retarding or adding much to the expense of the voyage. The height of the contemplated dam at Zanesville, in order to secure slack navigation to Jackson's Salt-works, seven miles above, must be built about 9 feet, and the canal company will have no objection to a compliance with that part of the project recommended by the canal commissioners for improving the navigation of the Muskingum river, from Zanesville to the town of Dresden. As to the probable height of the contemplated dam at Duncan's falls, I think in no case can it exceed 7 feet. The contract is made for 6½ feet, but a greater height than 7 feet would destroy the Putnam mills, and do other individual damage, besides that done to the canal company at Zanesville, who claim all the advantages of the water fall from the dam to Slagoe's run. The navigation company must adopt some more economical plan than that will be, should they raise their dam at this point 9.78 feet high. As to the point (A) which you have not been able to find in any of the plans in your possession, I ought to have been more particular, as it was intended to designate the point at which the company proposes to deliver the water at for the use of the armory. The point (A) is about 45 yards above the lower bridge and immediately opposite to Richmond and Bostwick's foundery, and probably will be a few yards above the head of the contemplated lock, and will be about 295 or 300 yards to the point for using the water for the armory; but as you have the plats and surveys of the site, you can ascertain the distance between these two points with more accuracy than I can describe it to you.

It is found that a great saving of water can be made on a new plan suggested by Mr. Goshon, the millwright, who was engaged in building a new mill when you visited Zanesville; he has applied 87 inches to one wheel to run a stone 4½ feet, which produces the same effect under 6 feet head which 200 inches is doing under the same head in Mr. Reeve's mill, and he says he is confident that still less water can be made to do the same work.

I know of nothing more that would be of any service to you in making out your report; but any aid that I can give at this or any other time, you may command my services, and I promise to attend to it with more punctuality than in the present instance.

With respect, I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT FULTON.

J. L. SMITH, Esq.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January* 2, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just had the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 23d ultimo.

You have been very good to furnish, as far as practicable, the information requested by me respecting Zanesville and Duncan's falls as sites for a national armory, and I am much obliged to you for it.

I am obliged also by your polite offer to furnish any additional information I may desire in regard to those positions. I believe I have been, and through your favor, put in possession of all the information concerning them that can be obtained at present. If anything should occur to vary the character of that information, a possible circumstance, although you think it not probable, I would be further obliged if you would advise me of it.

I am glad to hear that further improvements have been made upon the reaction wheel, and would be particularly gratified to receive any information in relation to further results satisfactorily ascertained from experiments, especially if they have been made under different heads of water, and with stones of different diameters.

I am sorry you should have thought it necessary to make any remarks concerning the short delay of your answer to my last communication. No inconvenience has resulted from it; but if there had been, intentional neglect would not have been attributed to you.

With renewed assurance of respect and esteem, I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

ROBERT FULTON, *Zanesville, Ohio.*

BIG BEAVER RIVER.

[The correspondence respecting this site has been copied from the report of the commissioners.]

Interrogatories designed to ascertain the advantages and disadvantages of a position on Walnut run, Big Beaver river, Pennsylvania, as a site for a national armory.

1. What is the number of water-wheels worked by water drawn from Pugh's dam on the Big Beaver river that are in use at this time, and what are the dimensions of the respective apertures through which the water is discharged upon them?

2. Under what head does the water pass through each aperture?

3. Can all the wheels referred to be worked at the same time during the lowest stage of the river? If not, be pleased to state which of them can be.

4. Is there any loss of water at the lower stage by running over the dam and leakage? If there be, how much in each case.

5. What are the prices at Brighton of refined bar iron per ton; 2d, stone coal per bushel; 3d, charcoal per bushel; 4th, brick per 1,000, (size to be stated;) 5th, building stone per perch of 25 cubic feet; 6th, lime per bushel; 7th, water lime per bushel; 8th, lumber per 1,000, (the mode of admeasurement to be stated;) 9th, pork and beef per barrel; 10th, flour and corn per barrel; 11th, whiskey per gallon; 12th, salt per bushel; *rate of wages per day*, 13th, of brick and stone masons; 14th, carpenters; 15th, blacksmiths; 16th, laborers; 17th, rates of laying brick per 1,000 and stone per perch; 18th, of carpentry by the customary mode of admeasurement; 19th, blacksmith work by the pound; 20th, rates of transportation per 100 pounds between Brighton and New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, and Pittsburg?

6. Could purchases be made of water privileges on both sides of the river, from the head of the falls opposite to Dr. Adams's to a quarter of a mile below Walnut run, without purchasing more land than would be requisite for the purpose of an armory, viz: 10 acres on the right bank of the river, where the dam would be lodged, as much as would be necessary to convey the water from the dam to Walnut run, and a tract for the site, embracing both sides of Walnut run and extending to a quarter of a mile above and below its mouth and along the bank of the river, so as to include about 100 acres? If such purchases could be made, at what cost? If not, what would be the smallest quantities of land on both sides of the river which it might be necessary to purchase in order to secure the water privilege and the privileges of establishing the dam, as has been stated, and at what rate can they be purchased? The quantity of water required for the canal for conveying the water from the dam to the site may be included in the following boundaries: commencing about 200 yards above the head of the falls and extending along the bank of the river down to the tract of 100 acres described as the site, with the width of 100 yards at the upper, gradually increased to 300 yards at the lower point mentioned.

BEAVERTOWN, *Pennsylvania, July*, 1828.

GENTLEMEN: I have understood the commissioners who several years ago examined Brighton as a site for a national armory had, with your consent, addressed to you interrogatories, through which they proposed to furnish themselves with such information as they had not collected during their visit. It has also been intimated to me that I might confidently rely on your cheerful compliance with a request of the same nature, should I need further information respecting the object of a similar examination recently made by me. I have therefore ventured to address to you the foregoing interrogatories, and to request of you, at as early a day as may suit your convenience, to furnish answers to them and transmit them to me at Washington city.

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

D. TOWNSEND, EVAN PUGH, JOHN PUGH, BENJAMIN TOWNSEND, *Brighton, Pennsylvania.*

"No answer was received."

The following interrogatories and answers were copied from the report of the commissioners, &c.

1. What was the population in 1810 and 1820 of the following counties of Pennsylvania and Ohio, viz: 1st, of all those counties adjacent to the boundary line between the two States, from the Ohio river to Lake Erie, whose seats of justice do not exceed 50 miles from the nearest point of the said boundary line, measured on the most direct road to it?

Answer. This will embrace the following counties of the two States, the population of which is given in the tabular view below:

Pennsylvania counties.	Population, 1810.	Population, 1820.	Ohio counties.	Population, 1810.	Populati'n, 1820.
Alleghany	25, 317	34, 921	Jefferson	17, 260	.....
Beaver	12, 168	15, 246	Columbiana	10, 878	23, 033
Butler	7, 346	10, 193	Trumbull	8, 761	15, 556
Mercer	8, 277	11, 681	Ashtabula	Not org'd.	7, 382
Crawford	6, 178	9, 397	Granger	2, 917	7, 791
Venango	Not org'd.	4, 915	Portage	Not org'd.	10, 095
Erie	3, 758	8, 553			
	63, 044	94, 906		39, 726	.....

2. Of so much of the district included in a circle of 80 miles diameter, the centre of which is Beavertown, as is not embraced in the above-described counties of the two States?

Answer. A circle of 80 miles, the centre of Beaver, will embrace parts of the following counties, viz: in Pennsylvania, a part of Armstrong, part of Westmoreland, and near one-half of Washington; part of Brooke and Ohio counties in Virginia, and part of Harrison in the State of Ohio; the population of which cannot be ascertained or a correct estimate formed without the census by townships, which we have not.

3. Of so much of the district included in a circle of 80 miles diameter, the centre of which is Cleveland, on Lake Erie, as is not included in the aforesaid described counties?

Answer. A circle of 80 miles, the centre of Cleveland, will embrace the following counties in Ohio, and parts of counties, viz: Cuyahoga, with a population in 1820 of 6,328; Huron, with a population of 6,675; and parts of Medina and of Wayne counties, the population of which cannot be ascertained for the reasons above stated.

4. What was the number of militia of the described counties, &c., in the years 1810 and 1820, and at any later period, if known?

Answer. We have no data by which we could ascertain the number of militia of those counties embraced in the State of Ohio; nor can we at present ascertain the military strength of those in Pennsylvania, but expect to be able to do so by an official statement from the adjutant general's office, which has been sent for.

5. What is the distance, by the nearest wagon route, of the seats of justice of the before-mentioned counties—1st, from the town of Beaver; 2d, from Cleveland, on Lake Erie; 3d, from the nearest point of the dividing line between the two States?

Answer. From Beaver to Pittsburg, 28* miles; from Cleveland to Pittsburg, 135 miles; from State line to Pittsburg, 40 miles; from Beaver to Butler, 28* miles; from Cleveland to Butler, 106 miles; from State line to Butler, 38 miles; from Beaver to Mercer, 38 miles; from Cleveland to Mercer, 75 miles; from State line to Mercer, 15 miles; from Beaver to Meadville, 70 miles; from Cleveland to Meadville, 85 miles; from State line to Meadville, 24 miles; from Beaver to Franklin, 65 miles; from Cleveland to Franklin, 95 miles; from State line to Franklin, 35 miles; from Beaver to Erie, 111 miles; from Cleveland to Erie, 85 miles; from State line to Erie, 25 miles; from Beaver to Steubenville, 36 miles; from Cleveland to Steubenville, 90 miles; from State line to Steubenville, 25 miles; from Beaver to New Lisbon, 26 miles; from Cleveland to New Lisbon, 62 miles; from State line to New Lisbon, 12 miles; from Beaver to Jefferson, 80 miles; from Cleveland to Jefferson, 45 miles; from State line to Jefferson, 12 miles; from Beaver to Chardon, 75 miles; from Cleveland to Chardon, 24 miles; from State line to Chardon, 35 miles; from Beaver to Ravenna, 60 miles; from Cleveland to Ravenna, 30 miles; from State line to Ravenna, 38 miles; from Beaver to Warren, 49 miles; from Cleveland to Warren, 75 miles; from State line to Warren, 25 miles.

Those marked * are the distances by the nearest wagon road; the others are the distances by map in a direct line.

6. What is the distance from Beavertown to Cleveland, or to the nearest point on Lake Erie, measured on the shortest wagon route?

Answer. The distance from Beaver to Cleveland is 105 miles; but the nearest point on Lake Erie is New Market, or Painesville, the distance to which is 90 miles.

7. What are the number and length of the roads communicating from Beavertown to Cleveland, and also to the lake shore the distance of 20 miles east and west of Cleveland?

Answer. There are two principal roads, viz: by New Lisbon, &c., and by Canfield, &c. Their length is about equal, to wit, 105 miles. There may be other roads diverging from these main roads leading to the lake shore east and west of Cleveland within 20 miles, but if so they are unknown to us.

8. What is their general character as winter and summer roads? What streams do they cross? Are there bridges over the streams? If not, are they fordable; and in what months or portions of the year?

Answer. Their character as winter and summer roads is not good. These roads cross the following streams, viz: Little Beaver creek, Mahoning creek, Cuyahoga river, and several of the tributaries of the Cuyahoga, (the names not known,) and Tinker's creek. These streams are all bridged, except Tinker's creek, which is fordable the greatest part of the year.

9. Do any portions of these roads pass through swamps or marshes? If so, for what distance and what points?

Answer. Yes; after you leave the State line, one-half of the distance from that to Cleveland passes through swamps or marshy ground. There are but few towns or townships through which these roads pass that are exempt from those swamps or marshy ground.

10. What are the longest and shortest periods which the Beaver creek has been known to remain closed by ice in one season? What is the ordinary period of its remaining closed or frozen over?

Answer. The longest period, about ten weeks; the shortest period, about three weeks; the ordinary period, about seven weeks.

11. Has the Beaver ever been known to continue open during one entire season?

Answer. Yes.

12. What year?

Answer. In 1803 and 1814.

13. What is the usual earliest and latest time of closing and breaking up of its ice?

Answer. Usual time of closing, between 25th December and 1st of January; earliest time of closing, latter part of November; latest time of closing, month of February. Usual time of breaking up, latter part of February; earliest time of breaking, first part of February; latest time of breaking, last of March.

14 How long has the Beaver been known to continue at or over the following elevations, respectively, viz: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 feet above its lowest water mark in one year?

15. What has been the *shortest* known duration of the Beaver at or over these elevations in any one year, say at a point 100 yards above the Middle falls or at Pugh's mills?

Answer. The two preceding interrogatories cannot be answered but in general terms, no person in the neighborhood having kept a register. The lowest water is generally in the months of August and September, and continues from three to six weeks. In the latter part of September and first part of October the rains increase the elevation from two to three feet above low-water mark. It continues at that elevation generally throughout the winter, sometimes increased by the swells occasioned by the rains and thawing, at other times decreased by the freezing. Its greatest elevation at a point 100 yards above the Middle falls has never exceeded from nine to ten feet, except once, when it attained an elevation of eleven feet above low-water mark, but subsided in a few hours to a less elevation. The greatest elevation of the Beaver is at the time of the breaking up of its ice. There are freshets in the summer and fall, when the

elevation will be from five to eight feet, varying between those points. At Pugh's mills the elevation has been from 20 to 23 feet above the lowest water mark, occasioned by the water of the Ohio backing. It subsides in a day or two generally to an elevation that admits their machinery to be put in operation. During the spring months the Beaver is generally from four to five feet above low water; sometimes over.

16. What is the earliest, latest, and ordinary commencement of the *spring* and *fall* navigation of the Beaver, from Pugh's mills to the Ohio, for the following description of craft, respectively, viz: 1st, steamboats; 2d, keel-boats of 40 tons and upwards; 3d, keels of 15 to 20 tons; loaded?

Answer. The spring navigation commences in March; about the first of March may be considered the earliest, the middle of March the ordinary, and the last of March the latest. The spring navigation terminates, at its earliest period, about the first of May; the latest, about the last of June; the ordinary period, about the last of May. The fall navigation: the earliest commencement is about the first of October; the latest, about the middle of November; the ordinary, about the middle of October; and terminates, the earliest, about the last of November; the latest, the last of December; the ordinary, about the middle of December. The Beaver may be considered navigable for steamboats about three months in the year—two in the spring and one in the fall; for keels of 40 tons, four months in the year—three in the spring, one in the fall; and for keels of 15 to 20 tons, the whole year, except a few weeks during extreme low water or when obstructed by ice.

17. Does the Beaver break up its ice before or after the Ohio, Alleghany, and Monongahela, or simultaneously with all or either of them?

Answer. It breaks up a day or two after the Ohio and Monongahela, and about the same time with the Alleghany.

18. Does the greatest spring rise of the Beaver occur, in general, before or after or simultaneously with that of the Ohio?

Answer. The same rains in the spring cause the Ohio and the Beaver to rise, but the Beaver generally has attained its greatest elevation and is subsiding before the Ohio rises.

19. Has the greatest rise of the Beaver ever occurred at the same time with a high rise of the Ohio?

Answer. Much about the same time—Beaver attaining its greatest elevation a day or two the soonest, in consequence of the difference in distance of their respective tributaries There are times when the Beaver rises and the Ohio does not, in consequence of the rains being confined to its tributaries alone. The Ohio sometimes rises when the Beaver does not, from the rains being limited to the tributaries of the Ohio alone.

20. What is the earliest, latest, and ordinary period of the Ohio river closing with ice, and of its opening in the spring by the breaking of the ice?

Answer. Earliest time of closing, latter part of December; latest time of closing, in February; ordinary time of closing, in January. Earliest time of opening, first week in January; latest time of opening, latter part of February; ordinary time of opening, first part of February.

21. What is the greatest and least space of time the Ohio has ever been known to continue closed with ice in one season?

Answer. Greatest space of time, four weeks; least space of time, three to four days.

22. Has the Ohio ever been known to continue open from this place down to Louisville during any one season?

Answer. Yes.

23. What year?

Answer. From circumstances we are enabled to say that it was open in the years 1814 and 1822. There are a majority of years that it is open.

24. What is the greatest and least duration in any one year of steamboat navigation from the point to Louisville?

Answer. The greatest duration, six months; the least, three months.

25. What is the ordinary duration of such navigation?

Answer. Between four and five months.

26. What is the earliest, latest, and ordinary period of *commencement* and *termination* of the spring and *fall* navigation of the Ohio river from Beaver to Louisville for steamboats, keel-boats of forty tons and twenty tons, respectively?

Answer. The spring navigation of the Ohio for steamboats commences: the earliest, month of February; latest, middle of March; ordinary, first of March; and terminates: earliest, in May; latest, in July; ordinary, in June. The fall navigation of the Ohio for steamboats commences: earliest, about the first of October; latest, middle of November; ordinary, middle of October, and terminates: earliest, first of December; latest, last of December; ordinary, middle of December. The spring navigation of the Ohio for keel-boats of forty tons commences: the earliest, in February; the latest, middle of March; and ordinary, the first of March; and terminates: the earliest, about the middle of June; the latest, last of July; and ordinary, about the first of July. The fall navigation of the Ohio for keel-boats of forty tons commences: the earliest, in October; latest, in November; and ordinary, in December; and terminates: the earliest, first of December; latest, last December; and usually, the middle of December. Keel-boats of twenty tons may navigate the Ohio at all times in the year except when obstructed by ice.

27. What is the longest known continuance of the Ohio near the mouth of Beaver during any one year, at or over the elevations of 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50 feet; also what is its shortest known continuance at those elevations, respectively; also its ordinary continuance at or over them?

Answer. The greatest elevation of the Ohio near Beaver has never exceeded 36 feet; the longest continuance at that elevation never exceeds 24 hours; the shortest, a few hours; the ordinary, about 12 hours: The elevation has never been so great as 36 feet, except twice, and for a very short time; the lowest water of the Ohio is in the months of August and September, and continues from two to three weeks in September and October. The elevation is increased to from five to seven feet, and continues at that throughout the winter, sometimes increased by the rains and thawing, and decreased by the freezing. In the spring the elevation is from 10 to 15 and 20 feet, varying between those elevations.

28. To what depth has it ever been known to freeze at Beaver?

Answer. About 12 inches.

29. What is the length of time it takes the Beaver to free itself from drift and running ice after it begins to break up or breaks up?

Answer. About 24 hours; when the break is a general one it breaks from the mouth of the Conequ-

nesing, a distance of 12 miles above the mouth of the Beaver. The other tributaries break a few hours afterwards. It never has exceeded 48 hours.

30. How long is the Ohio obstructed from the same cause in the fall and spring?

Answer. From one to three days; it has never exceeded three days.

31. What are the ordinary prices of building materials of every kind?

Answer. Stone, by the perch, delivered at Beaver falls, from 37½ to 50 cents; bricks, per 1,000, $3 to $4; lime, per bushel, (unslaked,) 10 to 12½ cents; sand, for the hauling; lumber, by the square foot, from 3 to 4 cents; scantling, (white oak,) reduced, per 1,000, $8; boards, (white oak,) per 1,000, $8; walnut plank, per 1,000, reduced, $8 to $10; scantling, (pine,) per 1,000, $3 to $4; boards, (pine,) per 1,000, $3 to $4; shingles, (oak,) per 1,000, $4; shingles, (pine,) per 1,000, $1 50; iron, per ton, $100 to $125; castings, per ton, $60 to 70; nails, 8-penny and 10-penny, per pound, 6 to 10 cents; nails, 4-penny and 6-penny, 10 to 12½ cents; glass, 8 by 10, per 100 feet, $4 to $5; oil, per gallon, 45 to 50 cents.

32. What is the ordinary price of provisions of every kind?

Answer. Wheat, from 50 to 62½ cents per bushel; flour, $3 to $3 50 per barrel; rye, 25 to 37½ cents per bushel; rye flour, $2 to $2 50 per barrel; corn, 25 to 37½ cents per bushel; buckwheat, 25 to 37½ cents per bushel; buckwheat flour, $1 to $1 50 per cwt.; oats, 15 to 20 cents per bushel; hay, $6 to $8 per ton; beef, $2 to $3 per cwt.; pork, $2 50 to $3 per cwt.; bacon, 6 to 8 cents per pound; butter, 6 to 10 cents per pound; cheese, 5 to 8 cents per pound. Vegetables: potatoes, 25 to 37½ cents per bushel; turnips, 18¾ to 12½ cents per bushel; cabbage, $2 50 to $3 per 100; onions, 50 to 62½ cents per bushel; beets, 50 to 62½ per bushel. Fruit: apples, green, 18¾ to 25 cents per bushel; apples, dry, 50 to 75 cents per bushel; peaches, green, 25 to 50 cents per bushel; peaches, dry, 75 cents to $1 25 per bushel.

33. What is the ordinary price of labor of every description?

Answer. Stone masonry, by the perch, common, at 25 cents; rangework, 50 to 60 cents; attenders can be had at from $6 to $10 per month when found; at $10 to $14 when they find themselves. Brick masons, per 1,000, $1, or $1 per day. Plasterers, per square yard, 6 to 10 cents, when found. Millwrights by the piece, viz: for building mill-wheels, per foot, from $1 50 to $2 50, according to the description of wheels; shafts are extra, and per foot $1; forebays, $1 per foot; and millwrights may be had by the day for $1 to $1 50. Carpenters from 75 cents to $1 per day; when they work by the piece they are governed by the Pittsburg book of prices, deducting about 50 per cent. Blacksmiths can be had from $10 to $20 per month when found; from $14 to 24 when they find themselves—best of workmen. Common laborers from $6 to $10 per month when found, and from $10 to $14 when they find themselves.

34. What are the number, nature, and position of the obstructions to the summer navigation of the Ohio between the mouth of Beaver and Pittsburg, and between Beaver and Marietta?

Answer. No obstruction but the current for keel-boats of 15 to 20 tons.

35. What is the ordinary price of freight in steam and keel-boats from the mouth of Beaver to and from Pittsburg and Louisville?

Answer. From Beaver to Pittsburg, $2 per ton; from Pittsburg to Beaver, $1 50 per ton; from Beaver to Louisville, $5 per ton; from Louisville to Beaver, $8 to $10 per ton.

Interrogatory. What is the *rate* of increase in the price of freight in keel-boats during the lowest stage of water?

Answer. In 1822 there was no increase; previous to that time the rate of increase was about one-third.

Interrogatory. What size keel-boats are employed in those stages, and what portion of their admeasured burden do they actually carry at those times? Also the depth of water which they draw.

Answer. The size of the boats employed are those which carry from 15 to 20 tons; at those stages a 15-ton boat will carry 10 tons; a 25-ton boat about 18 tons, and will draw about 16 inches of water.

Interrogatory. What is the number of days usually employed in a trip to Louisville by a *loaded keel*—1st, at any ordinary stage of water; 2d, when the Ohio is so low that the boat carries but a part of her tonnage?

Answer. At an ordinary stage of water it takes from seven to eight days, and when the Ohio is so low that the boat carries but part of her tonnage it takes from 12 to 15 days. In addition to the foregoing answers we would beg leave to state that the facility of procuring materials for an establishment of the kind contemplated equals any portion of the country with which we are acquainted. Stone coal can be furnished in any quantity at from four to five cents per bushel at Beaver falls. There is found in the hills west of Brighton, and within a distance of three-quarters of a mile, three different strata of coal: the first about 18 inches in depth, the second about two feet, and the third three feet. At the mouth of Brady's run, near Sharon, and about two miles from Brighton, there has recently been discovered a strata or vein of coal which measures four feet and eight inches, and we are informed that four miles northwest of Brighton, the strata of coal is near five feet in thickness; we have no hesitation in saying that stone coal can be furnished in any quantity at the price above quoted.

Charcoal can be delivered at $3 50 to $4 50 per 100 bushels—any quantity. Cordwood, $1 per cord. Grindstones can be had at 3 cents per inch, ready made. The quarries are extensive, the quality excellent, and are exported to other portions of the country in considerable quantities. Walnut timber is to be found in great abundance on the lands bordering the Beaver and Ohio rivers, and can at all times be procured at the prices before quoted. We would further state, in answer to the inquiry, at what price can the lands and water privileges in the neighborhood of the falls be purchased? that we have not been able to ascertain the exact price at which the property could be purchased; but we are enabled to state that the principal holders of property will be willing, in case of a disagreement as to price, to submit it to the decision of an arbitration of three persons to be mutually chosen.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. SHANNON.
DAVID JOHNSON.
JOHN BARCLAY.
THOMAS HENRY.
SAMUEL McLURE.
JOSEPH HEMPHILL.
ROBERT MOORE.
HIRAM S. SLOW.
ROB. DONOUGH.

Colonels McKee and Lee, and Captain Talcott, *Commissioners for locating a site for the armory.*

On examination there appears to be a difference of but 15 inches less in the apertures, according to our measurement, than that of Malin, which was in consequence of the gates not being drawn so much, and the measurement of the heads was to the bottom of the aperture; and possibly the water in the race was some higher than when measured by Malin, which occasioned the difference. There were no other wheels than the saw-mill stopped in the fall of 1822 in consequence of low water; the others were in daily operation. The aperture of the saw-mill was measured to the top, and the oil-mill at the middle; the spill in the bank of race is, say two or three inches higher than the dam.

D. TOWNSEND.
EVAN PUGH.
JOHN PUGH.

Questions relative to the water power at Big Beaver Falls.

Question. At what time was there the least quantity of water in Beaver river since the erection of Pugh's mills, and how long did it continue at that low stage?

Answer. In the summer of 1822; and the water continued at a low stage ten days or two weeks, to the best of our recollection.

Question. How many wheels were in use at that time, and what are the dimensions of the apertures through which the water issued on those wheels?

Answer. Eight wheels: one aperture 4 feet 6 inches by 3¼ inches, 4 feet 2 inches head; one 3 feet 6 inches by 4 inches, 3½ feet head; two 11 inches by 9¼ inches each, and one 11 inches by 3 inches, under 7 feet head; two 11 inches by 11 inches, and one 11 inches by 1½ inch, under 6 feet head. All in use in 1822 except the first, which was stopped occasionally.

Question. What portion of those wheels was stopped during the lowest stage of water?

Answer. One at times—the saw-mill wheel—aperture 4 feet 6 inches by 3¼ inches, and 4 feet 2 inches head.

Question. What was the condition of the dam at that period, and how much water escaped through the leaks?

Answer. The dam, in part, was in good repair, though it did not extend more than two-thirds over the stream, the other part being a temporary one, by throwing up stones, and we suppose it leaked two-thirds of water in the creek.

Question. In what years has the dam been repaired, and was it in that year when the Beaver was at its lowest stage since the erection of the mills?

Answer. It has been repaired nearly every year since 1805, and, not to exceed ten or twelve days' work, gravelling it yearly, and the cost in building, did not exceed $150.

Question. How long did it take to make the repairs from the first interruption of the mills until they recommenced operating in that year, or in the driest season in which the dam has been repaired?

Answer. The mills were not stopped during the time of repairing the dam.

Question. Was the Beaver lower at the commencement of the repairs than after they were finished?

Answer. It was lower after the repairs were done.

Question. If it was lower, by how much?

Answer. Not recollected.

Question. And if it was not so low after completing the repairs as when they were begun, by how much?

Answer. Not recollected.

Question. When the dam is in repair, does any water escape over the spill in the driest season?

Answer. Our dam is nearly all the same height, and the spill is in the bank of the race, and higher than the dam, though the water frequently runs over it at lowest stage.

Question. How much time per annum is there usually spent in repairing the dam during the low stages of water.

Answer. Answered above.

Question. What portion of the water in dry seasons has usually leaked through the dam when it was considered in good repair.

Answer. We suppose that seven-eighths of the water leaked through and ran over our dam in common dry seasons.

D. TOWNSEND.
EVAN PUGH.
JOHN PUGH.
BENJ. TOWNSEND.

NOTE.—Messrs. Townsend and Pugh state, in answer to the 2d query proposed to them, that eight wheels were in use in the year 1822, only one of which (the saw-mill) was stopped during the driest part of that season.

The dimensions of the gates of these wheels are very different from those obtained by the measurements of Mr. Malin. It is desirable to have the reason of this difference explained, as well as the difference in the height of their respective heads of water, stating whether this difference is owing to any alteration in the wheels and apertures, and if so, the nature and extent of such alterations.

It is also stated that the saw-mill was stopped "at times." Were any of the others *stopped* at times, either in part or altogether? And how many and which of those wheels were in *constant daily operation during* the lowest stage of water in 1822?

It is likewise stated that the spill in the bank of the race is higher than in the dam. Query. By how much? Were the heights of the different heads of water to each wheel measured from the top or bottom of its aperture, viz: does the height of the head stated in each case include the height of the aperture or not?

There is one or two small spills or places where the water runs over the bank of the raceway below the principal spill, and along that part of the canal where the late experiments were made. How much did the water in the canal sink below the top of those small spills or wastes during the lowest stages in 1822?

	Number.	Width of each gate, in inches.	Height of each gate, in inches.	Area of each gate, in inches.	Elevation of water over each aperture.
Apertures of gates at Pugh's mills, taken as they were drawn, when the velocity was measured in the canal the head of water over the gates sunk 7¾ inches below its level when the gates were all shut	1	11	11¾	129½	51
	2	11	2	22	60¾
	3	11	11½	123¾	51½
	4	11	9½	101½	53½
Cotton factory	1	11	9½	101½	80¾
	2	11	3	33	87
				510½	

Head sank at the cotton factory only 7½ inches. The reason of the difference is owing to the forebay being much narrower in proportion to the number of gates drawn at the upper mill. The column containing the elevation of water over each aperture gives it as taken when the water had sunk to its lowest, after the gates had been drawn about two hours. The descent of each chute from the apertures is about 9 inches in 5 feet.

The saw-mill and two gates at the oil-mill were not drawn, but Townsend and Pugh all agree in stating them to have run a considerable portion of the time. The water was at its lowest in 1822—the nature of their business not requiring them to run constantly. As soon as the weather moderates I will take the dimensions of the last-mentioned gates; also examine some leakage at the oil-mill forebay.

Respectfully,

JOSH. MALIN.

N. B.—Some alterations have been made in the gates at the mill since 1822, which was calculated to take less water; and Messrs. Pugh state that it answers their expectations, and they believe the quantity now used is not so great as before the alterations.

J. M.

Distances and number of stations.

	No. 1—1 chain 19 feet 9 inches.	No. 2—1 chain 90 feet 4 inches.	No. 3—1 chain 50 feet 9 inches.	No. 4—1 chain 90 feet 3 inches.	No. 5—1 chain 93 feet.	No. 6—1 chain 22 feet.	No. 7—1 chain 19 feet 8 inches.	No. 8—8¼ chains 21 feet 7 inches.	Total, 7¼ chains 9 inches, 495 feet—22.4.
Width of canal at surface of water when at highest point									
Depths at every two feet distance, beginning on the left bank in each case, in inches	18½	17¾	12¾	14½	6¼	10	9½	9	9
	32½	32	29¾	31½	21	28¾	27½	26½	23
	34½	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	33¾	33¾	33½	33¼
	34½	33	33	33	32	34	34	34½	35
	35	33½	33½	33½	33½	33¾	34¼	34¼	36
	34½	33½	33½	33½	34	34	34½	33¾	34½
	32¾	33½	33	33	33¼	33¾	32½	33¾	33¾
	29½	30½	31¾	33½	33½	32½	24½	31¾	28
	12¾	16½	20	18½	32½	25½	5¾	16	13
			4	.....	24	9	.....	.....	0
					7				
	263¾								

The above measures were taken as follows:

Width of canal when full and running over the spill; depths when commenced at station No. 1. The water was sunk 4 inches at 1, 2, and 3, and in arriving at station No. 9, the water was sunk 6½ inches. After measuring at Nos. 1, 2, and 3, a short time elapsed before proceeding to No. 4. At this time it had also sunk at station No. 1 to 5¾ inches; at Nos. 2, 3, and 4 it had sunk 6 inches; at 5, 6, 7, and 8 it could could not be measured exactly.

Time of the floats passing from station No. 1 to station No. 9, in seconds.

	From No. 1 to No. 2.	From No. 2 to No. 3.	From No. 3 to No. 4.	From No. 4 to No. 5.	From No. 5 to No. 6.	From No. 6 to No. 7.	From No. 7 to No. 8.	From No. 8 to No. 9.	Total.	Remarks.
First experiment	33½	35	35½	39	40½	36½	39	21	280	In the middle, and cork up.
Second experiment	32½	36½	36½	33½	40	36	34½	18½	268	In the middle generally, and nearest the left bank; cork down.
Third experiment	33½	35½	37	36	42½	43½	38½	*24½	291	Wind very near left bank, ditto.
Fourth experiment	37	40	41	36	37½	34½	35	16	277½	In middle, cork down.
Fifth experiment	33	33½	35	36	42	45	38	18½	281½	Near left bank, rolling and turning.
Sixth experiment	37	32	34	34½	37½	36	36½	19½	267	
Seventh experiment	24	34	36	35	36	34	34	17	260	
Eighth experiment	32	35	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Float lost.
Ninth experiment	33	33	37	33	36	37	34	17	260½	With a rough piece of wood; a piece of ice passed over same space in 254 seconds.

* Near the spill is an eddy.

The water varied in height during the first five experiments. The gates were then arranged in an exact manner, and after an interval of half an hour the water sank at 9 to 7 inches, when the residue of experiments were made.

The water at the end of experiments was sunk 5¾ inches at station 1, and 7½ inches at station 9, below the highest mark.

Mr. Malin was at Pugh's mills on Wednesday evening, and made arrangements to have the high-water mark made, and those gates drawn which were operating in 1822, the driest season we ever experienced there. The canal being covered with ice on Thursday morning, all the wheels were put in motion indiscriminately. Mr. Pugh stated that the canal had very nearly the same supply at this time as in 1822. The late freshet has washed *gravel and sand* into the head of the canal and head-gates, which prevented the passage of water into the canal. The spill above the head-gates allowed a free escape to the water, and several spills below the head-gates were discharging freely when the saw-mill gate was closed. While the saw-mill was operating, but little water escaped over the lower spill.

The wind blew fresh up the canal during most of the first five experiments. It subsided in a great measure while the last were going over. Finding great irregularity during the first five trials, I desisted, and on examination it was found to proceed from the operations of the saw-mill, alternately running and stopping.

Pugh admitted that the saw-mill was stopped entirely in 1822, and said he had directed that when the saw-mill was running this morning one of the other gates should be shut. Mr. Malin then proceeded to fix the gates at specific heights. The saw-mill was stopped entirely, and after an interval of near half an hour we recommenced the experiments. When all was finished, Mr. Pugh stated that an alteration had been made in the gate since 1822. They now had three gates at the mill, when they then had but two. He thought that the three used less water; that the alteration was made to save water.

Mr. Malin was directed to measure the apertures of the gates on Friday morning, fixing them at the same height as he had placed them on Thursday, and measure the head, after it had been reduced to the marks made on that day, and also ascertain, if practicable, the nature and extent of the alterations in the gate since 1822.

PITTSBURG, ALLEGHANY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

[The correspondence respecting this site has been copied from the report of the commissioners.]

We, the undersigned merchants of Pittsburg, certify that the following are the cost and facilities of transportation to and from Pittsburg, and the price of iron and castings at the same place, viz: the transportation of bar iron by land from Huntington, $20 to $25 per ton, and by water, $15 to $20. In the winter and spring bar iron can be purchased for $100 per ton of 2,240 pounds, and castings at all seasons for $50.

Established freight of steamboats last season, say from February to July: Cincinnati, 45 cents per 100; Nashville, $1; Louisville, 50 cents; St. Louis, $1 to $1 25; Shawneetown, 75 cents; New Orleans, 75 cents to $1. Said freights were for dry-goods and groceries. Heavy goods (say cast metal) could be had for about one-half to one-third less freight. Freight to Waterford, within 13 miles of Erie, in the spring season, 50 cents per 100 pounds. There being a number of steamboats owned here, the competition will be great, and can be had at all times when the river is navigable on the most moderate terms; and for any *post* on the western waters, in low water, there is constantly an abundant supply of good keels on reasonable terms.

JOHN D. DAVIS.	DUNCAN, FORSYTH & CO.	DAVID LOGAN.
ADAM & HUTCHINSON.	BOSLER & CO.	R. LINDELL & CO.
GEORGE MILLENBERGER.	W. ANDERSON.	AARON HAIT.
JAMES ELKINS.	J. W. BRIDDLE & CO.	JOHN LITTLE.
SLUTE & CO.	SAMUEL YOUNG.	JAMES RIDDLE.
		ALLEN & GRANT.

OCTOBER 25, 1823.

PITTSBURG, *October* 25, 1823.

SIR: At your request, I have made a statement of some facts within my knowledge of steam works. The steam engine and boiler in my paper-mill have been in use eleven years, during which time the factory has done full work, without the loss of any time, making in value about $275,000 worth of paper, and the power of the engine would run three pairs of 5-feet burrs. The expense of fuel is about $300 a year, running twelve hours in the day, and the expense of repairs about $50 a year. The engine and boiler, I think, may be equally good for ten years to come.

I could now procure a similar engine and boiler, all complete, with appendages and fly-wheel, for $1,500. When I was about erecting this factory I had a predilection for water power, and travelled through Ohio and Kentucky in search of a situation combining the advantages I wished; but not being able to satisfy myself, I adopted steam power, and from the experience I have had, I do say, without hesitation, that it is, generally speaking, entitled to the preference.

Respectfully,

J. PATTERSON.

WILLIAM WILKINS, Esq.

PITTSBURG, *October* 27, 1823.

GENTLEMEN: I received your circular, and humbly beg leave to submit the following facts: Mr. Rollins's mill and nail factory is propelled by a Columbian steam-engine of 70-horse power, which, with ease, is capable of performing the following work all at the same time, viz: rolling and slitting heavy

bar iron into small nails; rolling heavy bar iron into hoops, or rolling heavy slab to boiler iron; working a pump that brings water from the Alleghany river, to supply the engine and for other purposes, a distance of 400 yards, and raising it 26 feet above the level of the river; driving eleven machines for cutting nails, five large grindstones, and three pairs of shears for cutting iron. During the last three years I made between 800 and 900 tons of cut nails, and rolled from 1,300 to 1,400 tons of iron into different shapes for various purposes. I employ five hands in the mill, seven men and three boys in the factory, one blacksmith, one clerk, and from three to six hands making wrought nails. My coal for the same time has cost me 3½ cents per bushel, delivered into the coal house—half money, half goods, which I consider equal to 3¼ cents cash. The collier is bound to keep me in plenty of coal at all times The average quantity is 105 bushels per working day, which is used for the engines, two furnaces for heating iron, smith and nail shop, (3 fires,) and fuel for 11 families. I think the engine requires about 75 bushels. My knowledge of those things is entirely practical. I am no theorist, and therefore not capable of making close mathematical calculations; but I am decidedly of opinion that steam power, when fuel is at three times the price that it is here, is preferable to water power for any establishment of a permanent nature, and much more to be depended upon. For the last two years my works have not been stopped for repairs or any other cause more than about twenty working days. The boiler should be cleaned four times a year, which requires one day's detention at each cleaning. You can learn from the engineer what the different engines will cost—Watt & Bolton's, as well as the Columbian. I presume that the former will require less fuel than the latter, but will cost more. I am, however, under the impression that a given power can be created by steam, and maintained (in this vicinity) for a length of years, at less expense than a dam could be built and kept in repair on any stream that I have a knowledge of. You are aware of the facilities afforded in this manufacturing city for obtaining mechanics and artificers of all kinds, and of the facility of providing all materials wanted for an armory, and also of the facilities afforded by the local situation of Pittsburg for the distribution of its stores, &c.

In haste, yours, &c.,

RICHARD BOWEN.

COMMISSIONERS *appointed to procure information with regard to the establishment of a national armory.*

Answer 1. I am, and apply it to grind grain.

Answer 2. It is a 20-horse power; drives three pairs of 5-foot millstones, and frequently considerably more, such as machines for boring and turning of iron.

Answer 3. $1,500.

Answer 4. So trifling that no account has been kept of them separately.

Answer 5. $360 to $390.

Answer 6. Not one cent.

Answer 7. It varies from 10 to 15 years or more.

Answer 8. About 12 days in the year, including stoppage for packing. I have never yet seen a water power to which I would not prefer steam.

GEORGE EVANS.

PITTSBURG, *October* 28, 1823.

The pressing avocations in which the undersigned is engaged will not permit him to give a detailed or satisfactory answer to the respectable and able committee appointed by this city on the subject of a site for a national armory. He can offer such reflections as occur at the moment on the 11th and 12th questions. The number, variety, and extent of the manufactures of Pittsburg, as well as their decline, have been well ascertained and reported upon about three years ago by a committee appointed by the city for that purpose.

The excess of imports beyond our exports, for some years after the war, produced a total prostration of our manufactures and manufactories. The ruin of this class was quickly followed by distress and difficulty among the agriculturists and mechanics, and gradually to all classes of society. The bank notes of the interior were found not to answer the purposes of commerce; hence the rapid flight of the precious metals and the depreciation of bank notes. The importance and necessity of home manufactures to supply the comforts and necessaries of life became more apparent as the means of purchasing foreign goods were drained and exhausted; hence, for the last three years, our home manufactures and domestic industry, particularly in this city, have gradually and steadily increased. These remarks are adduced to show that the late increase of manufactures is of a permanent and growing character. Few places in the United States possess the same advantages as Pittsburg for the location of extensive manufactories of iron, wool, and cotton. The materials for these grand staples are on the spot, or within the reach of water conveyance, without being exposed to the vicissitudes of war. New iron-works are now building, and from the success of that which has been in operation for some time, and the combination of skill and experience employed in the manufacture of iron, we may safely conclude that bar, slit, and rolled iron can be supplied, of an excellent quality, and equal to the consumption and demand. It is the opinion of many that such improvements can and will be made in that article in this place as to preclude the necessity of resorting to the Juniata Works; at all events, the quantity of iron made here will always have a tendency to keep down the price of Juniata iron at least as low as it can be bought in any of the Atlantic cities. The same remark applies to all kinds of castings, either for machinery or munitions of war, all of which can be supplied cheaper at Pittsburg than at any other point on the western waters. During the war the raising of sheep and growth of wool progressed rapidly, as well as the manufacture of that important branch.

The undersigned manufactured for the United States army one thousand suits of woollen clothing, complete, from the raw materials, in upwards of ten months, during the war. Although this manufactory has been suspended, and many valuable merino sheep have been destroyed, yet the growth of wool and increase of sheep and woollen manufactories have been very considerable these last three years. As soon as Congress shall afford the same protection to woollens that has been extended to coarse cottons, there is

no doubt but skillful manufacturers may engage in the business as successful competitors to the Yorkshire and Lancashire factories in woollen goods. The climate, situation, and soil of the country, in this vicinity, is peculiarly favorable to raising wool, and there is now a surplus, at a very low rate, waiting for the skill and capital of enterprising men, who might soon be able to supply all our wants in the woollen line, and have an increasing surplus for exportation and exchange for the cotton of the south. The new works which have been erected in this vicinity for the manufacture of cotton, and others in the neighboring town, afford a sufficient evidence of the stability and increase of the cotton business. The raw materials always within reach of steamboat navigation, uninterrupted by war, (as is the case on the seaboard;) the price, on an average, full as low; fuel, labor, and provisions less; who can doubt that the manufacture will be extended at Pittsburg, in a short period, to supply every demand? It is evident, then, that besides the facilities of transportation to all the regions in the west and north which no other place possesses on the western waters, Pittsburg affords the means of supplying all the military stores and clothing for an army on the spot, as well as the materials for the manufacture of arms and forming a military depot. The improvement in the steam engine will probably render it unnecessary to incur the expense and hazard attending the erection and repair of water works for the use of a national armory. In fine, the situation, the abundance of materials and manufactories, the number of skillful and industrious mechanics, the low rate of fuel, provisions, and labor, lead irresistibly to the conclusion that, for a site for a national armory and military depot, Pittsburg stands unrivalled on the western waters.

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.

NOVEMBER 4, 1823.

SIR: I annex answers to the questions proposed by the committee:

1st. My engine is employed to work a six-rate paper mill.
2d. Computed at 28-horse power, and would drive at least four pairs of millstones.
3d. About $2,000.
4th. About $75.
5th. About 100 bushels of coal per day, running 24 hours, which cost about $1,050.
6th. Nothing, if I have a good engine and good water.
7th. Fifteen to twenty years.
8th. Ten days annually. My engine has uniformly been in operation 300 days in the year.

I am your obedient servant,

J. H. LAMBDER,
For HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Hon. W. WILKINS.

PITTSBURG, *November* 4, 1823.

SIR: In answer to the foregoing questions, we state—

1st. That we are the owners of a steam engine applied to the manufacture of paper.
2d. It is an 18-horse power, capable of driving three pairs of 5-foot burrs.
3d. Such an engine could now be procured in this place for about $1,200.
4th. Our annual cost of repairs, confined to the steam engine and boiler alone, is about $50.
5th. Our annual expense of fuel, running 12 hours in the day, is about $300.
6th. We would not give five dollars a year for insurance against bursting the boiler.
7th. Our engine has been in constant run for eleven years, and we think it may last as many more.
8th. We have so managed it about any little repairs as to lose no time since we have been in operation.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. PATTERSON & CO.

WM. WILKINS, Esq.

Dimensions of steamboat Pennsylvania.—Length, 109 feet; beam, 18½ feet; hold, 6 feet, ship-carpenter's measure. The Pennsylvania is registered at Louisville 130 tons. Cost of the engine, $3,500; cost of boat, $3,500; extras and furniture, $2,000. Total, $9,000.

Dimensions of steamboat Eclipse.—Length of keel, 117 feet; beam, 18½ feet; hold, 7 feet, ship-carpenter's measure. Cost of engine, $3,600; boat, $3,600; furniture and extras, $2,000. Total, $9,200.

The Pennsylvania was built in 1822. The Eclipse was built in 1823.

JESSE HART,
For J. & A. HART.

PITTSBURG, *December* 19, 1823.

The steamboat "The Pittsburg" cost at this place $9,000, by contract, of which the engine cost $4,000. She is 105 feet keel, and 20 feet beam, and 6 feet hold.

The steamboat Pittsburg and St. Louis Packet cost $13,000, of which her engine cost $3,500. She is 105 feet keel, 20 feet beam, and 6 feet hold; her tonnage is 140 or 150 tons; 100 tons burden after engine and fuel are aboard.

"The Phœnix" cost between $11,000 and $12,000, of which her engine cost $3,500. She is 110 feet keel, 20 feet beam, and 7 feet hold.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

Mr. ———'s engine.—Cylinder, 14½ inches diameter, 27 inches stroke, 35 strokes in a minute; boiler, 19 feet long, 30 inches diameter; with boiler 11 feet, and 30 inches diameter, produce some effect with flues through them. Effect: carries three pairs of 5-feet millstones and turning apparatus equal to one pair of millstones. The steam used when all are going is equal to 100 pounds to the inch.

GENTLEMEN: I can vouch for the correctness of the following statements respecting the engine and operations of the Phœnix factory of Adams, Allen & Co:

The engine is of 40-horse power, or greater at pleasure, and will turn, at the usual heat, five pairs of mill-stones, of four and a half or five feet diameter. The cylinder is 15 inches in diameter, and piston of 4 feet stroke. The power above-mentioned, as usual, is calculated upon a pressure of steam of 40 pounds to the square inch. The boiler will bear, if required, 200 pounds pressure to the square inch with entire safety, and therefore the engine may be used to perform much heavier work than is above stated. Her cost about one year since, including a force pump and iron water pump to the depth of a 30-feet well, (from which the water is supplied regularly for the boilers,) main shaft, condenser, and transportation and erection in full operation, was $2,400. If any variation in price would now be found it would be a reduction, as castings have been reduced in price. She consumes fifty bushels of coal per day, delivered at three cents per bushel. This supply also effects the heating of the factory in winter.

We are delayed to clean boilers six quarter days in each year, at which time all the necessary repairs of a good engine may be effected. We have not been delayed or interrupted at any other time during the last year, and with proper attention and observation never will be. Whatever becomes defective may be observed, and the necessary repairs so prepared as to attach them in a short time, the fastenings and fixtures being generally by screws and nuts. We regard the uninterrupted operations of our work as an advantage over any water mill in the western country—equivalent to from ten to fifteen per cent. profit; so decided an advantage, indeed, that if the Allegany river, with sufficient head, was turned along our front doors, we would not exchange our steam power for the water; and of this opinion is every practical engineer among us.

At the pressure of forty pounds to the square inch upon ⅜-inch Juniata boiler iron, we affirm there is no danger whatever of bursting the boiler, and would not think an insurance against their explosion worth the scrivener's charge for the policy. The only consequence, indeed, of bursting, would be the extinguishment of the fire and the delay of the engine for a few hours; but the burning of the boiler plates can always be observed long enough before danger is to be apprehended, and any injury completely obviated by anticipation.

The expense of the repairs during the last year has not been five dollars, and I am confident that twenty dollars per annum for the next ten years would be a liberal estimate. Of this, however, and the duration of the engine, those of more experience and time in this business will better satisfy you. This engine is constructed for the operation of 300 spindles, the carding and other necessary preparation machines, turning and polishing lathes, fluting engines, grindstones, &c., &c., for preparing and building cotton machinery; twenty-four power looms, and will undoubtedly have extra power.

The main factory, three stories high, 35 feet by 120 feet, is heated by the escape steam, driven into iron pipes and plates, and the pipes being erected there is no further expense for the warmth of the factory. This mode of heating removes almost every cause of alarm from fire and motives for insurance; no accident could happen from that source if we work only in daylight.

JAMES S. CROFT,
For ADAMS, ALLEN & CO.

PITTSBURG, *December* 13, 1823.

In answer to the annexed interrogatories we will remark, in order, as follows:

1. That the price of flour has varied within the last three years from $1 50 to $4 50 per barrel; that its value here depends in a great measure upon its value on the seaboard. The price we may say generally to be from $3 to $3 25 less than at Philadelphia or Baltimore, as that amount should be estimated for transportation and charges In 1822 we had several hundred barrels delivered at $2 25 and $2 50, (fine and superfine,) under contract the preceding fall. Since that time little has been sold for less than $3, and in particular times of drought it has been for a few days as high as $4 50, owing to the want of water at the country mills.

2. Purchase of corn can be effected in ordinary seasons at a fair price, varying from 20 to 25 cents; in others not so favorable, from 25 to 30 cents.

3. Bacon of a good quality has varied in price from the last three years from 3½ to 6 cents. In 1820 we believe it was not below 6 cents; in 1821 from 4 to 6 cents; in 1822 from 3½ to 5 cents, it was purchased at 4½ and 5 cents; but as the season advanced and holders became alarmed, large quantities were forwarded to the seaboard; a scarcity was created at home, and the price rose to 6 cents, which it pretty generally held throughout the season. Supplies to any reasonable amount can be had in each year, if attended to in proper season, at a price varying from 4 to 5 cents.

4. Fresh beef of a prime quality can be procured in our market in the fall season at a price from 2½ to 3 cents per pound, and a good quality of inferior fed from 2 to 2¼ cents. Few markets, probably, in the United States afford a finer beef market, either in regard to price or quality. Choice pieces of prime beef are always to be had at our butchers' stalls for 5 cents.

5th. Large purchases of pork were made, during the last and preceding year, at from 2¼ to 2½ cents per pound, and, we believe, some smaller quantities of prime quality brought last year as high as three cents. This year we have not heard of any large purchases, making the price of that now brought into market vary from two and a half to three cents.

6th. As regards the price of pickled pork, we are not prepared to answer, as very little pork is salted with us for sale in the brine.

7th. Of beef there is still less pickled than of pork, but the price of each may be estimated from that of the articles when fresh.

8th. Of cord wood but small quantities are ever brought to this place, coal being so much cheaper and so generally used for all purposes of fuel. It brings $1 25 to $1 50 per cord on the beach, commonly a mixture of hickory, oak, maple, and dry beach; but large quantities, we have no doubt, could be contracted for at one dollar per cord, and probably less.

11th. Contracts for 8 by 10 window glass, of a good quality, can be made at four dollars per box of 100 feet. The retail price by the single box is from $4 12½ to $4 25.

In regard to the remaining interrogatories we give a reference to Mr. John K. McNickle, whose answers will be found below.

J. W. BIDDLE & CO.

The prices of nails, 4d, eight cents; 8d and 10d, and upwards, six cents per pound; wrought nails, 10 cents to 12 cents per pound; charcoal, four cents per bushel; pit coal, three cents per bushel; iron castings, for machinery, three cents per pound; refined Juniata iron, per ton, $100 to $110.

J. K. McNICKLE.

SIR: In answer to yours of the 17th instant, we reply that a steam engine, to drive four pair of five-feet stones, will cost as follows:

The engine, or such a one as at the cotton factory, on this plan	$2,500 00
The fly-wheel and main shaft, if weighing five tons, extra	500 00
Cast iron being used for the journals to run on; if brass be used, additional	55 00
The timber will cost you about	50 00
Brick-work	200 00
The foundation generally	75 00
	3,380 00

The house, if one be required, should be about 20 feet by 30 feet, two stories high; carpenters can best estimate it. An engine set up with power to drive three pair of five-feet stones will be as follows:

Engine	$2,000 00
Fly-wheel and shaft, if weighing four tons, and put up, and cast-iron boxes used	420 00
If brass, extra	50 00
Timber, about	45 00
Brick-work	175 00
Foundation generally	65 00
House 17 by 30 feet, two stories	2,755 00

Your questions, in detail, it would be almost impossible to answer with any degree of correctness or benefit to you. We could only do it by a laborious set of calculations, having never kept an account of the precise weight of the parts as detailed in yours of the 17th, but we will annex a few general prices per pound.

NOTE, in pencil.—Messrs. Evans & Stackhouse state that, by adding one-fifth to the expense, the engine will be made sufficiently powerful, working 30 pounds to the inch.

Captain G. TALCOTT.

PITTSBURG, *December* 27, 1823.

GENTLEMEN: Below you will find an answer to your request of the 24th December. If it is in our power to give any further information you may command it. Your recapitulation calls for steam engines to equal the following water powers, together with the dimensions and cost of each.

Water power.—124 cubic feet per second, issuing under an eight-foot head, is = nine pair five-feet millstones, or four boilers 20 feet long, 30 inches diameter, 20-inch cylinder, five feet stroke; cost, $4,000.

120 cubic feet per second, and eight feet head = eight pair five-feet stones; or steam engine four boilers, 18 feet, 30 inches diameter, cylinder 19 feet, five strokes; cost, $3, 600.

75 cubic feet per second, and 10 feet head = 6. 6 pair five-feet stones; or a steam engine of three boilers, 20 feet diameter, cylinder 17 inches, five-feet stroke; cost, 3,000.

60 cubic feet per second, and eight feet head = 4. 3 pair five-feet stones; or a steam engine of three boilers, 16 feet, 30 inches diameter, cylinder 14 inches, five-feet stroke; cost, 2, 500.

These engines are rated at an average load of 30 pounds to the inch, and are therefore capable of much greater exertion with perfect safety.

Yours, respectfully,

MARK STACKHOUSE.
GEORGE EVANS.

PITTSBURG, *May* 18, 1824.

SIR: Agreeably to your request I now furnish you with a description of my lands near Pittsburg, together with the terms upon which I would convey the same to the United States, in the event of its being selected as a site for the western armory.

I presume it is not unknown to you that I have already handed in proposals for the transfer of Brighton's iron works at the middle falls of Big Beaver, and that it is generally believed the commissioners will report in favor of that situation. Should, however, a preference be given to steam power, Pittsburg, it is well known, presents advantages unequalled in the western country; and, provided the general government should think proper to establish the armory in the vicinity of Pittsburg, many excellent sites can be obtained; but none, I believe, combining so many requisites as the lands I am about to

offer. I own about 300 acres of high, dry, rich bottom land, on the south side of the Monongahela river, adjoining Birmingham, and less than one mile from the city. Back, and adjoining on the south, I have about 500 acres of what is called coal hill, and first-rate upland. On the river there are first and second bottoms or benches, affording the most pleasing sites for building. The coal hill also rises in benches or table-land, presenting a great variety of elevated buildings thereon, with extensive views of the city and surrounding country. The upland, not under improvements, is covered with the most valuable timber. It also abounds with limestone, first-rate building stone, together with one continuous stratum of stone coal under the surface of almost every acre of it. It is also supplied with many permanent springs, several of which can be led to the river, from the face of the coal hill. The low land produces building sand and brick clay in great abundance. The ague and fever, as well as other local diseases, are unknown among the inhabitants.

When everything is taken into consideration, I presume the land I offer is worth one hundred dollars per acre. If considered otherwise, I shall be willing to submit the valuation to competent persons chosen by the government and myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. ORMSBY.

HENRY BALDWIN, Esq.

PITTSBURG, *April* 10, 1824.

The first steam engine was erected in Pittsburg in 1809. It was made in Philadelphia, and brought over the mountains by Mr. Oliver Evans and others, and put up to drive a flour mill. It has since been replaced by another, upon an improved construction. They were called 20-horse power, worked by strong steam. The next was brought over from Philadelphia in the winter of 1810–'11, and was put up to drive a manufactory for drawing of wire, and was kept in operation until the close of the late war, and has since been abandoned as unprofitable. It was called 6-horse power, worked by strong steam. In 1812 a sufficient foundry for making of castings, and a manufactory for making of steam engines of any required size and power, was started by Messrs. Evans, Stackhouse and Rogers, and continues in operation upon an extensive scale. There are now in operation, in this place and its immediate vicinity, twelve steam engines, exclusive of three that have been abandoned; all upon the principle of strong steam except one of those abandoned, which was called an improved plan of the Bolton & Watt engines, but was so imperfect as to ruin the owners, and at last sold for old iron. There are now in operation 3 steam engines of 80-horse power each, = 240, for driving of forges and rolling mills; 1 steam engine of 40-horse power, = 40, for driving of forges and rolling mills; 4 steam engines of 20-horse power, = 80, for grinding of grain; 2 steam engines of 20-horse power, = 40, for paper mills; 1 steam engine of 60-horse power, = 60, for cotton factory; 1 steam engine of 20-horse power, = 20, for cotton and woollen factory, and other machinery—all made in this place. Two others are going into operation for iron works and other machinery this summer, one of which is now nearly completed.

The above engines are all rated below their real power from 5 to 10 per cent. Every part of the engine is made in this place; the wrought iron part from bar iron, and plates for the boiler, procured from the forges on the Juniata; the castings from pig metal made at the blast furnaces in the adjoining counties; the brass work from copper and zinc imported, which is about 1½ per cent. on the cost of the engine. The files and steel which are used in the construction of an engine are also imported, and amount to about one-half of one per cent. of the cost of an engine.

One of the engines for driving a rolling-mill was erected in 1812, and cost thirteen thousand dollars. In 1821 they had to procure a new set of boilers; the old ones were destroyed by an explosion, which is believed took place through the neglect of the person who had the care of the engine, in not keeping her boilers supplied with water.

The engine that drives one of the paper mills was erected in 1812, and has been continued in operation ever since, without any material repairs except the brass work, valves, &c., which repairs were about 3 or 4 per cent. on its original cost.

The two steam engines last under my care and superintendence were estimated at 80-horse power each, but in reality was considerably more when the steam was raised to sixty pounds on each circular inch of the piston. The different parts were made sufficiently strong to bear that pressure. The cylinders are 20 inches diameter each, with length of stroke 5 feet, moving with a velocity of 220 feet per minute, or thereabouts; four cylinder boilers of wrought iron to each engine, $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, 20 feet in length, and 30 inches diameter. They were made and put up in the years of 1817 and 1818, and cost eleven thousand dollars each. I had the care of them until June, 1821, when I sold my interest to the present proprietors. During that time there was no stoppage by accident so as to cause any material loss or delay in the operations of the machinery except one. The severe frost bursted one of the supply pipes, and it took one day to repair it, which would not have taken place had the engine house been tightly closed and the pipes lapped round with some non-conducting substance, which the cylinder and pipes of all engines ought to be.

Both the engines and every part of them were made at this place. The cylinders required packing once in about three months, and required about one hour, and could be done as well in the night as day; took two hands during that time, and cost in hemp, tallow, and oil, about one dollar and seventy-five cents for each cylinder. The boilers were also cleaned and examined once in three months, which required about eight hours' labor, two hands, and was done at such times as prevented any delay in the operations of the machinery. These engines did not take more, on an average, than 32 bushels of stone coal in 12 hours each for constant work. At first we had to pay $2 per day for attendance for each engine; after the two first years we had them attended to for $1 50 each. Now good hands can be had for one dollar per day each. The entire cost of each engine, including fly-wheels, engine-house, incidental expenses, &c., was some little over $13,000, exclusive of any part beyond the fly-wheel and shaft. The same can now be made in as perfect a manner for one-third of that sum.

The annual stoppages or delays for each engine did not exceed two days, and the daily expense for each engine was, as near as I can state:

For wages, $2 per day; coal, 32 bushels, at 7 cents, = $2 24	$4 24
Oil or grease, 10 cents; smiths' work, 20 cents; incidental, 10 cents	40
	4 64

The daily expense at this time for an engine of 80-horse power would be:

Wages for attendance, $1 per day; coal, 32 bushels, at 3 cents, = 96 cents	$1 96
Oil, 8 cents; smiths' work, 10 cents; incidental, 10 cents	28
	2 24

Including the packing of cylinder.

The above is sufficient to defray any expense that may occur for the first five years, with a careful engineer. After that it might cost, say, double—not more—during the next five years, or until new boilers would be required, which would probably be twelve to fifteen years with good water. When the old boilers are to be replaced by new ones it may be done in two days, by having everything belonging to them in a proper state of readiness. The brass and other small moving parts that may wear out in five to seven years can conveniently be replaced without any loss of time. The more costly parts, such as cylinder and piston parallel motion, will last fifty years, perhaps longer. I would remark that when an engine is kept in operation night and day, Sundays and all, there would be, perhaps, seven to eight days in the course of the year required for repairs. It requires about four and a half cords of good oak wood to be equal to thirty-two bushels of good stone coal for a steam engine working with strong steam. There is not so much difference when low steam is used.

Cost of a steam engine of 80*-horse power, in the year* 1815.

Four boilers, weight 7,800 pounds, at 45 cents per pound	$3,510 00
One cylinder, weight 2,100 pounds, at 25 cents per pound	525 00
Piston and rod, weight 312 pounds, at 33 cents per pound	102 96
Wrought iron work, such as parallel motion, coupling and pitman, iron and working gears, weight 2,150 pounds, at 25 cents per pound	537 50
Screw-bolts and nuts, weight 475 pounds, at 25 cents per pound	118 75
Side pipes and feed pipes, weight 1,800 pounds, at 8 cents per pound	144 00
Castings for boiler, grates and bars, &c., weight 4,800 pounds, at 7 cents per pound	366 00
Cylinder bottom and lid, and seat and crank, weight 2,700 pounds, at 8 cents per pound	216 00
Castings for lever beam, weight 1,100 pounds, at 8 cents per pound	88 00
Castings and wheels for working gear, weight 550 pounds, at 8 cents per pound	44 00
Castings for cold water pump and force pump, weight 4,600 pounds, at 8 cents per pound	368 00
Drilling, chipping, and filing up castings, two hands, 75 days each, at $1 50 per day	225 00
Lever beam and pitman	150 00
Seventy M. brick, at $8 per M., = $560. Laying brick per M., $2 50, = $175	735 00
Making patterns for castings	750 00
Valves and valve seats, weight 420 pounds, at 75 cents per pound	315 00
Brasses for moving part, weight 85 pounds, at $1 per pound	85 00
Cost of engine house	1,250 00
Timber for putting engine on and securing the same	200 00
Putting up engine, two hands, 35 days, at $2 per day each	150 00
Fly-wheel and shaft, weight 23,000 pounds, at 7 cents per pound	1,110 00
Putting up or hanging fly-wheel	120 00
Masons' work, 300 perches of stone work, stone and mortar included, at $1 50 per perch	450 00
Incidental expenses	350 00
Superintendence	1,500 00
	13,680 21

Cost of a steam engine of 80*-horse power in the year* 1824, *at Pittsburg.*

Four boilers, weight 7,800 pounds, at 12½ cents per pound	$975 00
Cylinder, weight 2,100 pounds, at 8 cents per pound	168 00
Piston and rod, weight 312 pounds, at 18 cents per pound	336 96
Wrought iron work, such as parallel motion, coupling and pitman, iron and working gears, weight 2,150 pounds, at 12½ cents per pound	268 75
Side pipes and feed pipes, 1,800 pounds, at 4 cents per pound	72 00
Screw-bolts and nuts, weight 475 pounds, at 12½ cents per pound	59 37½
Castings for boiler, weight 4,800 pounds, at 3 cents per pound	144 00
Cylinder bottom, lid, seats, and crank, weight 2,700 pounds, at 4 cents per pound	108 00
Castings for lever beam, weight 1,100 pounds, at 4 cents per pound	44 00
Castings and wheels for working gear, weight 550 pounds, at 4 cents per pound	22 00
Castings for cold water pump and force pump, weight 4,600 pounds, at 4 cents per pound	184 00
Drilling, chipping, and filing of castings, 2 hands, 75 days, at 75 cents per day	112 00
Lever beam and pitman	40 00
Seventy M. brick, at $3 per M	210 00
Laying of brick	70 00
Making patterns for castings	200 00
Valves and valve seats, weight 420 pounds, at 20 cents per pound	84 00
Brasses for moving parts, weight 85 pounds, at 35 cents per pound	29 75
Cost of engine house, of frame	350 00

Timber for putting up engine on	$60 00
Putting up engine, two hands, 35 days, at $1 per day	70 00
Fly-wheel, weight 2,300 pounds, at 3 cents per pound	690 00
Masonry, 300 perches, at 62½ cents per perch	187 50
Incidental expenses	200 00
Superintendence	1,000 00
	5,685 83½

The price paid at the cotton mills for an able engineer is $33 per month, say $400 per year. I have stated the price of superintendence at the sum I should be asking myself by the year for such business; but it would not require more than three months to put up an engine of that description, and three engines of the size might be put up in six months without any additional expense of superintendence.

I have been engaged in the building and superintending of steam engines constantly about nine years, and previous to the year 1821. I also assisted in building the large steam engine to supply the city of Philadelphia with water, in the years of 1802,-'03,-'04, &c., and was in that employ most of the time until the spring of 1806; and taking the experience I have had altogether, I am of opinion that one-half cent per day for every horse power of the engine is sufficient to keep it in order forever, working with strong steam. I am also of the opinion it would require three times that sum to keep in constant repair a steam engine upon Bolton & Watts's plan; the moving parts being more than double, the capacity of the cylinder and boilers being also much greater, and a greater quantity of materials are used in the construction. There is also a much greater liability to get out of order. After an engine has been abandoned the castings generally are worth as much as pig metal, and the wrought iron works as much as bar iron, except the boilers. They are not worth more than three cents per pound to work up as scrap iron. The brass will last about five years; the boilers about twelve years; the cylinders, piston, and rod, I think, fifty years. The most of the wrought iron work does not wear, there being no friction on it. Fly-wheel shaft, twenty years; it weighs 6,000 pounds. Fly-wheel, no wearing part belonging to it. Beam timber and other wooden fixtures about twelve years. The boiler fire-places will probably require three dollars of an annual expense in repairs. The steam and other pipes do not wear, and will probably last a century.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA MALIN.

Colonel WILLIAM MCREE.

The prices of building materials.

1. Rough stone for foundation, per perch?
Answer. Rough stone for foundation, per perch, 75 cents.
2. Cut stone, per superficial foot, such as?
Answer. Cut stone, per superficial foot, 50 cents, plain work.
3. Steps, caps and sills, coping, &c.?
Answer. Such as steps, caps and sills, coping, &c.
4. Bricks per M., and the size?
Answer. Bricks, 8½ x 4¼ inches, and 2⅜ thick, $5 per M.
5. Lime, per bushel?
Answer. Lime, per bushel, 15 cents.
6. Pine boards, per M. feet?
Answer. Pine boards, at the river, from $4 to $6 per M. Price depending on the quality. Hauling and piling, $1 per M.
7. Pine timber?
Answer. Pine timber, at the river, from $2 to $5 per hundred feet. Price depending on the quality. Hauling the same, 75 cents per hundred.
8. Scantling and plank?
Answer. Joists, rafters, and studding, average price $1 per hundred; 2-inch plank, from $5 to $10 per M. Hauling and piling, $1 per M.
9. Oak timber?
Answer. Oak timber same price as pine.
10. Shingles, per M.?
Answer. Joint shingles, per M., $1, at river.
What are the wages of mechanics and laborers?
11. Stone masons?
Answer. Stone masons' wages, per day, 75 cents to $1
12. Bricklaying?
Answer. Bricklaying, per day, $1 to $1 50.
13. Carpenters?
Answer. Carpenters, per day, 75 cents to $1.
14. Blacksmiths?
Answer. Blacksmiths, per month, $18.
15. Common laborers?
Answer. Laborers, per day, 50 cents.
What are the usual prices of contract work, viz:
16. Bricklaying, per M.?
Answer. Bricklaying, from $1 to $2 per M.
17. Stone work, per perch?
Answer. Stone work, in foundation, &c., 50 cents per perch.
18. Plastering, per square yard?

Answer. Plastering, one coat on brick, 5 cents per yard; over laths, 8 cents per yard; twice on brick, 6 cents per yard; twice over laths, 9 cents per yard; 3 times on brick, 7 cents per yard; 3 times over laths, 10 cents per yard.

19. Painting, per square yard?

Answer. Painting, from 20 cents to 50 cents per yard, depending on the colors.

20. Glazing?

Answer. Glazing, from 4 cents to 8 cents, glass 8 x 10 to 12 x 18.

I will obligate myself to furnish the materials above named at the prices affixed.

HENRY HOLDSHIP, *Builder, &c.*
JAMES COLLART, *Stone-cutter.*
WILLIAM GRAHAM, *Carpenter.*
JOHN SAMPSON.

PITTSBURG, *December* 15, 1823.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your circular, I make the following observations: I have for sixteen years been a practical mechanic in the use and construction of steam-engines; I am also well acquainted with the nature and use of water power.

For the great establishment in contemplation I should have no hesitation in the choice of a power. I greatly prefer steam. By adopting it as a power, you can fix your site where you please, and thus avoid all unnecessary agencies and cost of carriage. You have every advantage in the selection of workmen and material. Taking into view the cost of attending the operation of the two powers, steam appears to have the advantage. The repairs of a good steam engine will not amount to more, if it equal, the cost of keeping up a dam, race, and water-wheels. It is a power which you can at all times keep up, being entirely free from the inconveniences of drought and frost, and from the danger and interruptions occasioned by freshets, carrying away dams, &c.

In an iron establishment such as is contemplated the fuel of an engine need scarcely be set down as an item of expense, as the same fire which drives the engine may be applied to heat the iron and warm the building, &c., when necessary. The cost of a steam engine of sufficient power for as great an armory as may be contemplated would be about $4,000; or, to be more definite, its power would be sufficient to drive 12 run of 5-feet millstones. Such an engine would consume about 100 bushels of coal in twenty-four hours, and grind 60 bushels of wheat per hour. It would require 79 cubic feet of water per second, issuing under an 18-foot head, and fall equal this power. This is a great water power, and in average situations I would not for $6,000 undertake the dam, race, and water-wheels; but an engine as stated could be had for $4,000,though it is very low. Its fuel would be about $4 per day, or twenty-four hours. It would take a contract to supply and find fuel for the engine for at least 10 per cent. less than to keep a dam, race, and water-wheels.

In calculating the power of the engine, I have only taken an average of 38 pounds to the square inch, although I have long used more than double that amount with perfect safety. The more I think on the subject the more confirmed is my preference for steam. The average price of labor in Pittsburg is less than at other places, the mechanic equal to any in the United States. The wages of the best mechanics in iron average from 87½ cents to $1 25 per day; laborers, 50 cents per day. Timber is much lower here than at any other place on the western waters, and the quality as good. Of bar iron we have every variety of quality, average price from $100 to $115 per ton. Having used Russian, English, and Swedish irons, I am able to compare them with the Juniata, which I believe to be much superior. Of pig metal there is every variety of quality, the best of which I believe to be equal to that of any other place. Prices from $25 to $35 per ton. Coal can be had for 3¼ cents per bushel, and its quality is far superior to the Virginia coal carried to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Castings, 3½ cents per pound; charcoal, 6 cents per bushel; inch pine boards from $4 to $5 per thousand feet on the water, and other timber in proportion.

The iron establishments of Pittsburg are very extensive, and well calculated to aid a military depot in case of emergency.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE EVANS.

JAMES ROSS, &c., &c.,
Committee to meet Commissioners on the subject of a National Armory.

You are respectfully requested to furnish to William Wilkins answers to the following questions as soon as convenient:

1st. Are you the owner of a steam engine, and to what purpose do you apply it?

2d. What is the power computed as a horse power, or as capable of driving a certain number of mills?

3d. What would be the cost at present in Pittsburg of such an engine?

4th. What is your annual cost of repairs?

5th. What is your annual expense for fuel?

6th. What is the risk, or, in other words, what premium would you give to have your boiler insured against bursting?

7th. What is the durability of a steam engine?

8th. What is your annual loss of time occasioned by the interruption of your engine?

Yours, &c.,

THE COMMITTEE.

Answers.

1st. We own two engines at the rolling-mill, and apply them in the various modes of manufacturing iron from the pig. One engine is employed for the following purposes:

1. To make a blast for a refinery and for refining and melting pig iron; the density of the blast is 2½ pounds to the inch.

2. To drive a forge-hammer of the weight of 5,200 pounds.

3. To keep in operation eight nail machines, one brad-cutter, and one machine for cutting and heading

at one operation spikes from 4 to 7 inches long; two large grindstones for grinding sad-irons and tools. The surplus power of the engine is sufficient to keep in operation double the above-mentioned machinery. The blast cylinder is 3 feet diameter, 4½ feet stroke, and discharges seventy times in a minute.

The other engine is employed for the following purposes: for rolling bloom averaging 20 inches in length and 3½ inches diameter, weighing 60 pounds, into flat, bar, square, and round iron of all dimensions. A bloom of 60 pounds is rolled into flat, square, or round bars of 20 to 25 feet in sixty seconds; sheet, boiler, and nail iron are also rolled by the engine, also a pair of slitters for nail rods; three pair of shears for cutting and trimming sheet and boiler iron and nail iron, and lathe for turning heavy rolls and other articles of cast iron. This engine has surplus power for another pair of rolls, which are now ready to put up.

2d. The cylinder of 20 inches diameter, stroke 5 feet, cylindrical boiler 30 inches diameter, 20 feet long, each average pressure of the steam to each inch of the piston 38 pounds, rating agreeably to this pressure, it would be an engine of 75-horse power, but rating the power of the engine by the pressure at which most engines are usually marked, it would exceed 100-horse power; 38 pounds to the inch is a very moderate pressure. Such an engine will safely and easily drive 12 pair of millstones 5 feet diameter without straining or forcing. The cost of such an engine at present may be estimated at $4,000.

3d. The cost of such an engine at present may be estimated at $4,000.

4th. The engine, in the heaviest work, (rolling,) has been in operation five years, and the whole expense of repairs for this period has not exceeded $50, and, with the exception of the boiler, is as good as new. The other engine has been in operation four years, and the repair has not exceeded $20. The engine to which the large hammer is attached is kept in operation day and night. The other engine works only twelve hours to the day.

5th. The consumption of coal for the supply of one of these engines for twelve hours is 50 bushels, for which we pay, delivered at the works, 3 cents per bushel by contract. The supply of coal is abundant and uninterrupted.

6th. I would pay no premium for insurance against bursting the boiler, considering there is no risk when there is ordinary care and diligence.

7th. The question cannot be definitively answered. A good boiler will last from twelve to fifteen years, the other parts of the engine much longer, depending on the labor performed.

8th. The average loss of time by defects or giving way of the machinery or repair has not been with either of our engines five days in the year, and I have no hesitation in giving my decided opinion that, at the present price of fuel and steam engines, steam power is cheaper, safer, more uniform, and altogether more economical than water power. I have had experience in both.

The foregoing are my answers to the questions put to me by the committee.

Respectfully,

J. K. McNICKLE, *Agent of the Union Rolling-mill Company.*

PITTSBURG, *December* 17, 1823.

Transportation.

1*st interrogatory.* What is the ordinary duration of the period in which steamboats navigate the Ohio from Pittsburg, taking the average of several years?

Answer. Steamboats run from five to six months each year.

2*d interrogatory.* During what portion of the year is the navigation confined to keel-boats?

Answer. In general during the months of July, August, September, and October freight is sent by keel-boats, but during the present season boats were running in January, and also nearly all through July.

3*d interrogatory.* What obstructions to the navigation are experienced from ice and drought?

Answer. The only obstruction is by ice for about two months in the year, say January and February; keels run at the lowest stage of the river.

4*th interrogatory.* What are the prices of transportation in steamboats from Pittsburg to the following places and back, viz: to and from New Orleans; to and from St. Louis, Missouri; to and from Florence, Alabama; to and from Nashville, Tennessee; to and from Louisville, Kentucky; to and from Cincinnati, Ohio; to and from Wheeling, Virginia?

Answer. Freight by steamboats to New Orleans, 75 cents per 100 pounds, back $1 per 100 pounds; to and from St. Louis, $1 per 100 pounds; to and from Nashville, $1 per 100 pounds; to and from Florence, $1 per 100 pounds; to and from Louisville, 50 cents per 100 pounds; to and from Cincinnati, 45 to 50 cents per 100 pounds; to and from Wheeling, 10 to 15 cents per 100 pounds. Few or no keel-boats trade now with New Orleans, and return freight is all brought by steamboats. Some flatboats carry down flour at $1 per barrel. As for castings, such as cannon, &c., they could be sent in high water from 50 to 62½ cents per 100 pounds to New Orleans, or probably to any of the other places mentioned. Freight in keel-boats, at the very lowest stage of the river, might be calculated 25 per cent. higher.

5*th interrogatory.* What is the cost of transportation by wagons to and from Philadelphia, to and from Baltimore, and to and from Erie, Pennsylvania?

Answer. Carriage by wagons to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore fluctuates considerably. The present price to Philadelphia is $1 per 100 pounds, and from that here $2 per 100 pounds; to Baltimore $1 per 100 pounds, and from that here $1 50 per 100 pounds. Last summer it was as high as $4 from Philadelphia, and $3 50 from Baltimore, and to Philadelphia and Baltimore $1 50 per 100 pounds; to and from Erie, $1 25 to $1 50 per 100 pounds.

The foregoing are considered as fair statements.

ALLEN & GRANT.
ADAMS & HUTCHINSON.

PITTSBURG, *December* 13, 1823.

When was the first steam engine put in operation in Pittsburg?

How many engines have since been erected in Pittsburg and its immediate vicinity? How many are now in operation? What is their power, and original cost of each engine, and cost of its erection, or of such of them as you may be enabled to speak of with certainty?

When were such engines or engine made? If any one or more, or any of the component parts, were made abroad, state their original price, weight, cost of transportation, and the reason why they could not be made or procured here.

How many and which of those engines have been removed, abandoned, worn out, destroyed, or rendered useless, and at what period?

1. What are the dimensions and power of the steam engines employed in the establishment now or last under your superintendence?

2. What was the first cost of the engine, the separate cost of its component parts, and their weights, respectively?

3. When and where was it made?

4. What was the cost, including all incidental expenses attending its erection and fitting it for operating machinery?

5. What was the entire cost of the engine, including all charges and disbursements whatsoever, when ready for operating machinery?

6. When was it first put in operation?

7. How many times since, and how long each time, has it been stopped for the purpose of cleaning, making alterations, ordinary repairs, or in consequence of any accident happening to the engine, furnace, gearing, &c., or from apprehension of any such accidents? What was the whole expense attendant on such repairs, alterations, or additions as were found necessary?

8. What part or parts of the engine, its fixtures, or appurtenances, have worn out by use, the cost of their removal or repairs, and the detention, if any?

9. What has been the annual average whole amount of delays or stoppages since its erection by any occasional interruptions proceeding from the engine, and not embraced in the preceding inquiries, such as inspecting the boilers, packing, &c., and the expense, if any?

What is the daily or annual expense of the engine when in constant operation, viz:

1. For engineers, their pay, &c.?

2. Assistance, &c., if any?

3. Fuel, quantity per diem?

4. Miscellaneous expenditures, including every and all other annual disbursements which may be considered incidental to the constant operations of the engine?

What is the present price of similar engines, and of its several component parts, and the weights, respectively? What portion of it could be manufactured at Pittsburg to greater or equal advantage than abroad?

What would be the *whole* expense attending its purchase and erection, and fitting it completely for operating machinery?

What would be the whole cost and delay attending the removal of an old engine and erection of a new one in its place?

What would be the whole cost and delay of removing any one of the worn out or broken component parts and replacing it with new? And what would be the value of such worn out parts, whether as old iron or otherwise?

What, in your opinion, is the fair average duration of such an engine doing constant work for twelve hours a day, from its first erection to its abandonment as useless? And the fair average duration of each of its component parts?

What would be the value of the old, worn out engine?

How long have you owned or superintended the operation of a steam engine?

What is the salary of a competent engineer?

We shall be thankful for any other information which your experience may enable you to furnish in relation to the operation, &c., of steam enginery which may have been omitted in the foregoing inquiries.

☞ 2½ cords to 100 bushels of coal.
25 cents per load for the cutting.
$1 per cord for the wood delivered.

PITTSBURG, *July* 27, 1828.

GENTLEMEN: Mr. Baldwin, a member of your body, having assured me you would be as ready now to afford the assistance requisite to enable me to ascertain the advantages and disadvantages of this place as a site for a national armory as you had been five years ago in affording it to the commissioners who then made a similar examination for the same purpose, I take the liberty of asking you to look over your answers to the interrogatories which were submitted to you by the commissioners alluded to, and if any alteration or modification of them shall appear to be necessary to adapt them to the existing state of things, that you will make them, and do me the favor to communicate them to me at the city of Washington.

I am, gentlemen, &c.,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

JAMES ROSS, HENRY BALDWIN, WILLIAM WILKINS, Esqrs., *Pittsburg.*

PITTSBURG, *July* 30, 1828.

SIR: We have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your note addressed to us under date of the 27th instant, requesting us to afford the assistance requisite to enable you to ascertain the advantages and disadvantages of this place as a site for a national armory, and to look over our answers to the

interrogatories submitted to us by the commissioners engaged a few years since in the examination on this subject.

We regret that we have no copy in our possession of the interrogatories alluded to, nor of the information communicated to the board of commissioners. We are therefore obliged to beg of you to do us the favor to cause a copy to be made and transmitted to us of the interrogatories and answers. This may produce a little delay, but the possession of this paper will enable us to reply with more precision and satisfaction in relation to the important and interesting object of your inquiry.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient and humble servants,

JAMES ROSS.
HENRY BALDWIN.
WILLIAM WILKINS.

Captain J. L. SMITH, *Corps of Engineers.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *August* 7, 1828.

GENTLEMEN: I had the pleasure, on my arrival here yesterday, of receiving your communication of the 30th ultimo.

I have delayed to comply with your wishes as expressed in it only until I could ascertain, by a comparison with the original report, if the copies which I had in possession while at Pittsburg were complete.

I find they are so, and lose no time in forwarding them to you herewith, and at the same time of requesting they may be returned to me when you may have no further occasion for the use of them.

I am, gentlemen, with perfect respect, your obedient servant,

J. L. SMITH, *Captain Corps of Engineers.*

J. ROSS, H. BALDWIN, and WILLIAM WILKINS, Esqrs., *Pittsburg.*

21ST CONGRESS.] No. 456. [1ST SESSION.

ON THE CLAIM OF AN OFFICER OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FOR EXTRA ALLOWANCES FOR MILITARY DISBURSEMENTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 29, 1830.

Mr. MCINTIRE, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas F. Hunt, reported:

That the petitioner, being an officer in the line of the army on the 1st of April, 1818, commenced discharging the duties of the Quartermaster's department at New Orleans, and on the 16th of June following he was regularly appointed an officer of that department, and discharged the duties thereof until February, 1826. Having failed to settle his accounts, he was relieved from his duties in the Quartermaster's department, as he says, at his own request. On settlement of his accounts at the proper department many of his claims were disallowed, and a balance was finally found against him of $5,142 93 in September, 1827. He alleges that thereupon he solicited a suit against him, that his accounts might be settled by a jury, and a suit was commenced against him in November, 1827, in the district court of Louisiana, which terminated by a verdict in his favor at the following May term of said court; and the jury certified a balance due him from the United States of $10,340 83. His accounts were accordingly balanced at the department, and he now asks to be paid the balance which the jury certified was, in their opinion, due to him. As his accounts were balanced at the department by passing to his credit the sum before found against him, without applying it to any specific charges made by the petitioner, it has left open his whole claim against the United States, and disallowed by the accounting officers. The United States claimed of him $5,142 93, and he filed in set-off disallowed charges to the amount of $16,275 82. The committee has not deemed it necessary to go into a rigid examination of the justice of every item charged in his set-off, because if he does not establish the justice of disallowed items beyond the sum of $5,142 93, he is not entitled to relief.

The first charge made by the petitioner and disallowed by the accounting officers which the committee will notice is the sum of $1,307 14, as commissions of two and a half per cent. for disbursements in the Quartermaster's department, but, as he alleges, not within the range of his duties at his station at New Orleans. There is another similar charge subsequently made of $2,338 18, both amounting to $3,645 32, which the committee will consider at the same time. These disbursements were of various kinds: partly were the mere transmission of funds through him to quartermasters at more remote or neighboring posts; some of them were in discharge of contracts made by his predecessor on that station and left unpaid; and part in discharge of contracts made by quartermasters at other posts, such as for transportation of stores or troops from other posts to those at or near New Orleans, and paid by him where the goods, &c., were delivered, and perhaps some under some other circumstances. To ascertain whether these disbursements were made under circumstances entitling the petitioner to this extra allowance claimed by him, inquiry was made of the Quartermaster General whether services of this character were considered as the ordinary duty of an officer situated as was the petitioner or not; and his answer, dated April 16, 1830, is referred to, and made a part of this report, by which it appears it was no more than the ordinary duty of an officer situated as was the petitioner, and for which he is entitled to no extra compensation. The committee is well satisfied the petitioner is not entitled to this charge, nor any part of it.

The next claim the committee will notice arises under the following circumstances: Certain claims against the United States, called war claims, existed at New Orleans or Baton Rouge, and the subject became a matter of correspondence. The petitioner was directed to receive them and send them to the accounting officers at Washington for settlement, which he did, and, when adjusted, he was furnished with funds and requested to pay them; and for this service he was allowed a commission of two and a half per cent. He charged a per diem compensation, the difference between which and the allowed percentage, up to June 1, 1821, was $985 36, at which time the new organization took effect, and by his new appointment and promotion he received $20 per month additional pay to his pay in the line. In one of his certificates he specially notices this fact, and says he makes no such per diem charge after this period; but on his final settlement he makes an additional charge of the same character of $3,356 12 for daily services in collecting and paying these claims subsequent to June 1, 1821, above the percentage allowed when his whole disbursement, during this period for these old claims, amounted to $2,235 50 only. This claim, therefore, of per diem charge exceeds the commissions received in the whole $4,341 48.

The committee forbear to remark on the extravagance of the latter portion of this claim, and its inconsistency with his declarations when he made that part of it which accrued previous to June 1, 1821. It does not appear what time the collection and payment of these claims employed the petitioner. Indeed, there is no proof on the subject. The committee would remark that, in these cases of extra compensation for extra services, where there is neither law nor regulation to guide, the heads of the departments and the chief of the bureau, under whose direction such services are performed, are better judges of what is a fair compensation than a jury or a committee of Congress can be. The committee, therefore, cannot see any reason for allowing the petitioner any further compensation for these services than he has received.

The next subject of claim is for double rations as senior officer of his department at New Orleans and Baton Rouge—$2,041; namely, at New Orleans from August 1, 1818, to January 31, 1826, $1,644 60, and at Baton Rouge from March 24, 1822, to February 14, 1824, $396 40, being, in fact, not double rations for the latter period merely, but, as it is covered by the other charge, it amounts to quadruple instead of double rations. The pay and rations of officers of the army are fixed by law and regulations. With the wisdom and equal operation of the law and regulations the committee at present have nothing to do. It is sufficient that such existed and were understood by the accounting officers, and by them acted upon. It has been a subject of complaint that these regulations as to double rations have been too far extended or too liberally construed. The committee can see no reason for extending the allowances under these regulations further than the several officers of the department and accounting officers have; and they have decided, and decided correctly as far as the committee can perceive, that the petitioner's case is not embraced by these regulations to give him his claim to double rations, much less to quadruple. The committee would here remark that the petitioner has another portion of his claim in connexion with duties at Baton Rouge, which, from the course adopted in this investigation, will not be necessary to particularize: hence, it will not be necessary to be particular as to the manner in which this charge of double rations at that post arises. The petitioner claims another sum of $433 75 for extra services in the quartermaster's and ordnance service in 1816, two years before the residue of his claim accrued, or he was in the Quartermaster's department under his appointment, and which claim was not made as far as can be discovered in his various accounts rendered, till after he was relieved from duties in his staff office; and no proof is adduced of having performed such service under circumstances to entitle him to extra pay. The committee can see no reason to allow that claim.

The last charge which the committee will notice is the sum of $1,352 91 for interest on the several sums by him claimed, from the time they were rejected to the time of service of process upon him, considering their rejection as equivalent to non-acceptance of a bill of exchange by a drawee when in funds. It is unnecessary to notice this charge any further, if the committee be correct in its foregoing conclusions, because in such case there would have been nothing due to the petitioner on which to raise this charge of interest, unless he makes it on those rejected, which constituted the balance for which he was sued, and which by the verdict of the jury has been adjusted. The committee believe it to be unnecessary to go into that question, or to investigate the other portions of the petitioner's claim, as those would not, if all just, amount to the balance which has been cancelled by that verdict. So far as is above investigated, the account would stand as follows:

Charge for per diem on paying war claims	$4, 341 48
Percentage on disbursements in Quartermaster's department	3, 645 32
Extra rations	2, 041 00
Extra for services in 1816	433 75
Interest	1, 352 91
Total	11, 814 46
Whole amount claimed	16, 275 82
Deduct above	11, 814 46
	4, 461 36
Less than balance claimed of him by	681 57
For which he is credited	5, 142 93

Of the residue of his claim, $759 84 is for extra per diem allowance in superintending the erection of barracks at Baton Rouge; $2, 703 82 for extra, as military storekeeper at New Orleans, for a time specified after the new organization in 1821; $231 84 for transportation of baggage, decided at the department as not chargeable under the regulations; and $51 88, a percentage for disbursements in the Ordnance and Medical departments; all amounting to the sum of $3, 747 37 for extra services while receiving pay of his rank in the line and additional pay in the staff, with all such other extra allowances as the accounting officers and Secretary of War considered competent and within the laws and regulations. The above amount added to the items considered by the committee will make the sum of $15,561 83, claimed by the

petitioner for extra services, including interest, transportation of baggage, over the amount deemed by the Secretary of War and accounting officers (and some of which have even been submitted to the Attorney General) as equitable, lawful, and just.

The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thomas F. Hunt is not entitled to the relief he asks.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, April* 16, 1830.

SIR: I have just received your letter dated yesterday, and have the honor to reply to your several inquiries as follows:

1. It is the practice to require the officers of the Quartermaster's department at certain stations, such as Pensacola, New Orleans, St. Louis, Detroit, Bangor, &c., to receive and distribute the funds required for the service of the department at the posts depending upon those positions respectively. This is one of the duties which renders it necessary that there should be an officer constantly at each of those posts, whether troops be stationed there or not. The duty is not extra, but properly appertains to the office of quartermaster, and no extra compensation is allowed or due for the performance of it.

2. It is the duty of a quartermaster to pay all outstanding debts contracted by his predecessors, provided they be properly vouched, and there be an appropriation to pay them. This is not an extra, but an appropriate duty for which extra compensation is not allowed nor due.

3. There are no permanent geographical limits assigned to particular posts to which the duties of quartermasters are confined. It is the duty of those officers to perform service at such post or posts as the Secretary of War or the Quartermaster General may direct; and there is no geographical line beyond which the performance of any duty appertaining to the department could be considered extra duty, or as entitling an officer to extra pay. A particular service, however, performed by Captain Hunt may be considered an exception. In addition to the laborious and responsible duties he was required to perform at New Orleans, he was required to superintend the erection of extensive works at Baton Rouge, about a hundred and twenty miles from New Orleans. I was authorized by the Secretary of War to inform the officer superintending that work that he should be allowed the same extra compensation allowed to the officer of the Ordnance department performing similar duty at that post. Paper marked A will show what that officer received. If Captain Hunt has not already received those allowances, he has as fair a claim as a positive understanding or contract can give him.

4. When officers of the Quartermaster's department are required in the performance of their duties to travel from one post to another, the regulations secure to them, as well as to other officers, the usual travelling allowances.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Hon. R. MCINTIRE, *House of Representatives, Washington City.*

A.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February* 27, 1818.

Until it is otherwise directed, lieutenants of the corps of ordnance shall be allowed for superintending and for disbursing moneys in the construction of arsenals one dollar a day; captains and all other officers one dollar and fifty cents a day during the time such disbursements are making.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Modification of the above order, made by the Secretary of War July, 1822.

Provided the allowance claimed shall in no instance exceed 2½ per cent. on the amount disbursed.

WM. LEE, Esq., *Second Auditor.*

Per diem as commissioners to be settled annually.—(See Secretary of War's indorsement on Major Talcott's letter of April 20, 1827.)

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *April* 16, 1830.

While superintending and disbursing money in constructing the arsenal at Baton Rouge, Captain Richardson received a per diem of $1 50 and double rations.

21ST CONGRESS.] **No. 457.** [1ST SESSION.

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT EXPENDED UPON THE ARMY PROPER FROM 1821 TO 1829.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 29, 1830.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *May* 29, 1830.

SIR: Immediately on the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th of April, 1830, directing the Secretary of War to report to that house "the amount annually expended upon the army proper from the 3d of March, 1821, to the present time;" and that he "further report the causes

which have occasioned an increase in the amount annually expended upon the army proper since the year 1825," I referred it to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury for a statement of the expenditures required, and as soon as it was received directed the Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, Surgeon General, and Adjutant General, in whose departments alone any increase of expenditure since 1825 had taken place, to report the "causes which have occasioned the increase;" whose reports, together with the statement of the Second Comptroller, are herewith transmitted in answer to the above resolution.

By comparing the reports of the Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, and the Surgeon General with the statement of the Second Comptroller, it will be seen that a small difference exists between the amounts drawn from the Treasury, as set forth in the latter, and the actual expenditures as contained in the former.

From the Quartermaster General's statement it appears that the expenditures from January 1, 1825, to January 1, 1830, have exceeded the amount drawn from the treasury, which is to be accounted for by the sales of damaged public property and rents of public buildings, the amounts for which are received by the officers and expended on account of the Quartermaster's department, without the Comptroller keeping any account thereof.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, May* 26, 1830.

SIR: I have received your note dated the 21st instant, communicating a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th ultimo, requiring a report of the causes which have occasioned an increase in the amount annually expended upon the army proper since the year 1825, and I have the honor to submit a statement, marked A, of the disbursements for the service of the Quartermaster's department, under the various heads of expenditure, during the years enumerated, ascertained from accounts actually examined in this office and sent to the treasury; and, in compliance with your order and the terms of the resolution, I proceed to state the causes of the increase of expenditure as far as they are known to me.

1*st. Fuel, forage, and stationery.*

From 1825 to 1829 the expense on account of fuel had increased upwards of $9,000, forage upwards of $9,000, and stationery upwards of $2,000. The increase on account of fuel is principally owing to the increased number of supernumerary second lieutenants; at the close of 1825 there were twenty-three, and of 1829, sixty-five, (see paper marked B;) a small additional allowance to certain classes of staff and other officers below the rank of major; and the necessity of supplying fuel by purchase at several posts where the troops formerly provided themselves. The increase in forage is in consequence of the necessity of supporting an increased number of horses, oxen, &c., at the several outposts where works are in progress, the support of horses for expresses, and the allowance made by an act of 1826 of forage to assistant quartermasters. The increase in the expenditure for stationery is in consequence of a small additional allowance to the commanding officers of posts consisting of one company or part of a company; the stationery and printing for paymaster's, formerly paid from another fund, being now paid from the appropriation for the Quartermaster's department; and the books, stationery, printing, &c., required in connexion with the accountability for army clothing.

2*d. Transportation of officers, of army subsistence, and of ordnance.*

The causes of the increase of *transportation of officers* are the increased number of supernumerary second lieutenants; the increased number of officers on detached service connected with the internal improvements and entirely unconnected with the army, some of whom, in the service of the Engineer department or of a private company, have travelled in Europe at the public expense.

The increase in the expense of the transportation of subsistence is in consequence of the establishment of the posts at Houlton, Maine; Fort Winnebago, Michigan; Calcasieu, Louisiana; the posts in the Creek and Cherokee country, and the necessity of transporting from St. Louis the entire supply for the garrison at Cantonement Leavenworth, in consequence of no contract having been made for that post; that expense was likewise greatly increased in 1828 by the failure of subsistence contractors, and in 1829 by the movements made by the troops to protect the Santa Fé trade.

The increased expense for the transportation of ordnance is principally owing to the large quantities of lead received for the rent of the western lead mines, which is transported, on the requisition of the Ordnance department, to the various arsenals throughout the Union.

3*d. Rents and repairs.*

The increased expense for rents is owing to the greater number of officers on detached service at points where public quarters cannot be furnished to them, and to separating the field officers of artillery from the stations of the troops, and also to the sale of the public storehouses at New Orleans.

The expense for repairs is increased by the necessity to provide for the supernumerary officers, and also by the necessity of making extensive repairs at several of the posts, in consequence of the barracks and quarters having become so much dilapidated as to be almost untenantable.

4th. The per diem to officers on topographical duty was formerly paid, and, I think, properly, from the appropriations for the objects on which they were respectively employed; but in June, 1828, the Secretary of War directed that it should be paid from the appropriation for the Quartermaster's department. It is a charge foreign to any military operation, and one, I think, with which the army proper ought not to be taxed. The per diem to officers not of the staff superintending working parties was added at the same time; it causes an increase in the expenditure of the department.

All the other objects of expenditure embraced in statement A are of so contingent a nature, and depend so entirely upon circumstances which are every day varying, that it would be impossible to assign any general cause for either the increase or diminution of expenditure on account of them.

Most of the objects of expenditure by the department are not within the control of its officers; they

are consequently accountable only for the faithful application of the funds and property intrusted to them, and the prompt discharge of the duties required of them.

Until the accounts for the first quarter of the present year be examined, it will be impossible to say what the amount expended on account of the department has been. The statement of the Comptroller refers, probably, to the amount drawn from the treasury, part of which was for the service of the present quarter.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Statement of expenditures in the Quartermaster's department in the years 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, *and* 1829.

	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	Excess of expenditure in 1829 over 1825.
For fuel	$42,863 21	$51,694 87	$53,485 26	$55,197 79	$52,240 78	$9,377 57
For forage	18,482 75	27,253 50	29,077 59	24,021 44	28,325 98	9,843 23
For straw	2,090 84	1,924 06	2,328 06	2,785 06	2,688 74	597 90
For stationery	4,209 74	6,910 58	8,289 50	6,801 82	6,238 49	2,028 75
For transportation of officers' baggage	38,524 14	45,102 37	60,060 96	49,703 80	51,172 26	12,648 12
For transportation of clothing, &c.	6,172 76	14,096 03	8,753 35	7,899 35	5,669 47	.....
For transportation of subsistence	7,866 23	9,443 95	11,844 92	20,075 73	22,774 29	14,908 06
For transportation of ordnance	5,575 54	4,339 21	7,281 35	13,366 71	15,509 32	9,933 78
For transportation of troops, quartermaster's stores, &c.	60,879 31	54,215 70	53,528 45	82,978 41	57,559 30	.....
For rents	22,494 16	29,917 62	31,497 76	35,306 59	32,980 88	10,486 72
For repairs	35,858 97	49,799 99	21,577 49	58,770 72	58,864 46	23,005 49
For postage	7,677 76	8,377 08	10,581 04	9,560 92	10,794 28	3,116 52
For court-martial service	6,304 06	16,466 94	5,115 90	6,383 03	9,725 39	3,421 33
For per diem officers superintending barracks and roads	.....	.....	.....	.....	672 80	672 80
For per diem officers on topographical duty	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,028 80	6,028 80
For extra labor of troops	9,907 13	15,385 52	13,333 50	12,388 76	14,254 52	4,347 39
For contingencies of Quartermaster's department	8,932 94	9,111 16	15,223 19	15,982 49	12,560 35	3,627 41
For arrearages	.....	940 74	.....	.....	.....	.....
	277,839 54	344,979 32	331,978 32	401,222 62	388,060 11	110,220 57

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, May* 26, 1830.

B.

Number of brevet second lieutenants appointed in the army of the United States in 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, *and* 1829, *respectively; also the number in service at the close of each of the years enumerated.*

Corps and regiments.	1825.		1826.		1827.		1828.		1829.	
	No. appointed.	No. at the close of the year.	No. appointed.	No. at the close of the year.	No. appointed.	No. at the close of the year.	No. appointed.	No. at the close of the year.	No. appointed.	No. at the close of the year.
Engineers	4	4	2	6	.....	5	.....	3	2	3
1st artillery	4	2	4	4	.....	1	.....	3	2	5
2d artillery	4	3	4	3	.....	1	.....	3	3	1
3d artillery	3	1	4	3	12	.....	12	2	5	5
4th artillery	3	.....	4	3	.....	2	.....	2	5	5
1st infantry	1	1	4	4	.....	1	.....	4	6	8
2d infantry	2	2	4	4	.....	1	.....	5	3	8
3d infantry	2	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	4	4	6
4th infantry	3	1	3	3	26	.....	20	3	5	6
5th infantry	2	2	3	3	.....	1	.....	4	3	6
6th infantry	3	3	3	3	.....	1	.....	4	5	7
7th infantry	3	2	3	3	.....	1	.....	4	3	5
	34	23	41	42	38	[a]52	32	41	46	65

[a] The 38 appointed in the year 1827 are included at the close of the year.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May* 25, 1830.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May* 28, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to report the causes of the actual increase in the expenditures of the Pay department each year since the year 1825, as follows:

Increase of 1826.

On account of supernumerary brevet second lieutenants	$14,345 00
Do. rank and file	4,050 00
Do. brevet compensation	1,266 26
Do. double rations	556 60
By act of May 18, 1826, increasing the Quartermaster's department	6,022 86
Amount of increase	26,234 72

Increase of 1827.

On account of supernumerary brevet second lieutenants		7,550 00
Do. brevet compensation		3,242 59
Do. double rations		1,248 20
By act of May 18, 1826, increasing Quartermaster's department, being the difference between the amount for the entire year and that included in the statement for 1826		3,661 14
By act of March 2, 1827, giving $10 per month to commandants of companies, and one additional ration to captains and subalterns		38,077 08
		53,779 01
Deduct decrease in rank and file		3,915 00
Amount of increase		49,864 01

1828.

Decrease in supernumerary brevet second lieutenants		8,305 00
Do. rank and file		8,685 00
Increase in brevet compensation	$1,597 53	16,990 00
Do. double rations	1,065 00	
Increase by act of March 2, 1827, being the difference between the amount for the entire year and that included in the statement for 1827	7,565 92	
		10,228 45
Amount of decrease in 1828		6,761 55

Increase in 1829.

On account of supernumerary brevet second lieutenants	18,120 00
Do. rank and file	29,655 00
Do. brevet compensation	2,000 00
Do. double rations	1,750 00
By act of March 2, 1829, increasing subsistence department	1,794 00
	53,319 00
Total amount of increase from 1825 to 1830	122,656 18

This statement differs from the apparent increase in the report of the Second Comptroller, which arises from greater amounts being drawn from the treasury in some years than in others for the payment of arrearages of previous years, and in consequence of transfers, repayments in the settlement of accounts, and settlements with individuals by the Second Auditor, of which the Pay department has no information.

In the Second Comptroller's statement the difference between the expenditures of 1825 and 1829, on account of pay, subsistence, and forage, is	$176,389 45
The actual increase stated above is	122,656 18
Making a difference between our statements of	53,733 27

arising principally from larger advances on account of arrearages in 1829 than properly belonged to that year, as shown in my report to you of the 3d of April last, and estimated at $51,000.

It was my intention to have given a more detailed statement, and shown the particular expenditures of the Pay department for the period stated, and the amount drawn from the treasury in each year on account of arrearages, which is, in part, completed; but the time allowed since the receipt of your order on Saturday last has not been sufficient.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

HON. J. H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *May* 24, 1830.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th ultimo, "that the Secretary of War do further report to this House the causes which have occasioned an increase in the amount annually expended upon the army proper since the year 1825," I have to state that, with the exception of the extra expense for the employment of private physicians during the past year, (1829,) as reported to the department on the 27th of March last, there has been no increase, but a trifling diminution of the current expenses of the medical department of the army for the several years subsequent to 1825. The excess on that account during 1829 over the average of the four previous years was $2,712; and, with this exception, the current expenses of the several years were as follows, viz:

1825		$23, 303 00
1826		22, 488 00
1827		22, 821 00
1828		23, 189 00
1829	$25, 636 00	
Extra to private physicians	2, 712 00	
		22, 924 00

In consequence of the impracticability of transporting the supplies to several of the posts on the western and northwestern frontier at the usual period, after the passage of the annual appropriation bills, an extra appropriation was asked for and made in 1827, in order that the supplies for these posts might thereafter be put up in the fall of each year preceding that for which they were required; and the extra expense in that year (1827) on this account was $3,074: making the whole expense for the year $25,895.

The causes, therefore, of the increase in the expenses of the medical department during the years 1827 and 1829 above those in 1825 were the advance made in the former year for the purpose above stated, and the necessity of the employment of a greater number of private physicians in 1829.

It is estimated that the current expense of the present year will not exceed the average of the past five years, unless it be in consequence of the payments made to private physicians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

Hon. J. H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, May* 25, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with your directions, I have the honor to report the causes which have occasioned an increase of the annual amount of expenditures upon "the army proper" since the year 1825, as far as regards the recruiting service.

The expenses of the recruiting service, as shown by the statement of the Second Comptroller, have been, for the years 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1829, as here below stated; and the number of men recruited within those five years, as reported by the Adjutant General, is as set opposite to the years, respectively, in which they were enlisted. The whole amount disbursed on account of the recruiting service, it will be seen by the table herewith, amounts to $156,678 17 for the five years, and the total number of men enlisted for the same period 9,413, which give an average of $16 64 per man. This average is made up of $12 bounty, $2 premium, and the residue of quarters, fuel, postage, and other incidental expenses.

Years.	Number of men enlisted.	Expense, as per statement of the Second Comptroller.
1825	1, 731	$30, 567 02
1826	1, 277	27, 214 44
1827	1, 345	26, 073 89
1828	2, 100	32, 811 84
1829	2, 960	40, 010 98
Total	9, 413	156, 678 17

21st Congress.] No. 458. [2d Session.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR SHOWING THE OPERATIONS OF THAT DEPARTMENT IN 1830.

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS WITH THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE DECEMBER 7, 1830.

War Department, *December* 1, 1830.

Sir: I have the honor to make known to you the operations of this department during the present year, and to offer such suggestions as appear to me necessary to be presented. The army, at the different positions it has occupied along our western and southern frontiers, has been engaged in preserving quiet in those quarters, and has fully succeeded. Fears were entertained of a serious rupture with some of our northwestern tribes of Indians; but the presence of a military force, and the exercise of a proper discretion on the part of those to whom the trust of reconciling them was confided, has had the effect to prevent it, and peace has been the consequence. Similar apprehensions have recently been entertained of the Indians who reside on our southwestern boundary, and precautionary steps have been taken to prevent any act of hostility. The vigilance, intelligence, and discretion of our officers induce a belief that by their exertions, these distant tribes can be retained at peace with each other. Occasional interruptions have arisen from marauding parties who range through the forest, and at points distant from our posts commit depredations; these acts in turn produce retaliation. It is important to prohibit these aggressions if possible, though no other plan can be suggested than what has already heretofore been presented, viz: an authority to employ a detachment of mounted troops. These ranging through the country at irregular periods, would do much more towards preserving peace with our Indian tribes, and quiet along our borders, than could be effected through any augmentation of our posts.

I regret to say that desertions from the army are not of less frequent occurrence than heretofore. The number for the present year will exceed one thousand. Various efforts have been made, and many theories suggested, to arrest an evil so injurious to the operations and character of an army. None have succeeded! The benevolent intention of the act of Congress of last winter, which took from the offence the penalty of death, and in obedience to the spirit of which all past offences of the kind were by you directed to be forgiven, has had no restraining, no salutary effect. I am not an advocate for the severity of penalties The hope of reward, more frequently than the fear of punishment, operates beneficially upon mankind. A resort to both might be serviceable. While penalties corresponding to the nature of the offence might be imposed upon delinquents, the faithful and good soldier should be cheered by the expectation of reward. To this end, an authority to make some reasonable compensation to those who obtain an honorable discharge should be granted. In conformity to this opinion, I would take occasion to suggest that, while some adequate punishment for so gross a violation of duty as that of abandoning a service voluntarily assumed, be imposed, it may also be provided that the soldier who serves faithfully, and is honorably discharged, shall receive, at the termination of his enlistment, one hundred and twenty dollars. Let him receive, instead of his present pay, four dollars per month, retaining the residue, payable at the end of service. The difference in expense thus created to the government, for the five years of enlistment, would be but sixty dollars; which increase it is hoped and believed, will be more than compensated for by a saving in the expenses which are incurred under the present system of restraining desertion. The amount retained always to be forfeited if at any time the soldier desert the service. It might operate as a strong incentive to good conduct, and would serve as a fund at the close of his engagement by which to establish him in some advantageous pursuit By the present mode he retires from the army dependent and poor as he entered; and often, instead of going home for a time to his family, he re-enters the army contrary to his will, his poverty and wants only consenting. Dissatisfaction takes place, and desertion presently follows.

Repeated efforts have been made to arrest this growing evil; and they should be continued so long as hope or fancy can suggest a remedy. The loss to the service is not so material. The greatest fear attendant is, that in peace the practice may become so frequent and familiar as in war to lose that odium which justly should pertain to so aggravated an offence.

Recently, by an order from the War Department, the whiskey part of the ration has been taken away with a view to ascertain how far a theory frequently introduced might be practically productive of benefit. Time, whereby to test the experiment has not been afforded; but little confidence, though, is reposed in the attempt. If the plan which I have sugges'ed—the giving some enlarged compensation to the non-commissioned officers—(to the possession of which every soldier may aspire,) shall fail as matter of remedy, I know not what other can be assayed with any reasonable prospect of success. That buoyancy which in war elevates the soldier, and leads him to the belief that, by gallantry and good conduct, he may aspire to promotion, in peace, being taken away, paralyzes his efforts. To be a non-commissioned officer is all that he can hope for or expect. To place this class of officers on some more advantageous and respectable footing, thereby to excite a spirit of emulation and good conduct amongst the soldiers, might prove highly serviceable. The subject, being one of importance, is at least worthy of consideration and experiment.

Connected with the army is the Military Academy at West Point. The beneficial effects which have been derived to the country already, and the more enlarged ones which are in prospect, derivable from this valuable institution, render it matter of importance that it should be maintained upon its present liberal plan and principles. The educating of two hundred and fifty young gentlemen, selected from every State of the Union, cannot fail to carry with it advantages and benefits correspondent to the demands it produces on the treasury. But apart from this, the education obtained there being of a military character, the benefits diffused through every section of our country cannot but prove highly beneficial when our country shall be involved in war. The information which is acquired there is carried to the several States; these young men become officers of militia; and in time, through the means thus afforded, something approaching to uniformity in the discipline of our militia may be expected. The able report of the Board of Examiners at the last commencement, and which accompanies this report, will present in detail the progress and advantages of the institution.

By the act of 1818, the President of the United States is directed to confer upon the graduates of this academy the appointment of brevet lieutenants. Already there are eighty-seven supernumerary officers thus created, and who cannot now be provided for in the line of the army. In June next there will probably be thirty-three more added, which will produce an excess of fourteen over the number authorized. The law prohibits the brevet appointments of a greater number than one hundred and six—one for each company; of course, upon a reasonable calculation, but few, if any, of the cadets, after June, 1831, will be entitled to a brevet commission. I would respectfully suggest if some rule different from the present be not necessary to restrict for the future brevet lieutenant appointments, retaining only so many as might supply the probable vacancies which would occur within the year. The number of promotions to the army from this corps for the last five years has averaged about twenty-two; while the number of graduates for the same period has been at an average of forty. This excess, which is annually increasing, has placed eighty-seven in waiting until vacancies shall take place, and shows that in the next year probably, and in the succeeding one certainly, there will be an excess beyond what the existing law authorizes to be commissioned. There will then be one hundred and six supernumerary brevet second lieutenants appurtenant to the army, at an annual expense to the government of $80,000.

In the Engineer department important operations, as regards the internal improvement of the country, have been in successful progress. The advantages to our commerce from the improvements which have been made in the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers have already been sensibly felt; and great good to the community at large is to be anticipated from further efforts to be made. The experiments begun, and in some respects completed, show that, at an inconsiderable annual expense, the Ohio river may be cleared of its bars and shoals, so as to afford a convenient and safe navigation at those seasons of the year when heretofore it has been considered impracticable.

This subject well merits the attention of the government. These rivers pass through an immense and fertile region of our country, and contribute their products essentially to advance our commercial interest. An inconsiderable expenditure from the public treasury will have the effect to give security to a commerce which at present is carried on at much hazard, and, by diminishing the insurance at present required, and preventing losses, speedily to reimburse to the community the cost which has been incurred or expense which may be required. At present the imports to the west are mainly through these rivers, and the export trade almost entirely. Usually for six months in the year one of these (the Ohio) ceases to be useful, because of the numerous obstructions and consequent hazards which are presented at those times when the waters are materially reduced. The inconvenience and risk thus felt are susceptible of such easy remedy and at so small an expense, that it becomes matter of surprise that improvements so important and valuable to a large community should have been so long overlooked or neglected. The necessity of improving the navigation of these rivers for commercial purposes all admit; of the practicability of effecting it none can doubt. The experiment lately made, through a most difficult obstruction at a place called the Grand Chain, conclusively tests the feasibility of improving other places; and shows that the expense will be inconsiderable. As it regards this branch of the subject, however, it appears to me that the importance and value of the thing to be done is of infinitely greater consequence than any apprehension of charge which it may occasion to the treasury.

The breakwater situated at the mouth of the Delaware river is another valuable improvement, which, within the last year, has been rapidly progressing. The work has already risen above the water, and furnished evidence of its importance to our commerce. During the violent gale of last September, several vessels which lay under the protection of this work were preserved. The force of the sea being broken by its opposition, they were enabled to keep at their moorings and to ride out the gale in safety Fifteen other vessels in view, not possessing the advantages of this position, were driven on shore and lost, or gotten off at much expense. A few years will complete this valuable work. The attention it has received since it was placed in charge of the Quartermaster's department by your direction, and the advantages already derived from it, give proof of the propriety of its completion, and of the numerous benefits it must afford to commerce. At this heretofore hazardous part of our coast navigation a security will be afforded, which, in a few years, may occasion a saving of property which will amply compensate for the cost incurred in its construction.

The Ordnance department is progressing as rapidly as the means afforded will permit in arming the militia of the States, and in preparing the necessary guns and carriages for garnishing the different fortresses of the country. It is worthy of consideration whether the appropriation applicable to this service should not be increased, so as to provide a suitable armament by the time the different fortifications along the coast shall be completed. For the forts which are finished a million of dollars will be necessary; but besides these others are in progress and will shortly be completed. With the annual appropriation of $100,000 towards this purpose, it will require ten years to accomplish the object for those which are in readiness. Should we be blessed with peace, no injury will arise; but should war take place, the effects upon our country would be of a serious and prejudicial character

In all the disbursing branches connected with the War Department I am happy to say that punctuality and fidelity have strictly, and almost without exception, been regarded during the year.

A new era in the history of this country has, within a few years, arisen in relation to Indian affairs. Under the act of 1802, and the practices of the government resulting therefrom, principles have been introduced, the correctness of which deserves serious consideration. By this act it is prohibited to any one to settle upon Indian lands, or to enter their territory; and, for its execution, the President is authorized and directed to employ the "military force" of the country.

It is worthy of reflection how far this act (as circumstances exist) is to be considered within the pale of the Constitution and obligatory for its execution upon the authorities of the government. Before the States were members of this Union they were sovereign. The United States government can legitimately exercise those rights only with which the States parted under their general compact. To regulate their internal municipal authority is a privilege which has not been surrendered; this remains as heretofore. Amongst those rights is the indisputable one of controlling their citizens and governing them after their own mode; with this exception, that a republican form of government is to be secured to each. The States, being independent and sovereign within their own limits, can admit no check upon their sovereignty, whether in the exercise it affects one citizen or another—the white or the red man. By courtesy the laws have been withheld from an interference with the Indians within a State; and that which heretofore was mere courtesy is now insisted upon as matter of paramount constitutional right. Surely this cannot be correct according to our notions and system of government; and if wrong, the act of 1802, from the moment the laws are extended by a State over Indian territory, must cease to be operative.

Reciprocity is always fair and just; and hence the law which would make it penal for a white man to tread unlicensed upon soil held through Indian occupancy should equally restrain the Indian from entering upon the domain of the white man. To the extent that treaties operate, the United States possess the power to concede this or any other privilege, because treaties, whether well or ill made, are the supreme law of the land; but they should be such as are permitted to be entered into by the Constitution, and which do not affect the rights of a State beyond what her consent in becoming a member of the Union has sanctioned and authorized. Everything beyond this becomes usurpation.

Under the authority confided by you during last summer I visited some of the Indian tribes, with a highly valuable auxiliary, General John Coffee, of Alabama, and made known to them their situation. With the Choctaws and Chickasaws (the only tribes with whom we acted) treaties were concluded. From all appearances they were well satisfied with their own decision and the course which we pursued towards them. If any different feeling has since been incited, it is the work of persons who have sought, through the channels of their ignorance, to persuade them to the belief that great injustice has been practiced. I undertake to assure you that, in all we did, the utmost fairness and candor were practiced. No other desire was before us in the trust confided; and if there had, your instructions would have operated as a restraint. We sought no other end than, through persuasion, to satisfy them that their situation called loudly for serious consideration. Pending the negotiation no secret meetings were had, no bribes were offered, nor promises made. Every argument adduced, or suggestion offered, was in open council, and in view of those whose rights were to be affected. Of this abundant evidence exists, whatever may be said to the contrary. No motive was had to impose upon or to deceive them. Our instructions forbade us to do so, and our inclination, beside, was an ample restraint. The treaties concluded are ready for submission; and how far any practiced injustice or want of liberality can be imputed, will be fairly ample and generous, has not been regarded, our wishes have failed, and our judgments been mistaken.

During this period I witnessed much of Indian character, their progress, refinement, and march towards civilization, and can well say that, in conducting the negotiation, everything was done to retain them in those pursuits which should tend to their advancement, and to which their situation could reasonably lay claim. Those who so zealously have espoused their cause, and who affect seriously to deplore their condition, are acting upon false premises, or are moved by mistaken considerations of kindness. But as mankind are found to differ even upon essential matters of faith, and their ultimate results, I can well imagine that, in reference to such a subject as the present, honest differences of opinion may be expected and will arise. Yet, before a desire be adopted earnestly to retain these people at their present homes, we should be careful not to receive mere impressions for facts, but rather to hear the suggestions of truth and reason. We should look to the red men as they are, and not as oftentimes they are represented to be; to their inaptitude to live under a well-regulated system of law, and to the danger and hazard of the experiment. A few of them are well-informed men, and capable of enjoying refined society. These are the mixed Indian—the half breed, as they are usually termed. Scarcely any of the others speak our language or are acquainted with the principles of our government. Little hope should be entertained, even by those most sanguine on the subject, that any material advances in civilization can be made with the present generation; those, I mean, who are now at maturity in life. Care and attention towards the rising generation may tend greatly to improve and, in time, to meliorate their present condition. To turn them to industry is of first importance. Labor is never an acceptable pursuit to Indians. In their unimproved state a fondness for war and the chase and oratory at their councils constitute their leading traits, because these afford the highest distinction. When, through the influence of culture and education, their taste upon these subjects shall be changed, and the character of an industrious agriculturist be held in higher estimation than dexterity of pursuit in the chase, then may they be expected to resort to industry and give attention to the duties of agriculture. Indisposition to manual labor, so peculiarly the characteristic of an Indian, causes him to select the poorest grounds, because of the ease with which the timber is felled and cleared away. The exceptions which exist to this are principally amongst those of mixed Indian blood, whose habits have been improved, and whose minds have been cultivated.

There are three divisions in the Choctaw nation, each of which is governed by a chief, who, within his limits, acts independently of the others. In his government he is aided by minor and subordinate chiefs, called captains, each of whom acts within his particular district. The people are subordinate to the captains, the captains to the chiefs. One of these divisions compose what is called the Christian district, the chief of which is a man of good mind, with a common English education, and is religious. His people, too, are seemingly pious. Each night pending the negotiation, until a late hour, they were at their exercises, singing and preaching. From every information this Christian party, as it is termed, are not accurately and correctly informed as to the principles and faith upon which they profess to act. A future state of rewards and punishments for virtues or for crimes is fashioned by their standard of savage life and its enjoyments, and, in their imagination, is made to conform to what they conceive to be essential to constitute happiness or misery here. Judging from their devotional conduct, they are, to all appearances, a religious people. Certainly there are some perceptible and beneficial changes amongst them. They have become mostly an agricultural people. The practice of perforating the nose and ears for the purpose of ornamenting them is rapidly disappearing, and considered a rude custom. Vermilion paint to ornament and to decorate the face is in a great measure given up. A credulity in supernatural agency, in witches, and in witchcraft, is fast yielding; and the use of ardent spirits, particularly in one of the districts, is in a great measure abandoned. A reasonable hope may be entertained that these people may in time prove that the zeal and efforts of the government to protect and civilize them are not improperly bestowed.

In concluding a treaty with these people candor and fairness were the only means resorted to by the commissioners. They were given to understand distinctly, that, in coming to visit them at their solicitation and at their homes, no design was entertained beyond communicating to them a knowledge of their true condition, and submitting to their judgment the course of policy by them to be pursued. We told them the opinion entertained by the government as to the authority of Mississippi to extend over them her laws, and that the United States possessed not the power to prevent it. The interviews had with them were in open council, where were present the chiefs and warriors, and some of our own citizens. Arguments addressed to their judgments were the means employed. No threat was used; no intimidation attempted. Under these circumstances a treaty was concluded and signed, more than 5,000 Indians being in attendance at the time. Amongst them was great apparent unanimity. Some did object and were dissatisfied, but not as it regarded the general policy of treating, but because they believed themselves entitled to obtain, and were solicitous to procure large reservations. The number thus influenced was small. Since

that time active efforts have been made in the nation to induce dissatisfaction amongst the Indians, and to persuade them that they had been greatly deceived and imposed upon.

An old chief, (Mushulatubbee,) who was favorable to the treaty, by a few of the discontented of his district, has been recently deposed, and the name of another sent to this office to receive recognition. The design is, probably, to show that the people are displeased because he signed the treaty. The answer returned to their application was that, while the government meant not to interfere with their mode or manner of self-government, it could not recognize what had been done by a few; yet, when a chief should be chosen by a majority of the division, and the fact so certified by their general council, he would be regarded as properly chosen and be considered as such. An examination of this treaty will clearly show, I think, that justice and liberality have been regarded. The great majority of the nation were satisfied when we left them, and, from information since received, yet continue to be satisfied. Their anxious desire is to get to a country, under the protection of the United States, where they can be free from any liability to State laws, and be able to dwell in peace under their own customs.

The commissioners appointed to further the execution of the treaty of Butte des Morts have discharged the trust confided to them, and have made their report. The difference between the New York and Green Bay Indians has been examined and adjusted; and, to be confirmed, only requires your approval agreeably to the second article of that treaty.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. EATON.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

Documents communicated to Congress by the President at the opening of the second session of the twenty first Congress, accompanying the report of the Secretary of War.

MAJOR GENERAL MACOMB'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, November* 30, 1830.

SIR: In conformity with the instructions of the War Department of the 7th of August last, I submit the following statements and returns:

1. A statement exhibiting the organization of the army, marked A.
2. A return of the actual state of the army, marked B.
3. A return exhibiting the strength of the eastern department, designating the posts and garrisons, marked C.
4. A return exhibiting the strength of the western department, designating the posts and garrisons, marked D.
5. A general map of reference, exhibiting the relative situations of the military posts occupied by the troops, marked E.*
6. A statement showing the number of recruits enlisted in the army, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1830, marked F.
7. An estimate of funds required for the recruiting service for the year 1831, marked G.
8. An estimate of the expenses of the headquarters of the army for the year 1831, marked H.

The army continues to maintain its character for discipline and efficiency. The reports of the inspector generals and of the colonels of artillery represent the garrisons and arsenals which they have visited to be in good order.

Since my last annual report the following movements and changes in the positions of the troops have been directed:

Owing to the threatened hostilities among the several tribes inhabiting the country around the Prairie du Chien, and which might eventually have led to unpleasant consequences not only to themselves, but to our citizens on the frontiers, a detachment of four companies of the 3d regiment of infantry, in conformity to your instructions, was ordered from Jefferson Barracks to co-operate with the troops already at the Prairie, and in its vicinity, in interposing the authority of the United States, and obliging the parties to desist from carrying into effect their hostile intentions. The appearance of the troops among them produced the desired effect by enabling the commanding officer at the Prairie du Chien to exhibit a force sufficiently powerful to induce the Indians to listen to the friendly advice which he was directed to communicate to them concerning their own interests, and to respect the intimation made to them that the government would not behold with indifference any disposition on their part to enter into a war that would involve not only their own immediate welfare, but also the safety of our own citizens established near their borders. About the same time advices were received that a number of unauthorized persons had entered the country about Dubuque mines in search of lead, in violation of the laws. The same detachment was employed in removing them; after fulfilling that duty the detachment relieved the garrison at Rock island, and returned to its quarters at Jefferson Barracks.

Misunderstandings having been manifested among the tribes on the frontier of the Territory of Arkansas, the commanding officer at Cantonment Gibson was, in conformity with your instructions, directed to use his endeavors in pacifying the Indians in his vicinity, and, if necessary, to employ the force under his command for that purpose. The Indians were informed by him of those instructions, and they yielded to his counsel and advice.

The troops which had been previously assembled upon the frontiers of the Creeks and Cherokees in Georgia and Alabama, in consequence of the disorderly conduct manifested among those tribes, and to prevent collisions between them and the white people, were eventually marched into the Cherokee nation, in conformity with your instructions, to guard against the difficulties which, it was apprehended, would grow out of the conflicting operations of the Cherokees and the lawless intruders upon the mineral district within the limits of the State of Georgia. Having fulfilled the instructions of the government, the troops were directed to retire, for the winter, to their respective quarters.

In conformity with the appropriation for that purpose, at the last session of Congress, preparations

* This map accompanies the originals.

have been made for the military occupancy of Key West, and a company of the fourth regiment of infantry has been ordered to take post on that island.

Fort Jackson, at the Belize, near the mouth of the Mississippi, having been reported to be so far completed as to be in a condition to receive a garrison by the beginning of January next, a company of the second regiment of artillery has been ordered to occupy it. The tower constructed last year for the defence of the Bayou du Pré having been finished, it has, in like manner, been garrisoned by detachments of the same regiment from Forts Wood and Pike.

Agreeably to your instructions, two companies of the third regiment of infantry from Jefferson Barracks have been ordered into the Choctaw nation; and four companies of the same regiment, and from the same station, have been directed to proceed to the Red river to strengthen our positions, and to preserve quiet amongst the Indians in that quarter.

In consequence of the application of the Governor of Louisiana, the troops stationed at Baton Rouge and at the posts within Louisiana had been directed to co-operate with the authorities of that State in suppressing any insurrectionary movements that might be discovered. A battalion of the 4th regiment of infantry assembled at New Orleans and made a demonstration along the banks of the Mississippi, which produced a salutary effect.

Some of the principal fortifications on the seaboard being in a condition to receive their armament, I feel it my duty to bring the subject to your consideration, as they are at present without any means of defence, and but little preparation made towards a supply of ordnance and ordnance stores. As the guns required for these fortresses must principally be of very heavy metal, and few or none of which are as yet cast, it must naturally require not only large appropriations, but a considerable time to furnish them. At the rate at which the Ordnance department is now proceeding, many years must elapse before a sufficient supply can be furnished for the defence of the sea-coast; in the meantime circumstances may arise which would place us in a very awkward predicament; for if our strongholds should fall into the hands of an enterprising enemy, bringing with him the necessary means for completing their defence, the works will become, instead of our protection, the means of our annoyance. It appears from the report of the Ordnance department of November 30, 1829, that the usual annual appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars would not complete the armament of the new fortifications short of twenty years, while most of the works will have been completed in 1832.

It was my intention to have noticed in this report the evil consequences resulting from the allowance of ardent spirits to the troops as a part of their daily ration, but your late order directing the abolishment of the issue of that portion of the ration has anticipated all my wishes in that regard. The most sanguine hopes are entertained that, as soon as the excessive use of ardent spirits can be restrained, the most happy result may be anticipated in the melioration of the physical and moral condition of the rank and file of the army.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army of the United States.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Organization of the army of the United States, November, 1830.

	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Inspector generals.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Commissaries.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Asistant engineer.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster's sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Enlistment of men for ordnance.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2																								14		14
Medical department									1	8	45																					54		54
Pay department												1	14																			15		15
Purchasing department														1		2																3		3
Corps of engineers															1		1	1	2	6	6	6										23		23
Topographical engineers																			6	4												10		10
1st regiment of artillery																	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36		18	27		378	48	497	545
2d regiment of artillery																	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36		18	27		378	48	497	545
3d regiment of artillery																	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36		18	27		378	48	497	545
4th regiment of artillery																	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36		18	27		378	48	497	545
Supernumerary for ordnance																				4										56		4	56	60
Aggregate																	4	4	4	40	72	72	4	4	144	144		72	108	56	1,512	196	2,044	2,240
1st regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20			420	33	514	547
2d regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20			420	33	514	547
3d regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20			420	33	514	547
4th regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20			420	33	514	547
5th regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20			420	33	514	547
6th regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20			420	33	514	547
7th regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20			420	33	514	547
Aggregate																	7	7	7	70	70	70	7	7	210	280	14	140			2,940	231	3,598	3,829
Grand aggregate	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	8	45	1	14	1	1	2	12	12	19	120	148	148	11	11	354	424	14	212	108	56	4,452	546	5,642	6,188

NOTE.—The law authorizes the appointment of fifty assistant commissaries of subsistence and twenty assistant quartermasters, to be taken from the line of the army; the former are confined to the rank of lieutenants.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, November*, 1830.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November*, 1830.

B.

General return of the army of the United States, 1830.

	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Inspector generals.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Commissaries.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Assistant engineer.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2																14		14
Medical staff									1	8	45													54		54
Pay department												1	14											15		15
Purchasing department														1		2								3		3
Corps of engineers															1		1	1	2	6	6	6	4	27		27
Topographical engineers																			6	4				10		10
1st regiment of artillery																	1	1	1	9	18	18	6	54	452	506
2d regiment of artillery																		1	1	9	18	18	7	54	410	462
3d regiment of artillery																	1	1	1	9	18	18	7	55	429	483
4th regiment of artillery																	1	1	1	9	18	18	6	54	414	468
Supernumerary for ordnance																				4				4	56	60
Aggregate of artillery																	3	4	4	40	72	72	26	221	1,761	1,979
1st regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	9	42	469	511
2d regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	8	41	459	500
3d regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	43	381	424
4th regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	8	41	413	453
5th regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	6	39	510	548
6th regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	8	41	419	460
7th regiment of infantry																	1	1	1	10	10	10	9	42	409	450
Aggregate of infantry																	7	7	7	70	70	70	58	289	3,060	3,346
Recruits and unattached soldiers																									503	503
Grand aggregate	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	8	45	1	14	1	1	2	11	12	19	120	148	148	88	627	5,234	5,951

NOTE.—The major and one captain of the second, and one first lieutenant of the third regiments of artillery; the major of the fifth, one captain of the fourth, and one of the seventh regiments of infantry, (being staff officers,) are omitted in the "aggregate" of their respective regiments, because they are reported and included in the "aggregate" of the general staff.

A. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

ROGER JONES, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, November* 20, 1830.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 20, 1830.

C.—*Position and distribution of the troops of the eastern department, under the command of Brevet Major General Winfield Scott,* 1830.

Number.	Posts.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	Situation.	Names of permanent commandants of posts.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
1	Fort Brady	5th regiment of infantry.	2	Sault St. Marie, Mich. Ter.	Captain Wilcox	7	111	118
2	Fort Mackinac	do	2	Michilimackinac	Lieut. Col. Cutler	7	104	111
3	Fort Howard	do	4	Green Bay	Colonel Lawrence	13	206	219
4	Fort Dearborn	do	2	Head of Lake Michigan	Brevet Major Fowle	6	89	95
5	Fort Gratiot	2d regiment of infantry.	2	Outlet of Lake Huron	Brevet Major Thompson	6	108	114
6	Fort Niagara	do	2	New York	Major Whistler	7	77	84
7	Madison Barracks	do	2	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.	Lieut. Col. Cummings	7	101	108
8	Hancock Barracks	do	4	Houlton Plantation, Me.	Brevet Major Clark	12	173	185
9	Fort Sullivan	3d regiment of artillery.	1	Eastport, Me.	Captain Childs	5	47	52
10	Fort Preble	do	1	Portland, Me.	Captain McClintock	5	54	59
11	Fort Constitution	do	1	Portsmouth, N. H.	Captain Ansart	5	43	48
12	Fort Independence	do	3	Boston, Mass.	Captain Fraser	15	139	154
13	Fort Wolcott	do	1	Newport, R. I.	Brevet Major Lomax	5	51	56
14	Fort Trumbull	do	2	New London, Conn.	Captain Thruston	10	95	105
15	Military Academy	Detachment	.....	West Point, N. Y.	Brevet Lieut. Col. Thayer.	1	52	53
16	Fort Columbus	4th regiment of artillery.	4	New York, N. Y.	Brevet Lieut. Col. Crane	21	197	218
17	Fort Delaware	do	2	Near Newcastle, Del.	Brevet Major Pierce	10	79	89
18	Fort McHenry	do	2	Baltimore, Md.	Brevet Major Payne	10	95	105
19	Fort Severn	do	1	Annapolis, Md.	Brevet Major Erving	5	43	48
20	Fort Washington	1st regiment of artillery.	1	On the Potomac, Md.	Brevet Major Mason	5	42	47
21	Fortress Monroe	do	6	Old Point Comfort, Va.	Brevet Colonel Walbach	31	309	340
22	Bellona Arsenal	do	1	Near Richmond, Va.	Brevet Lieut. Col. Brooks.	5	52	57
23	Fort Johnston, N. C.	do	1	Near Smithville, N. C.	Brevet Major Churchill	5	49	54
24	Fort Moultrie	2d regiment of artillery.	2	Charleston, S. C.	Brevet Major Heileman	10	75	85
25	Augusta Arsenal*	Detachment	.....	Augusta, Ga.	Brevet Lieut. Col Fanning.	1	20	21
26	Fort Marion	2d regiment of artillery.	1	St. Augustine, Fla.	Brevet Major Gates	5	46	51
			50			219	2,457	2,676

NOTE.—The commissioned officers reported at the several stations enumerated are not all present with the respective garrisons; some are absent on the recruiting service, topographical duty, ordnance duty, Military Academy, or other detached service.

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, November* 20, 1830. ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 20, 1830. R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

* The troops which garrisoned this post are temporarily detached to the Cherokee nation.

D.—*Position and distribution of the troops of the western department, under the command of Brevet Major General Edmund P. Gaines,* 1830.

Number.	Posts.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	Situation.	Names of permanent commandants of posts.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
1	Fort Snelling	1st regiment of infantry.	3	Upper Mississippi	Lieut. Col. Taylor	10	150	160
2	Fort Crawford	do	4	Prairie du Chien, Mich. Ter.	Colonel Morgan	13	183	196
3	Fort Winnebago	do	3	Portage, Fox, and Wisconsin rivers.	Major Twiggs	10	136	146
4	Fort Armstrong	3d regiment of infantry.	2	Rock Island	Brevet Major Bliss	6	88	94
5	Cantonment Leavenworth	6th regiment of infantry.	4	Right bank Missouri, near Little Platte.	Major Davenport	13	168	181
6	Jefferson Barracks	3d regiment of infantry. 6th regiment of infantry.	8 6	Near St. Louis, Missouri	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Atkinson.	47	544	591
7	Cantonment Gibson	7th regiment of infantry.	5	Arkansas Territory	Colonel Arbuckle	16	227	243
8	Cantonment Jesup	do	4	Near Natchitoches, Louisiana	Lieut. Col. Many	14	135	149
9	Cantonment Atkinson	do	1	Calcasieu, Louisiana.	Brevet Major Birch	3	47	50
10	Baton Rouge	4th regiment of infantry.	4	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Brevet Lieut. Col. Foster.	13	167	180
11	Fort Wood	2d regiment of artillery.	1	Chef Menteur, Louisiana	Brevet Major Zantzinger	5	36	41
12	Fort Pike	do	1	Petite Coquille, Louisiana	Brevet Major Mountfort	5	55	60
13	Fort St. Philip	4th regiment of infantry.	1	Near New Orleans, Louisiana	Brevet Major Dade	3	45	48
14	Cantonment Brooke	do	2	Tampa Bay, Florida	Colonel Clinch	7	84	91
15	Fort Mitchell	2d regiment of artillery.	1	Near Creek Agency, Alabama	Brevet Brig. Gen. Brooke.	6	33	39
16	Camp Eaton*	do 4th regiment of infantry.	3 3	Cherokee Nation, Georgia	Brevet Major Wager	24	262	286
			56			195	2,360	2,555

NOTE.—The commissioned officers reported at the several stations enumerated are not all present with the respective garrisons; some are absent on the recruiting service, topographical duty, ordnance duty, Military Academy, or other detached service.

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, November* 20, 1830. ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 20, 1830. R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

* Troops ordered into winter quarters.

F.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 20, 1830.

Statement showing the whole number of recruits enlisted in the army from January 1 *to September* 30, 1830.

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.—Lieut. Col. J. H. Vose, 3d infantry, superintendent.

At Albany, New York	167	
At Bangor, Maine	45	
At Boston, Massachusetts	96	
At Baltimore, Maryland	52	
At New York, New York	302	
At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	69	
At Richmond, Virginia	28	
At Rochester, New York	161	
At Whitehall, New York	85	
		1,005
REGIMENTS.		
In the first artillery	50	
In the second artillery	32	
In the third artillery	65	
In the fourth artillery	79	
		226
In the first infantry	12	
In the second infantry	62	
In the third infantry	54	
In the fourth infantry	85	
In the fifth infantry	26	
In the sixth infantry	27	
In the seventh infantry	24	
		290
Detachment at West Point	11	
Ordnance depots	3	
Detachment of orderlies, Washington	3	
		17
Total number enlisted		1,538
Amount of funds advanced from the first of January to the 30th September, 1830, on account of the recruiting service		$31,325 93
Amount of the above sum accounted for within the same period		27,210 60
Balance in the hands of recruiting officers on the 30th September last		4,415 33

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Major General A. MACOMB, *Commander-in-chief United States Army.*

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November* 19, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions from the War Department, of the 7th August, I have the honor to present the following report and statements relative to the operations of this department during the year ending on the 30th September last:

1. FORTIFICATIONS.

The construction of the several fortifications enumerated in my last annual report has been actively and successfully continued.

Fort Hamilton, in the harbor of New York, and Fort Jackson, at Plaquemine Bend, will in a few months be ready to receive their garrisons; and the tower at Bayou Dupré, near New Orleans, is completed, and was on the 31st July last reported to receive a guard.

Of the appropriation for contingencies of fortifications, the balance of last year's appropriation and about $7,000 of that of the present year have been drawn from the treasury, to be applied chiefly to repairs at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Fort Columbus and Bedloe's island, New York; Fort Delaware, Delaware river; Forts McHenry and Washington, Maryland; Fort Moultrie, South Carolina; and Fort Wood, Louisiana. A small portion of that sum has also been applied to defray the expenses of the board of engineers for fortifications, and those incident to a resolution of the Senate relative to an examination of sites for an armory on the western waters, a report on which was presented to the Senate at the last session of Congress.

2. CIVIL CONSTRUCTIONS.

1. *Huron river, Ohio.*—The western pier at the entrance of this river having been completed, there remains to construct only a part of the eastern pier, about 60 yards in extent, across the outer bar. The depth of water in the channel of entrance has increased to nine feet at the shallowest part.

2. *Black river, Ohio.*—At the mouth of this river about 300 yards of pier work have been constructed during the past year, the effect of which has been such as to warrant the most favorable anticipations from the completion of the proposed plan.

3. *Cleveland harbor, Ohio.*—This harbor, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, which is of great importance to the navigation of Lake Erie, as being the outlet of the Ohio canal, has been greatly improved by the works erected for removing the obstructions at its entrance, and it will now admit the largest class of vessels which navigate the lake. To secure this advantage a further extension of the western pier into deep water is required.

4. *Grand river, Ohio.*—The piers at the mouth of this river sustained some damage from having been left in an unfinished state, as mentioned in my last annual report, for want of funds to complete them during the year 1829; in consequence of which, the appropriation made this year for their completion has not been sufficient to effect that object. These works, like the others of a similar character on the lake shore, have been productive of great improvement in the navigation which was to be benefited by them.

5. *Ashtabula creek, Ohio.*—The operation of dredging a channel through the bar at the mouth of this creek has been continued with success during the past year. In order to render the entrance more accessible, it is proposed further to extend the piers which form the channel, and an estimate for that purpose has been submitted to you.

6. *Conneaut creek, Ohio.*—To the piers at the mouth of this creek, which were commenced last year, there has been added a length of 358 yards of pier work; the effect of which, and of the dam across the former outlet, is already manifested by an increased depth of the channel, which has now six feet water.

7. *Presque Isle bay, Pennsylvania.*—The improvement of the channel of entrance into this harbor still continues, and there is now not less than nine feet water on the bar. The object of the estimate presented this year is to obtain the means of repairing damages sustained during a gale of last winter by a dike constructed by the State of Pennsylvania.

8. *Dunkirk harbor, New York.*—In completing the pier constructed as a breakwater to protect this harbor, and securing it against the injury to be apprehended from leaving it during the winter in an unfinished state, the cost has exceeded by about $700 the appropriation for this year; and that sum is, therefore, required to pay the arrearages due on account of the work.

9. *Buffalo harbor, New York.*—During the past year the south pier and mole, forming the entrance to this harbor, have been completed to within 100 feet of their intended termination on the pier head proposed to be constructed as a foundation for a beacon.

10. *Black Rock harbor, New York.*—The pier and mole enclosing the western side of this harbor have been completed; but the cost of the work done during the last year has exceeded by about $1,800 the amount of the appropriation. This expenditure was considered absolutely necessary, in order to avoid jeoparding the safety of the whole work by leaving an important part of it in an unfinished state.

With regard to the three harbors last named, viz: those of Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Black Rock, it is proper to remark that their protection is not completed by the construction of the works already commenced; but as appropriations for the remaining works at these and other points were contained in a bill which was passed at the last session of Congress, but did not become a law, no notice is taken of them in the estimate for next year.

11. *Genesee river, New York.*—To the piers designed to facilitate the entrance into this river, there has been added during the last year a length of about 270 yards, and they will have been extended by the close of this quarter as far as the means afforded will allow. The benefit of the works, though incomplete, is already felt by those engaged in navigating Lake Ontario.

12. *Big Sodus bay, New York.*—The first appropriation for improving the entrance into this bay having been applied to constructing a portion of the pier on the western side of the bay, a corresponding pier on the eastern side has been commenced, and extended to a distance of 423 yards from the shore; and it is expected that an equal quantity of work will be done next year, the estimate being based on that supposition.

13. *Oswego harbor, New York.*—The balance which remained of the appropriation made in 1829 for improving this harbor has been applied to the construction of 164 yards of the eastern pier; to complete which, according to the original plan, an additional length of 60 yards is required. To finish this pier, and to pay a balance due the contractors according to agreement, an estimate which was submitted last year, but on which no funds were appropriated, is again included in the general estimate.

14. *Lovejoy's Narrows, Kennebec river, Maine.*—A contract has been made for completing the removal of the obstructions to the navigation of the Kennebec river at this point, and the operations have been attended with such success as to warrant the belief that the funds available will be sufficient to effect the object by the close of next year.

15. *Kennebunk river, Maine.*—The new pier at the entrance of this river has been completed, as was anticipated in my last annual report.

16. *Berwick branch of Piscataqua river, Maine.*—The operations for deepening the channel of this river have been successfully carried on during the last year. The shortness of the season for working in the water and the occurrence of frequent rains during the summer have prevented their completion, which may, however, be expected during the next year; the balance of funds available being thought sufficient for the purpose.

17. *Merrimack river, Massachusetts.*—The small appropriation made at the last session of Congress for the works at the mouth of the Merrimack was sufficient only to enable the agents to give a greater degree of stability to the work previously constructed, which stands well. An appropriation for completing their construction was embraced in the bill of the last session "for erecting light-houses," &c., which did not become a law; the same amount will, therefore, be required for the ensuing year.

18. *Deer island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.*—The sea-wall for the preservation of Deer island is nearly completed, and is represented by the inspecting officer as a fine piece of masonry, with regard both to materials and workmanship.

19. *Plymouth beach, Massachusetts.*—The security and growth of this beach, though aided by artificial means, are chiefly the result of natural causes, the beneficial effects of which continue to be perceived.

20. *Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts.*—An agent has been employed to apply the funds appropriated for the preservation of this harbor to the planting of beach grass, and such other measures as the available means may enable him to take for effecting the object in view. Additional funds are requisite for this purpose, but no estimate is presented, as an appropriation was included in the bill which passed at the last session of Congress "for erecting light-houses," &c.

21. *Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts.*—On the breakwater intended to protect this harbor there have been deposited since September 30, 1829, between 5,000 and 6,000 tons of stone, by which the work has been extended about 250 feet in a substantial manner.

22. *Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts.*—The dredging machine used in cutting a channel through the bar at the entrance of this harbor has been kept in constant operation whenever the state of the weather would admit of it; and it is expected that the channel will be carried quite through by the close of the working season. That part of it already excavated preserves its depth, and seems to increase in width, from which circumstance it is thought that, on completing the cut, the action of the current will be sufficient to keep it open.

23. *Stonington harbor, Connecticut.*—The materials for constructing a breakwater to protect this harbor having been procured on very favorable terms, considerable progress has been made towards its completion, which will be effected next year by means of the funds now available.

24. *Mill river, Connecticut.*—The breakwater and dike for improving the navigation of this river are completed. The excavation of the channel, commenced this year, but interrupted by the approach of cold weather, will be continued next summer.

25. *Harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, Delaware river.*—Under an appropriation made at the last session of Congress, a dredging machine has been contracted for, and will be applied to deepening these harbors; but owing to the lateness of the period at which the law was passed the machinery was not finished before the 30th of September last; a hired machine has, however, been in operation during the summer.

26. *Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina.*—The dredging machine to be used for deepening this inlet was completed and put into successful operation on the 7th of August, proving capable of excavating twenty-four cubic yards per hour. In consequence, however, of the tempestuous weather between that date and the end of September, but little progress has yet been made in opening the channel. Sufficient funds remain to carry on the operations next year.

27. *Cape Fear river, North Carolina.*—Considerable progress had been made in the construction of jettees designed to improve the navigation of this river below the town of Wilmington, when the occurrence of a gale of unusual violence in August caused the destruction of a greater part of the works. The materials have, however, again been collected without much loss, and the injury will be repaired as soon as practicable.

28. *The inland passage between the St. Mary's, Georgia, and St. John's, Florida,* has been opened so as to admit at high water vessels drawing not more than five and a half or six feet.

29. *St. Mark's river, Florida.*—The operations for improving the navigation of this river have been confined to the removal of trees overhanging the channel, and of the logs in the bed of the river, work which has been performed by common laborers. The chief obstructions, being oyster reefs near its mouth, can be removed only by the aid of machinery, which will be procured during the ensuing winter.

30. *Apalachicola river, Florida.*—The sum of $2,000, appropriated for improving this navigation, has been found insufficient to procure such machinery as would produce any considerable benefit. A part of it has, however, been applied to the removal of snags from some of the most difficult passes of the river; and an estimate of funds required for further operations has been presented to you.

31. *Harbor of Mobile, Alabama.*—A dredging machine for deepening the channel through Choctaw Pass, in this harbor, was in operation from the 1st of April to the 10th of September, when it was withdrawn for repair; but the excavations not having the depth required by contract, no payments were made to the contractor prior to the 30th of September.

32. *Pass au Heron, Alabama.*—The machinery employed in the operation at this pass having been much injured in a gale last autumn, it was not until late in the summer that the work could be resumed. The engineer anticipates the opening of the pass by the 1st of December.

33. *Pascagoula river, Mississippi.*—About 5,000 cubic yards of earth have been removed from the bar at the mouth of this river. The operations were suspended on the 15th of August, the prevalence of easterly winds rendering it impracticable to continue them in such an exposed situation, and the dredging machine was transferred for a time to Pass au Heron.

34. *Red river, Louisiana.*—The operation of opening a channel round the great raft of Red river has been commenced since my last annual report on the section of the river at the upper part of the raft, between the outlet of Red bayou and Clear lake, a distance of about nineteen miles, twelve of which have been cleared out and rendered navigable for boats.

35. *Mississippi river.*—The steamboat and other machine boats employed on this river have operated during the past year between the mouth of the Missouri and Bayou Sarah, a distance of more than 1,000 miles, in removing snags and fallen timber; and a large force has been at favorable times engaged in cutting snags from the sand bars that are dry at low water, and at some points in cutting the timber from the shores of the river to prevent the formation of new snags. By means of the steamboat alone more than 2,000 snags have been removed from the channel between the points above designated.

36. *Ohio river.*—The work at the grand chain has been actively carried on during the low stage of the water; and the superintendent reports that all the dangerous rocks in the chain have been removed by blasting, and buoys prepared to designate the channel thus formed.

The operations on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers were carefully inspected last summer by an officer of the corps of engineers, whose report is highly favorable as to the skill and industry of the superintendent.

37. *Cumberland road, in Ohio, west of Zanesville.*—For this branch of the national road, the annual report of its condition on the 30th of September last is not yet received, which precludes the possibility of stating what its condition was at that time; but from an inspection report made in August last it is stated that the arrangements adopted by the superintendent for its progress were judicious and conducted with zeal, and that the instructions of the department in relation to it were strictly observed.

38. *Cumberland road, in Indiana.*—Under the contracts of last year this road has been opened and grubbed the whole distance through the State, and the operation of grading it is now in progress. Stone being scarce, bricks and wood will be chiefly used in the construction of the bridges and culverts, which will not be commenced until next year.

39. *Cumberland road, in Illinois.*—Contracts have been made for opening and grubbing this road between the eastern boundary of the State and Vandalia, a distance of sixty-six miles, of which the fifty-nine miles east of Vandalia are to be finished by the close of this year, the remainder by April 1, 1831. The contracts are made on very low terms, involving an expenditure of about $11,000.

40. *Road from Detroit to Chicago, Michigan.*—The contracts which were made last year for constructing the unfinished parts of this road, between Detroit and the sixty-fourth mile, have been in most cases

complied with, as anticipated in my last report, a few quarter-mile sections only remaining to be completed. Under the appropriation for 1830 contracts have been made for continuing the road to the eighty-sixth mile before July 15, 1831.

41. *Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, Michigan.*—The construction of seventeen and a half miles of this road, which, as reported last year, was contracted for in 1829, has been completed, with the exception of some repairs, which the contractors are bound to make, and to cover the expense of which 10 per cent. of the value of work done is reserved. Further contracts have been also made for continuing the road to the end of the thirty-second mile from Detroit, being as great an extension as the funds will authorize.

42. *Road from Detroit to Saginaw, Michigan.*—The progress made in the construction of this road is nearly the same as that on the Fort Gratiot road, seventeen and a half miles having been completed, and contracts made for continuing the work to the end of the 1st quarter of the thirty-third mile.

43. *Road from Detroit to Maumee, Michigan,* is completed; a balance of $14 75 remains due to the superintendent, as stated in the general estimate for 1831.

3. SURVEYS ORDERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OR RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS.

The surveys for which appropriations were made at the 2d session of the 20th Congress, and which are enumerated in my last annual report, were completed and reported to Congress during the last winter.

A survey of the Wabash river, with a view to improving its navigation, and an examination of certain proposed sites for bridges over the Ohio river, have been made; but the officer charged with these surveys having been necessarily assigned to other duty, his reports on these subjects have not yet been completed.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 6th of April last, a survey of the obstructions to the navigation of the Delaware and Raritan rivers, about the proposed points of junction with a canal across New Jersey, has been made, and the maps and report are in preparation.

The act appropriating funds for the location of a canal across the peninsula of Florida was passed too late in the season to permit of anything being done towards effecting the object before this autumn, when arrangements were made for commencing the survey.

4. SURVEYS UNDER THE ACT OF APRIL 30, 1824.

Under this head the following surveys have been in progress during the summer of this year:

1. Surveys with a view to connect the waters of Lake Champlain with those of the Connecticut river by the valleys of Onion and Wills rivers, Vermont.
2. Survey with a view to unite the Connecticut and Pemigewassett by the valley of the Oliverian, New Hampshire.
3. Survey of a canal route from Taunton to Weymouth, Massachusetts.
4. Survey of the Connecticut river, with a view to the improvement of its navigation by canals or otherwise.
5. Survey of a route for a railroad from Catskill to Canajoharie, New York.
6. Surveys with a view to connect the waters of Lakes Erie and Michigan with those of the Ohio, Indiana.
7. Survey of a route for a canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river, Illinois.
8. Survey of the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville.

The field-work of all these surveys is completed except those of the Taunton and Weymouth canal, and of the Lake Michigan and Illinois canal; the completion of the latter was prevented by the illness of the engineers employed on it.

At the request of the Pennsylvania canal commissioners, a topographical engineer has been associated with engineers appointed by them to make certain examinations concerning the best mode of crossing the Alleghany summit of the Pennsylvania canal. The Baltimore amd Susquehannah Railroad Company have been likewise aided in their surveys by some of the officers of this department.

5. THE BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT,

After completing the duties on which it was engaged at the date of my last report, has been occupied chiefly in preparing a plan and estimate for improving the navigation of the Tennessee river at the Muscle and Colbert shoals.

6. MILITARY ACADEMY.

For the condition of this institution, and the measures required for its further improvement, I beg leave to refer you to the very full report made by the board of visitors at the last general examination.

7. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

On the several resolutions of Congress, and other subjects from time to time referred to this office, I have had the honor to make special reports. The map of the United States, required by the House of Representatives for the use of the Committee on Commerce, is in progress, and nearly completed.

The resolution of the House of Representatives requiring a survey at or near the outlet of Lake Champlain, with a view to preparing a project of defence for that part of the frontier, has not been complied with, in consequence of the unsettled state of the question of boundary between the United States and Canada at that point.

A lithographic press for the War Department, for the purchase of which an appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, having been attached to this office, has been used in printing maps, circulars, &c.

The completion of several of the fortifications now under construction being near at hand, it is respectfully recommended that arrangements be made for continuing the system of defence by commencing others. An estimate of the funds that will be required for these and other new objects will be submitted to you.

The fiscal concerns of the Engineer department are fully exhibited in the annexed statements A and B.

Statement C shows the fortifications remaining to be constructed in order to complete the projected system of defence of the seaboard.

Respectfully submitted.

C. GRATIOT, *Brigadier General and Chief Engineer.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

A.—*Table exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department for the year ending September* 30, 1830, *in which the funds which had accrued within that period, and the manner of their accruing, are stated and accounted for by showing their application; and showing, also, the amounts expended upon the several works under construction.*

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1830, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.				Cost of the several works on September 30, 1830.	Remarks.
	From appropriations for 1830.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the treasury, and those remaining in the hands of agents, September 30, 1829, and amounts refunded, &c.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied, corresponding with accounts rendered and settled to Sept. 30, 1830.	Amount undrawn from the treasury on October 1, 1829.	Balances in the hands of agents on October 1, 1829.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
FORTIFICATIONS.									
Fort Adams	$100,000 00	$21,631 35	$121,631 35	$67,719 48	$29,400 00	$24,511 87	$121,631 35	$507,394 94	
Fort Hamilton	86,000 00	25,926 74	111,926 74	92,365 63	20,750 00	.....	113,115 63	446,599 86	Due the agent $1,188 89.
Fort Monroe	108,000 00	21,489 94	121,489 94	102,468 55	17,250 00	1,771 39	121,489 94	1,559,949 64	
Fort Calhoun	100,000 00	43,293 04	143,293 04	124,889 81	8,000 00	10,403 23	143,293 04	1,052,948 81	
Fort Macon	60,000 00	22,487 04	82,487 04	70,482 79	8,400 00	3,604 25	82,487 04	227,475 41	
Fort, Oak island	60,000 00	23,401 86	83,401 86	75,694 93	.....	7,706 93	83,401,86	279,383 90	
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina	25,000 00	89,920 70	114,920 70	44,605 37	66,469 00	3,846 33	114,920 70	54,754 40	
Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia	.....	94,758 26	94,758 26	19,380 44	60,830 00	14,547 82	94,758 26	24,622 18	Accounts for 2d and 3d quarters not received.
Fortifications at Mobile Point, Alabama	90,000 00	27,648 85	117,648 85	73,219 80	22,250 00	22,179 67	117,648 85	763,649 08	Accounts for 3d qr. not received.
Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida	130,000 00	57,956 18	187,956 18	161,277 50	7,000 00	19,678 68	187,956 18	228,459 30	
Fort Jackson, Louisiana	85,000 00	17,114 77	102,114 77	68,221 55	15,192 00	18,701 22	102,114 77	.....	
Battery at the Bayou Bienvenue, Louisiana	.....	124 72	124 72	124 72	.....	.....	124 72	96,447 80	
Tower at the Bayou Dupré, Louisiana	.....	16,701 04	16,701 04	14,668 51	.....	2,032 53	16,701 04	14,668 51	
Repairs at Fort Delaware	.....	10,073 78	10,073 78	10,073 78	.....	.....	10,073 78	.....	
Repairs at Fort Lafayette	.....	21,266 64	21,266 64	15,316 25	786 70	5,163 69	21,266 64	.....	
Preservation of George's island, Boston harbor	.....	7,552 85	7,552 85	7,507 77	.....	45 08	7,552 85	62,638 00	
Purchase of a site for a fort at Cockspur island, Georgia	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	
Contingencies of fortifications	10,000 00	10,283 69	20,283 69	15,540 58	4,517 68	225 43	20,283 69	.....	
For building a wharf at Fort Delaware	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	
For the security of the Pea Patch island; for the construction of a new water-tank, and for gravelling the parade of Fort Delaware.	41,321 14	.....	41,321 14	12,040 18	16,321 14	12,959 82	41,321 14	.....	
	892,321 14	513,631 45	1,405,952 59	982,597 02	277,166 52	147,377 94	1,407,141 48	.....	
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.									
Making the Cumberland road from Canton to Zanesville, Ohio, and surveying and locating the same to the seat of government of Missouri.	.....	52,566 40	52,566 40	52,566 40	.....	.....	52,566 40	605,000 00	
Making the Cumberland road westwardly from Zanesville, in the State of Ohio.	100,000 00	99,638 63	199,638 63	117,453 12	81,787 18	398 33	199,638 63	117,813 49	
Opening, grading, and bridging the Cumberland road through the State of Indiana	60,000 00	49,200 00	109,200 00	36,987 00	73,000 00	.....	109,987 00	37,787 00	Due the agents $787.

A.—*Table exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.*—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1830, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.				Cost of the several works on September 30, 1830.	Remarks.
	From appropriations for 1830.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the treasury, and those remaining in the hands of agents, September 30, 1829, and amounts refunded, &c.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied, corresponding with accounts rendered and settled to Sept. 30, 1830.	Amount undrawn from the treasury on October 1, 1829.	Balances in the hands of agents on October 1, 1829.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
Opening, grading, and bridging the Cumberland road, in the State of Illinois	$40,000 00	.....	$40,000 00	$439 13	$38,000 00	$1,560 87	$40,000 00	$439 13	
Repairing bridges, walls, and other works on the Cumberland road, east of Wheeling	15,000 00	$77,885 26	92,885 26	92,001 64	.....	883 62	92,885 26	.....	Due superintendent $14 74.
Making a road from Detroit to Maumee, Lake Erie	.....	1,507 76	1,507 76	1,522 50	.....	.....	1,522 50	37,914 74	
Making a road from Detroit to Chicago, Mich. Ter	8,000 00	10,699 32	18,699 32	8,438 54	8,000 00	2,260,78	18,699 32	33,739 22	
Making a road from Detroit to Saginaw bay	7,000 00	7,792 73	14,792 73	6,459 26	7,000 00	1,333 47	14,792 73	8,666 53	
Making a road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot	7,000 00	13,014 50	20,914 50	9,118 58	7,000 00	3,895 92	20,014 50	11,104 08	
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	50,000 00	80,081 11	130,081 11	40,983 43	42,741 03	46,356 65	130,081 11	166,917 58	Accounts 3d qr. not received.
Improving the navigation of the Red river at the part of it called the Raft	.....	26,646 75	24,646 75	10,758 57	7,076 00	6,812 18	24,646 75	11,111 82	
Deepening the bar at the mouth of Pascagoula river	.....	24,223 61	24,223 61	7,664 07	15,900 00	659 54	24,223 61	8,940 46	Accounts 3d qr. not received.
Removing obstructions in the Apalachicola river, Florida	2,000 00	3,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	
Deepening the inland passage, or present channel for navigation, between the St. John's river, in Florida, and St. Mary's harbor, Georgia.	1,500 00	13,045 25	14,545 25	13,044 00	1,501 25	.....	14,545 25	13,498 75	
Improving the harbor of St. Mark's, Florida	10,000 00	6,500 00	16,500 00	4,341 15	11,500 00	658 85	16,500 00	4,341 15	
Deepening the channel through Pass au Heron, near the bay of Mobile	.....	9,335 31	9,335 31	2,468 69	6,050 00	816 62	9,335 31	11,133 38	Accounts 3d qr. not received.
Improving the harbor of Mobile	.....	20,556 80	20,556 80	1,522 58	18,421 22	613 00	20,556 80	10,965 78	Accounts 3d qr. not received.
Removal of shoals forming obstructions to the navigation near Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina	.....	40,783 13	40,783 13	26,285 15	2,200 00	12,297 98	40,783 13	26,502 02	
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river between the town of Wilmington and its mouth, North Carolina.	25,688 00	19,143 75	44,831 75	22,018 09	21,428 00	1,385 66	44,831 75	22,875 40	
Removing the sand bar at or near the mouth of Merrimack river, Massachusetts	3,506 72	4,349 86	7,856 58	6,769 38	506 72	580 48	7,856 58	34,826 08	
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, Ohio	.....	4,588 38	4,588 38	4,372 41	.....	215 97	4,588 38	21,132 48	
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Cunningham creek, Ohio	.....	1,176 45	1,176 45	1,044 16	.....	132 29	1,176 45	6,342 97	
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Huron river, Ohio	1,880 36	1,014 60	2,894 96	2,894 59	.....	37	2,894 96	17,505 61	
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Grand river, Ohio	5,563 18	2,657 47	8,220 65	8,433 03	.....	.....	8,433 03	21,530 67	Due the agent $212 38.
Improving Cleveland harbor, Ohio	1,786 56	6,091 53	7,878 09	6,380 83	865 56	631 70	7,878 09	22,466 59	
Removing the sand bar at or near the mouth of Black river, Ohio	8,559 77	78 08	8,637 85	7,456 68	519 77	661 40	8,637 85	14,858 35	
Improving the navigation of Conneaut creek, Ohio	6,135 65	3,599 34	9,734 99	8,747 34	435 65	552 00	9,734 99	12,648 14	
Building piers at the mouth of Oswego harbor, New York	.....	10,150 69	10,150 69	10,150 59	10	.....	10,150 69	50,403 93	
Building a pier at Buffalo, New York	15,488 00	1,016 68	16,504 68	14,912 22	.....	1,592 46	16,504 68	65,101 22	
Erecting piers at the mouth of Dunkirk harbor, New York	1,342 75	427 32	1,770 07	1,904 25	.....	.....	1,904 25	19,318 25	Due agent $134 18.
Extending pier at Black Rock harbor, New York	3,198 00	3,723 39	6,921 39	6,921 39	.....	.....	6,921 39	33,218 49	
Removing obstructions at the entrance of Big Sodus bay, New York	15,280 00	5,104 51	20,384 51	19,058 76	2,100 00	.....	21,158 76	26,454 25	Due agent $774 25.
Improving the navigation of Genesee river, New York	13,335 00	2,832 05	16,167 05	15,044 40	2,478 95	.....	17,523 35	22,212 35	Due agent $1,356 30.

A.—*Table exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.*—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1830, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.				Cost of the several works on September 30, 1830.	Remarks.
	From appropriations for 1830.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the treasury, and those remaining in the hands of agents, September 30, 1829, and amounts refunded, &c.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied, corresponding with accounts rendered and settled to Sept. 30, 1830.	Amount undrawn from the treasury on October 1, 1829.	Balances in the hands of agents on October 1, 1829.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
Removing obstructions to the navigation of the Kennebec river at Lovejoy's Narrows, Maine.	$5,000 00	$7,500 00	$12,500 00	$1,720 32	$9,279 68	$1,500 00	$12,500 00	$1,720 32	Accounts 3d qr. not received.
Removing obstructions to the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river, Maine		2,338 54	2,338 54	1,743 50		595,04	2,338 54	7,467 96	
Repairing pier at the entrance of Kennebunk river, Maine		5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00	5,000 00	
Preservation of Deer island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts		30,294 66	30,294 66	30,262 00	196 50		30,458 50	88,934 13	Due agent $163 84.
Improving Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts	6,517 82	594 83	7,112 65	6,407 03		705 62	7,112 65	16,497 54	
Preservation of the point of land forming Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts		3,500 00	3,500 00	2,293 35	1,200 00	6 65	3,500 00	22,913 35	Accounts 3d qr. not received.
Erecting pier at the entrance of Edgartown harbor, Massachusetts		84 66	84 66	84 66			84 66	3,723 66	
Removing the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Nantucket, Massachusetts		12,702 56	12,702 56	10,924 10	247 00	1,531 46	12,702 56	28,836 31	
Erecting piers or other works at or near Stonington harbor, Connecticut	16,491 67	6,922 25	23,423 92	10,515 74	13,139 90		23,655 64	23,589 86	Due agent $231 72.
Improving the navigation of Mill river, Connecticut		2,827 04	2,827 04	2,430 14		396 90	2,827 04	5,759 41	
Erecting a pier and beacon thereon, at or near a ledge of rocks called Allen's rocks, in Warren river, Rhode Island.		415 00	415 00	226 44	188 56		415 00	4,037 88	
Deepening the channel leading into Presque Isle bay, and closing the breach made in the peninsula, Pennsylvania.		1,119 46	1,119 46	1,120 92			1,120 92	42,841 08	Due agent $1 46.
Completing the pier at the entrance of La Plaisance bay, Michigan Territory		6,585 32	6,585 32	6,262 30	289 06	33 96	6,585 32	6,585 32	
Building piers in the river Delaware at New Castle, Delaware		1,125 75	1,125 75	1,125 75			1,125 75	22,000 00	
Repairing the old piers at New Castle, Delaware		80 51	80 51	80 51			80 51	3,000 00	
Repairing public piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin		3,177 82	3,177 82	3,177 82			3,177 82	4,413 00	
Repairing piers at Marcus Hook, filling up the sluice between said piers, and improving the harbor of Marcus Hook.		1,449 24	1,449 24	1,449 24			1,449 24	5,000 90	
Improving the harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, in the Delaware river.	10,000 00		10,000 00	3,540 88	3,400 00	3,059 12	10,000 00	3,540 88	
Preservation of Plymouth beach, Massachusetts	1,850 00		1,850 00	1,512 55		337 45	1,850 00	40,746 90	
Survey of the river Thames, with a view to improve the navigation of the same, Connecticut		20 09	20 09	9 21		10 88	20 09	139 12	
Survey of the harbor of Westbrook, near the mouth of Connecticut river, with a view to the improvement thereof.		82 33	82 33	9 21		73 12	82 33	56 88	
Survey of the harbor of Stamford, with a view to its improvement, Connecticut		13 58	13 58	10 25		3 33	13 58	76 22	
Survey of the harbor of Norwalk, with a view to its improvement, Connecticut		32 30	32 30	10 24		22 06	32 30	77 94	
Survey of Flat Beach, alias Tucker's island, between Old and New Inlet, New Jersey		59 05	59 05	23 55		35 50	59 05	64 50	
Survey of the Wabash river, between its mouth and Eel river, Indiana		324 58	324 58	324 58			324 58	500 00	
Completing the survey and estimate of a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico.	10,400 00	19 10	10,419 10		10,419 10		10,419 10	19,980 90	

A.—*Table exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.*—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1830, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.				Cost of the several works on September 30, 1830.	Remarks.
	From appropriations for 1830.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the treasury, and those remaining in the hands of agents, September 30, 1829, and amounts refunded, &c.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied, corresponding with accounts rendered and settled to September 30, 1830.	Amount undrawn from the treasury on October 1, 1829.	Balances in the hands of agents on October 1, 1829.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys for national works, under the act of April 30, 1824, including arrearages.	$30,000 00	$8,538 11	$38,538 11	$31,539 10	$1,547 38	$5,451 63	$38,538 11	$221,567 99	
	482,523 48	695,247 44	1,177,770 92	689,965 32	388,418 61	103,062 86	1,181,446 79		
MILITARY ACADEMY.									
For fuel, stationery, transportation, printing, postage, and forage	9,660 00								
Repairs and improvements of the buildings and grounds about the hospital at West Point	4,310 00								
Defraying the expenses of the board of visitors at West Point	1,500 00								
Hire of quartermaster's and adjutant's clerks, and assistant to librarian and professor of chemistry.	1,092 00								
Increase of the library, subscription to military and scientific journals, and binding books	1,500 00	11,656 24	35,828 88	26,478 43		9,350 45	53,828 88		
Philosophical apparatus	1,956 00								
Models and modeller, and books on architecture for the department of engineering	1,000 00								
Repairing mathematical instruments, and for models for drawing department	250 00								
Apparatus pertaining to the chemical and mineral departments, materia chemica, and contingencies.	868 64								
Miscellaneous items	1,636 00								
Incidental expenses	400 00								
Erecting a military laboratory and workshop at West Point	2,500 00		2,500 00		2,500 00		2,500 00		
	26,672 64	11,656 24	38,328 88	26,478 43	2,500 00	9,350 45	38,328 88		

TABLE B.

Statement showing the amount of money drawn from the treasury, and remitted to the officers and agents, disbursing under the Engineer department, from October 1, 1829, to September 30, 1830, inclusive, and the amount of accounts rendered by each within the same period.

Names.	On what account.	Amount remitted.	Amount of accounts rendered.
Lieutenant Andrew Talcott	Fort Monroe	$93,950 00	$102,468 55
	Fort Calhoun	113,500 00	124,889 81
	Contingencies of fortifications	6,300 00	7,096 87
Colonel J. G. Totten	Fort Adams	88,422 94	67,719 48
Major R. E. De Russy	Fort Hamilton	92,600 00	92,365 63
	Repairs at Fort Lafayette	10,600 00	15,316 25
	Contingencies of fortifications		16 87
Captain R. Delafield	Fort Jackson	70,000 00	68,221 55
Lieutenant C. A. Ogden	Fort at Mobile Point	67,750 00	73,219 68
	Removing obstructions and deepening the harbor of Mobile	1,900 00	1,522 58
	Removing obstructions at the mouth of Pascagoula river	1,600 00	7,664 07
	Deepening the channel through the Pass au Heron, near the bay of Mobile	2,600 00	2,468 69
Lieutenant W. A. Eliason	Fort Macon	51,875 00	58,532 95
	Removing obstructions to the navigation near Ocracoke inlet		10,147 37
Captain G. Blaney	Fort at Oak island, North Carolina	81,597 58	75,694 93
	Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, below the town of Wilmington	17,500 00	22,018 09
Lieutenant H. Brewerton	Fortifications at Charleston	41,031 00	44,605 37
	Contingencies of fortifications		29 52
Major S. Babcock	Fortifications at Savannah	38,870 00	24,380 44
Captain W. H. Chase	Fortifications at Pensacola	174,000 00	161,277 50
	Contingencies of fortifications	500 00	
	Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana		124 72
Lieutenant A. H. Bowman	Tower at Bayou Dupré, Louisiana	9,677 41	14,668 71
	Contingencies of fortifications	400 00	609 61
Lieutenant S. Tuttle	Repairs at Fort Delaware	3,000 00	10,073 78
	Preservation of the Pea Patch island, &c.	25,000 00	12,040 18
	Building wharf at Fort Delaware	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Contingencies of fortifications	3,500 00	3,622 04
	Improving harbors in the river Delaware	6,600 00	9,374 20
Captain J. L. Smith	Contingencies of fortifications	1,031 16	930 49
	Survey of the Wabash river		324 58
	Fort Macon	14,600 00	11,949 84
	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	157 98	54 62
Lieutenant George Dutton	Removing obstructions to the navigation at Ocracoke inlet	26,800 00	19,679 74
Major T. W. Maurice	Improving Presque Isle harbor	403 25	1,121 12
	Pier at Black Rock harbor	6,753 00	6,921 39
	Piers at Buffalo harbor	15,488 00	14,912 22
	Piers at Dunkirk harbor	2,741 50	1,904 25
	Pier at La Plaisance bay	318 00	6,262 30
	Removing sand bar at the mouth of Black river, Ohio	8,040 00	7,456 68
Lieutenant Colonel S. Thayer	Military Academy	24,172 64	26,478 43
Lieutenant Colonel J. Anderson	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	1,345 00	1,043 39
Lieutenant Colonel J. Kearney	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	1,300 00	1,418 46
Major H. Bache	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	1,100 00	1,091 49
	Survey of Tucker's island, New Jersey		23 55
	Survey of Stamford harbor		10 24
	Survey of Norwalk harbor		10 25
	Survey of Westbrook harbor		9 21
	Survey of Thames river		9 21
Major W. T. Poussin	Contingencies of fortifications	470 00	404 66
	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	175 00	236 02
Lieutenant Colonel P. H. Perrault	Survey of the harbor of St. Augustine		167 69
Captain J. D. Graham	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	1,765 00	329 23
Lieutenant W. H. Swift	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824		282 17
Lieutenant W. Turnbull	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824		137 27
Lieutenant John Pickell	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	480 35	775 02
Lieutenant J. A. Dumeste	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	300 00	
Captain J. W. Ripley	Contingencies of fortifications	1,063 00	1,201 89
Major M. Mason	Contingencies of fortifications	150 00	605 46
Captain C. M. Thruston	Contingencies of fortifications	400 00	304 60
Major H. Stanton	Contingencies of fortifications	250 00	426 58
Colonel J. Gadsden	Inland navigation between St. Mary's river and St. John's harbor, Florida	7,750 00	13,044 00
Lieutenant E. S. Sibley	Road from Detroit to Chicago	5,750 00	8,438 54
Major H. Whiting	Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot	11,850 00	9,118 58
	Road from Detroit to Saginaw bay	6,806 58	6,459 26
Lieutenant J. Prescott	Removing bar at the mouth of Nantucket harbor	11,631 00	10,924 10
	Extending pier at Edgartown harbor		84 66
Lieutenant W. Seawell	Improving the navigation of Red river	11,424 00	10,758 57
General J. G. Swift	Removing obstructions at the entrance of the harbor of Big Sodus bay, New York	18,254 00	19,058 76
	Improving the navigation of Genesee river, New York	13,717 00	15,044 40
W. Jerome	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824		1,125 28
H. Stansbury	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	4,013 75	6,513 66
W. Howard	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	5,720 04	7,270 02

Statement showing the amount of money drawn from the treasury, &c.—Continued.

Names.	On what account.	Amount remitted.	Amount of accounts rendered.
De Witt Clinton	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	$4,500 00	$3,273 59
F. Harrison, jr	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	2,050 00	
Jos. Shriver	Surveying continuation of Cumberland road	2,000 00	2,635 83
Thomas B. Smith	Preservation of George's island, Boston harbor		7,517 77
	Preservation of Deer island, Boston harbor	19,293 50	30,262 00
Thomas S. Knapp	Road from Detroit to Maumee of Lake Erie		1,522 50
Valentine Giesey	Repairing Cumberland road east of Wheeling	44,263 58	92,001 64
James Hampson	Cumberland road east of Zanesville, in Ohio		
	Cumberland road west of Zanesville, in Ohio	100,112 82	117,453 12
Johnson & Milroy	Cumberland road through Indiana	36,200 00	36,987 00
William C. Greenup	Cumberland road through Illinois	2,000 00	439 13
P. Grant	Removing obstructions in Kennebeck river	1,500 00	1,720 32
Lot Gage	Improving Hyannis harbor	6,517 82	6,407 03
G. Trumbull	Piers at Stonington harbor	9,028 00	10,515 74
H. Dart	Improving the navigation of Conneaut creek, Ohio	8,575 00	8,747 34
Jeremiah Sturges	Improving the harbor of Mill river	2,156 00	2,430 14
H. M. Shreve	Improving the navigation of Ohio and Mississippi rivers	46,327 00	40,983 43
A. W. Walworth	Improving Cleaveland harbor, Ohio	5,100 00	6,380 83
J. Wright	Removing obstructions at the mouth of Huron river, Ohio	1,880 36	2,894 59
A. Wheeler	Removing obstructions at the mouth of Cunningham creek		1,044 16
M. Hubbard	Removing obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek	3,428 57	4,372 41
H. Phelps	Removing obstructions at the mouth of Grand river	5,563 18	8,433 03
B. Palmer	Repairing pier at Kennebunk river	1,000 00	5,000 00
L. Bartlett	Repairing Plymouth beach		2 10
S. Sampson	Repairing Plymouth beach	1,850 00	1,512 55
Thomas Leigh	Removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river	610 00	1,743 50
Thomas M. Clark	Removing the bar at the mouth of Merrimack river	5,100 00	6,769 38
J. H. Willis	Improving the navigation of the river and harbor of St. Mark's	5,000 00	4,341 15
G. J. Floyd	Removing obstructions in the Apalachicola river	2,000 00	
Asa S. Bowley	Preservation of the point of land forming Provincetown harbor	2,300 00	2,293 35
	Erecting a pier and beacon thereon, at or near a ledge of rocks, called "Allen's rocks," in Warren river, Rhode Island		226 44
		1,529,350 01	1,634,391 19

REMARKS.

The amount of remittances corresponds with the requistions made by the Engineer department. The excess of accounts rendered over the amount remitted arises from the balances in the hands of agents on the 1st of October, 1829, and from payments made at the treasury, not requiring a formal requisition from the Engineer department, and therefore not appearing on the books of the department.

TABLE C.

Exhibiting the works projected by the board of engineers which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

FIRST CLASS—TO BE COMMENCED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.
Fort St. Philip, Louisiana	$77,810 79
Fort at Soller's Point Flats, Patapsco river	673,205 44
Fort Tompkins, New York	420,826 14
Redoubt in advance of ditto	65,162 44
Fort at Winkins's point, New York	456,845 51
Fort at Throg's point, New York	471,181 53
Fort at Dumpling's point, Rhode Island	759,946 57
Fort at Rose island, Rhode Island	82,411 74
Dikes across west passage, Narraganset roads	205,000 00
For the defence of Boston harbor:	
Fort on George's island	458,000 00
Fort on Nantasket head	539,000 00
Lunette in advance of ditto	79,000 00
Redoubt No. 2 in advance of ditto	32,000 00
Redoubt No. 1 (on Hog island) in advance of ditto	29,000 00
Dike across Broad Sound passage	140,000 00
Cutting off the summit of Gallop island	2,429 00
Works for the defence of Conanicut island, Narraganset bay, Rhode Island	220,053 43
	4,531,873 10

TABLE C.—*Exhibiting the works projected by the board of engineers, &c.*—Continued.

SECOND CLASS—TO BE COMMENCED AT A LATER PERIOD.

Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.
Fort at Grande Terre, in Louisiana	$264, 517 52
Tower in Pass au Heron, bay of Mobile	16, 677 41
Fort at Hawkins' point, Patapsco river	244, 337 14
Fort at St. Mary's, Potomac river	205, 602 33
Fort opposite the Pea Patch, Delaware river	347, 257 71
Fort at the Middle Ground, outer harbor of New York	1, 681, 411 66
Fort at East Bank, outer harbor of New York	1, 681, 411 66
Fort Hale, Connecticut	31, 815 83
Fort Wooster, Connecticut	27, 793 34
Fort Trumbull, Connecticut	77, 445 21
Fort Griswold, Connecticut	132, 230 41
Fort on Fort Preble point, Portland harbor, Maine	103, 000 00
Fort on House island, Portland harbor, Maine	32, 000 00
Fort Pickering, Salem	116, 000 00
Fort for Naugus head, Salem	35, 000 00
Fort Seawell, Marblehead	116, 000 00
Fort for Jack's point, Marblehead	96, 000 00
Fort on Bald Head, North Carolina	120, 000 00
Fort on Federal point, North Carolina	12, 000 00
	5, 340, 500 22

THIRD CLASS—TO BE COMMENCED AT A REMOTE PERIOD.

The rafts to obstruct the channel between Fortress Monroe and Fort Calhoun	$240, 568 00
Fort, Craney island flats	258, 465 14
Fort at Newport News	244, 337 44
Fort on Naseway shoal	673, 205 00
For the defence of Patuxent river :	
Fort on Thomas's point	173, 000 00
Fort on Point Patience	164, 000 00
Fort on the narrows of Penobscot river, Maine	101, 000 00
	1, 854, 575 58

RECAPITULATION.

First class, seventeen works	$4, 531, 873 10
Second class, nineteen works	5, 340, 500 22
Third class, seven works	1, 854, 575 58
	11, 726, 948 90

REMARKS.—The classification in this table, distinguishing three periods, exhibits the works enumerated in the order of their efficiency to meet the earliest possible emergency.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, *West Point, June*, 1830.

Honored by an invitation to visit the United States Military Academy at West Point, we have continued some weeks industriously occupied in the arduous, important, and delightful task assigned to our care. You requested us to be full and free in our investigation of every department. We have literally obeyed that injunction, and now come respectfully to present the result of our labors, not in a strain of formal applause, but in candidly discussing, on their separate merits, a few of the leading topics which have presented themselves.

Whoever has closely viewed this noble institution must feel a pride in its existence and prosperity; and we trust it is reserved for your hands, by a few judicious alterations, to model into perfection this cradle of future warriors and statesmen.

The true value of any institution can be appreciated only by comparing it with the results which it was intended to produce. We consider, then, that this academy is expected to furnish to the army a supply of efficient officers; to the militia an intermixture of well-trained citizens, qualified, on emergency, to discipline that last and best arm of republics; to internal improvement a corps of engineers capable of giving wholesome direction to the spirit of enterprise which pervades our country. It ought to furnish science for exploring the hidden treasures of our mountains, and ameliorating the agriculture of our valleys; nor is it upon inert matter alone that it ought to extend a vivifying influence. Inheriting from

our varied ancestry the discordant characteristics of every people on the globe, it yet remains to form a specific and all-pervading character for the American nation; nor do we conceive any surer method of stamping upon the yet glowing wax a more majestic form than by sending into every district young men emphatically the children of our country, trained to the manly exercise of arms, and imbued with the tastes of science and literature, instructed in the principles and action of our political system, and the living exemplar from which sound education may rear the social edifice.

These preliminaries being adjusted in the vestibule, permit us to conduct you into the interior of the academy, where we have attended the examinations with assiduous diligence.

It would stretch this report to inordinate length were we to detail the multifarious points examined; they can be found on the programme of the professors. Suffice it to say, that on all branches the answers were ready, thorough, evinced a fundamental understanding of the subject, and proved that the judgment of the pupils had been cultivated, rather than their memory superficially extended.

The art of war is, and ought to be, the grand object of attention. It naturally divides itself into three branches—engineering, artillery, and tactics. The theory of each is explained on mathematical principles, whether for attack or defence, in works or in the field. The construction of permanent or temporary fortifications; entrenchments, with their various uses and positions; movements and manœuvres; the effects and manufacture of various projectiles; in short, everything that could impress the principles or illustrate the practice of war was minutely insisted on. Objections were raised, difficulties were proposed, searching questions were asked, on each and every point; the answers evinced the subjects to be well understood. The board, however, without pretending to the knowledge of military men, would suggest whether the great and almost exclusive attention devoted to military engineering and the science of fortification does not retrench what is due to the "art militaire" in its most comprehensive sense; that is, to grand tactics, and what may be termed the strategy of war. A competent course of instruction in this department, we conceive, would require an additional text-book and a regular course of lectures on the art of war, embracing, for illustration, descriptions of remarkable battles, showing how they were fought, what excellence of generalship or stroke of genius won, or what errors lost them. Admirably situated, also, as the school is, with regard to its topographical advantages and adaptation to this purpose, it would be highly useful in perfecting the military education of the cadets if they were occasionally taken into the field and trained in the practical application of the science of engineering and topography, in which they are so well instructed in theory.

An astonishing proficiency in drawing proves that no ordinary praise is due to that department; but its character is entirely civil, and confined to the imitation of pictures and models. Is it not essential that military surveyors should be accustomed to sketch nature readily and accurately from the surrounding mountains?

Civil engineering has been also well taught; and we listened with much pleasure to a discussion on the properties and analysis of various materials, with all the details of arches, bridges, canals, locks, inclined planes, roads, tunnels, railways, embankments, harbors, &c., &c. We predict that the pupils of West Point will deliver the country from that quack engineering which has, in divers instances, inflicted deep wounds upon our system of internal improvement. Architecture receives due attention. Grecian and Roman models have been procured, and our country may be embellished by the taste of the cadets, provided they abstain from imitating the buildings in which they are taught that science.

We have made a patient and minute inquiry into the police, discipline, and fiscal concerns of the Military Academy at West Point. Considering it to be of the utmost importance to the welfare and stability of this valuable institution that its management, in these respects, should exhibit fidelity and sound judgment; and various circumstances having conspired to render it desirable, at the present time, that the Department of War and the public generally should be fully satisfied whether or not this is the case, we have felt called upon to devote our best attention to this branch of investigation. We feel much pleasure in acknowledging that every facility has been given us by the superintendent. Books and documents have been freely thrown open to our inspection, and every individual concerned has fully and readily answered our interrogatories.

For the sake of precision, our observations will be arranged under the three specific heads—police, discipline, and fiscal concerns.

1. *Police.*—We visited every part of the institution that properly comes under this head. In the tailors' and shoemakers' shops we examined the style of making the various articles of clothing provided for the cadets. We also visited the shop of the storekeeper, and are satisfied that these establishments are placed under regulations well adapted to secure the cadets from all imposition, and at the same time to restrain them from any needless extravagance. The mess hall and the kitchen were visited several times during the meals, and while the food was under preparation. The bill of fare and the other regulations were examined. We are of opinion that all the details of the establishment are so arranged as to secure a cleanly, wholesome, and abundant supply of food, and that the duties of the steward are performed in a most exemplary and faithful manner. We are no advocates of the Spartan black broth, yet it seems a question whether youths ought to be accustomed to a fare more generous than they will probably find on returning to their parental household. In the house assigned for the hospital service, the rooms and the apothecary's shop were found in perfect order and under excellent regulation. The building, however, was esteemed to be inadequate to the accommodation of the post; we were, therefore, much gratified in visiting the new hospital, for which an appropriation was recently made by Congress, and which is now almost ready for occupation. It contains sufficient accommodation for the sick, together with houses for the surgeon and his assistant under the same roof. With the neatness and solidity of the building, the convenience of its internal arrangement, and the beauty of its location, we were greatly pleased. While pursuing our inquiries in this department, we learned that, although the cadets are not liable to violent and fatal diseases, yet their general health does not appear to be as good as would be expected from the salubrity of the place in which they live, and the attention paid to their food, cleanliness, &c. A very great amount of medicines, such as are administered in a torpid state of the digestive organs, and in other diseases incident to persons of sedentary and studious habits, is used at this post. The proportion is believed to be much greater than that required for any other military station belonging to the United States. We esteem this to arise from a want of sufficient bodily exercise, and that it exists principally during the winter season and in the spring. In summer and autumn the daily drills and other excitements to bodily exercise are sufficient for the purpose of health, and the beneficial result is very obvious; but for nearly half the year the military exercises are suspended, and the severe winter climate in some measure precludes those of a voluntary nature. The young men are consequently obliged to pass at once

from an active state to habits sedentary and studious in no common degree, and the evils just intimated must follow as a matter of course. In order to alleviate or entirely remove them, we are convinced that a building should be erected adapted to winter drills and gymnastic exercises, and that these should be regularly required.

The sutler's establishment fell under particular examination. Although it is to be regretted that there is one at this station, yet we are fully convinced that its strict regulation prevents any injury resulting from it to the cadets; and that the soldiers and laborers, for whom alone it is wanted, are much less exposed to evil than if they were tempted, for want of such a place, to encourage the secret introduction of spirituous liquors, and the establishment of shops for selling it in the neighborhood, which would be under no control. We are glad to learn that, through the instrumentality of a temperance society recently formed among the soldiers, and of other measures prudently adopted, the consumption of spirituous liquors has manifestly decreased.

The hotel, the erection of which was authorized by the Department of War, has been occupied for a year past, and is at once an ornament to the Point, and a great accommodation to the numerous visitors who resort to it. For many years, the want of such an establishment has been seriously felt by the inhabitants of the Point, and by the many persons who are constantly landing there from motives of curiosity, or to visit cadets, their friends or relatives. Upon the farm purchased some time since by the United States there was, indeed, a tavern, but it was useless, being altogether out of the way of persons arriving at the station, and its purchase was rendered expedient, because it was sufficiently near the barracks to entice the cadets to resort to it. The present hotel is placed in the best possible position for the accommodation of visitors, and it is under such judicious regulations that no inconvenience can be reasonably apprehended from it. The regulations are annexed, (A.)

2. *Discipline.*—We at first experienced some little hesitation at entering minutely into this part of our investigation, lest it might bear the appearance of an unwarrantable distrust of the superintendent and the academic staff; but considering that the Department of War and the country at large have a right to full and explicit information upon this, as upon every other point connected with the management of the academy, and that the board of visitors are sent here for the purpose of obtaining and communicating this information, we esteemed ourselves under obligation to proceed. We regard it as no more than justice to the superintendent to say that, so far from having any unwillingness to being interrogated upon this head, he solicited, in the most frank and honorable manner, a full and minute inquiry. He made a lucid statement of the principles upon which every part of the discipline of the academy is conducted, and also exhibited the books and registers, in which all the proceedings relating to it are prescribed.

These we examined, and asked and received full information upon every point which required elucidation. The deliberate judgment which we arrived at is, that no discipline could be established upon sounder principles, nor administered with greater kindness, discrimination, justice, and decision, than that of the Military Academy at West Point. Certain rules for conferring approbation or administering reproof are laid down, well known and understood by the corps of cadets. It is believed to be impossible that any one of them should fall under censure, without having had previous and ample warning. Whether or not the custom of instituting courts-martial, to try the cadets for certain offences should be continued, or whether it would not be better to give this authority directly to the academic staff, we are not prepared to express a sentiment. We have no hesitation, however, in giving the decided opinion that sentences passed after a full and impartial investigation should be sustained, and that a case must be extreme indeed to warrant its being suspended or reversed. We are satisfied that such occurrences have a tendency to weaken discipline, and bring wholesome authority into contempt; and that, if frequently repeated, they would produce effects the most injurious to the true interests of the academy.

There is in successful operation a very thorough system of classifying the cadets and registering their relative standing, both as it respects general deportment and proficiency in the various studies. This information is transmitted to the Department of War in the former case every month, and in the latter case every week. By this effective and judicious system the public authorities are almost as fully and minutely informed of the relative merits of the cadets and of the general condition of the national school as they could be were it established at the seat of government. The only suggestion which the committee has to offer under this head is, that, if practicable, the parents and guardians of young men at the academy should have official information concerning their conduct and standing at stated periods; and especially that timely warning should be given when cadets exhibit a tendency to such neglect of study or irregularity of deportment as will subject them to censure, or such natural incapacity as renders them unfit to receive the public patronage. We are satisfied that, whenever such information has been requested by parents or guardians, it has been given by the superintendent promptly and frankly. But, if given universally and statedly, it would impose upon the superintendent an amount of correspondence which, in addition to his other weighty and responsible duties, it would be next to impossible to execute, even under the impulse of his well known and devoted zeal to the best interests of the academy. If the present suggestion then be entertained, some general plan must be adopted for carrying it into effect, and the superintendent must have the requisite assistance. It may be worthy of the serious consideration of the Department of War, whether such a measure would not be just in itself, as alleviating the anxieties of parents and guardians, and also expedient as having a tendency to prevent or remove such prejudices against the academy as have been excited in the minds of those to whom the information of the serious delinquency of their children or wards has been communicated without previous warning.

3. *Fiscal concerns.*—We have not been less diligent and minute in our inquiries under this head than under those which have preceded; on the contrary, if investigations have been more thorough upon any one point than upon another they have taken place upon that now under consideration. Having learned that the attention of previous boards had not been specially called to this subject, we thought that a time had arrived when, with advantage to the service, and with satisfaction to those particularly concerned, and to the country generally, the fiscal concerns of the academy, not only for the past year, but for a number of years previous, might be thoroughly examined.

We have visited the office of the quartermaster, and, as far as his department is connected with the academy, (and to this only could our attention be directed with propriety,) we are fully satisfied that it is well conducted; the system by which the various books are kept is very complete, and we have no opinion to express but that of entire approbation. The office of the treasurer and paymaster more fully employed our attention, as in this office are kept the accounts of expenditure amongst the cadets, and of the receipts and disbursements relating particularly to West Point. We will first express, in general

terms, not simply our approbation, but our admiration of the accuracy and neatness with which the whole business of this office is conducted. In the circular letter received from the Secretary of War by the members of the board, it is suggested to inquire particularly into the fiscal concerns of the academy; as, however, the receipt and disbursement of the pay of the cadets, and of other appropriations made by Congress, is regularly examined in another quarter, we supposed that it was principally incumbent upon us to examine relatively to the money which might arise from the property of the United States at the Point itself. As regards the cadets, their accounts are kept with great precision; they have to pass such a repeated examination, and are so effectually checked, that it seems hardly within the limit of possibility that any individual of the corps should suffer loss, or be permitted to indulge in extravagance Each one has a pass-book, being a transcript of his account on the books of the office; he has, also, a similar book for his running account with the different trades-people. No bill is discharged unless it has the signature of the cadet himself in testimony of its correctness; nor can he procure any article of dress or otherwise, except by express permission under the hand of the superintendent. We were fully satisfied in these particulars.

Our attention was then directed to the state of the public property at this post; we found in the books accounts opened with two different funds, called the land fund and the school fund. The former was commenced by virtue of authority derived from the Secretary of War, and communicated to the superintendant from the Engineer department, in a letter from General Macomb, bearing date December 20, 1822. It appears that the present superintendent, finding that a considerable saving might be made of small amounts derived from the public domain, which had previously been lost or thrown into the treasury without discrimination, suggested to the Engineer department the expediency of raising a fund from the same. The idea was communicated to the Secretary of War, was approved by him, and the superintendent duly authorized to make the proceeds arising from the public domain at West Point, by selling wood, hoop-poles, &c., &c., a separate fund, to be applied to the benefit of the institution. From this source, and from the rent of certain public buildings occupied by persons living at West Point, this fund was accumulated. We examined the books relating to it from its very origin, and followed up the accounts to the present period. We believe that every single article of receipt and expenditure came under our notice and inspection The wood was sold to persons who, under contracts regularly entered into and communicated to the Engineer department, bought it on condition of receiving half the proceeds for cutting it down and carrying it to market. These proceeds are regularly entered in the books. In some instances this wood was purchased from the contractors by the quartermaster, for the United States service, and upon reasonable terms. On this point we have to observe, that the fuel purchased for the use of the station, during the administration of the present superintendent, has been procured upon terms considerably more favorable than at any previous period. By strict economy and good management, the amount of $16,346 84 has thus been secured to the United States. It has been expended in erecting a kitchen to be attached to the cadets' mess-room, in constructing barracks, which were much needed, for the musicians of the band, and the balance of $8,713 has been appropriated to building the hotel above-mentioned.

The school fund has been raised from the profits accruing from the sutler's establishment. It has been expended in erecting two school-houses, and in partly maintaining teachers for the children of the soldiers upon the Point, and others connected with the public service. A small amount of this fund has been transferred, for a time, to the land fund, but it is to be returned when the charge for building the hotel is liquidated.

The station at West Point has been greatly benefitted in several respects, and especially by the erection of a large and commodious and handsome hotel, which commands the united approbation of all who have seen it, and which any person at all acquainted with the situation regards as having been a measure of indispensable necessity. The whole cost of the hotel is $17,226 12; of this sum $5,895 37 are yet unpaid. This balance, however, is rapidly decreasing by the proceeds of the land fund and the rent of the hotel. When this balance shall have been paid, the whole rent of the hotel, which can never be less than $1,000 per annum, and perhaps more, will be available to meet expenditures for the post schools, the library of the academy, and for other valuable objects connected with it. From this statement it will be obvious that no common degree of credit is due to the superintendent for his watchful care over the public interests, and for the good judgment with which they have been managed. For these important objects the government has not been called upon to make a single appropriation, nor been exposed to any expense whatever. The whole has been accomplished by a rigid economy of resources, which might have disappeared by neglect without the knowledge of any one; and which, in some degree, had disappeared, until arrangements were made by the present superintendent to preserve and increase them until they amounted to a fund adequate to the accomplishment of the above valuable purposes. We, therefore, cannot satisfy our feelings without expressing our unqualified approbation of the faithful and judicious conduct of the superintendent. We would esteem it an insult to his well-earned and well-sustained reputation, as a gentleman and a man of honor, to give him our public meed of approbation for his integrity in conducting these measures. This can never, for a moment, be impeached, from any quarter respectable in itself or deserving notice from its information upon the subject. We, however, with propriety, can repeat our judgment, that the land fund and the school fund have been raised and increased by the exercise of strict economy, and have been disbursed for valuable and substantial improvements with good taste and sound judgment.

Having, as you will perceive by the preceding review, minutely examined the police and fiscal departments of the institution, we consider it due to the gentlemen filling these departments to express our unanimous and warm approbation of the system, order, and efficiency, with which the duties of the military staff of the post are discharged.

We have the satisfaction of declaring that after a patient and minute investigation of the internal police, the discipline, and the fiscal concerns of the Military Academy at West Point, we find nothing to disapprove, little to suggest, and very much to commend.

Warfare, commencing on the ferocious onset of savage barbarians, rose gradually with civilization into an art, and, since the invention of gunpowder, has assumed the dignity of a science, based upon mathematics and natural philosophy. As such it is treated at West Point. Without troubling you with a detail of the numerous ramifications through which the study is followed, we shall only state that we have heard with interest and pleasure a very protracted examination upon all the leading topics of algebra, surveying, shades and shadows, perspective, spherical projections, and the calculi. These, with a long list of other performances, form a mathematical exercise surpassing in extent and accuracy, the course (we believe) of any other academic institution. While we pay a merited tribute to the learning and assiduity

of the preceptors, and the talent and diligence of the pupils, we must remark that this appears to us a pursuit of somewhat all engrossing character. To a certain extent, mathematics are indispensable, and must occupy much time; but beyond that universal test, utility, we think they ought to give place to studies of equal importance. Mechanics, optics, electricity, astronomy, and other branches of natural philosophy, next occupied our attention; and we consider them taught with a success as great as possible with a very limited apparatus. Considering the high importance of these subjects, an appropriation for this specific purpose would be well-judged liberality.

We think that some modification might be beneficially adopted in the apportionment of attention allotted to each branch of study. Mathematics are indisputably the basis of military science, and we would by no means disparage a branch of study of such pre-eminent importance. But mathematics are not the alpha and omega of the art of war. Few minds are competent to grasp, and still fewer to carry into their highest application, the recondite propositions of that science. Nor is this probably requisite. To a certain extent such inquiries are of paramount importance, but we doubt whether it be essential to the formation of an efficient officer that he be able to solve every question on the equation of osculatory circles. Let full scope be still afforded to genius of this species as often as it is discovered, and when sufficiently matured, let its claims be allowed a preference in the engineer and artillery corps; but let us not destroy talent in its other beautiful and useful forms, by clipping it into triangles and parallelograms. There are other qualifications of the citizen warrior (characters never to be separated) to which we recommend increased attention, convinced, as we are, that in the conduct of war genius of the highest order frequently exists without that peculiar bent which leads to excellence in mathematics.

Destined to become depositories of a power in its nature arbitrary, ought not these interesting youths to be early taught to appreciate the principles and venerate the authority of law, and through the kindly medium of philosophy to view their duties and relations towards friend and country? Circumscribed by quarters, garrisons, and camps, ought not the studies of language and literature to afford them, in the pursuits of cultivated taste, some refuge from the tedium of indolence, or the excitements of conviviality? Are history and geography as nothing amongst the qualifications of an accomplished soldier? Under such impressions, we have passed with undiminished interest from the laws of matter and motion, to the mental fields of ethics, rhetoric, and language. Upon international law, as well as upon the spirit, provisions, and operation of the federal Constitution, the cadets have exhibited a very competent knowledge; but this branch might be pushed with advantage into a much wider inquiry—the philosophy of government in its elements, and political economy in its administration. In ethics the answers were accurate, spirited, and gave earnest that their duties as men and citizens are well understood. We find no fault with the selection of words, the turn of expression, or the grammatical construction under which ideas were expressed; yet some little attention might be directed to these particulars. In the place of rhetoric there is a chasm to be filled up, as far as any useful purposes demand, with a very succinct course. Facility and grace in English composition are the results of habit, and young men ought to be exercised in committing their thoughts to paper. We therefore recommend that subjects for short essays be given weekly to students of the first class.

Although the dead languages may not form an object of primary importance, nevertheless, they whose previous education had proceeded upon this basis ought not to be suffered to throw away acquirements costing so much time. Greek may be superfluous, but following the example of English military schools, latin, if known ought not to be forgotten. Our institutions contemplate the soldier as something better than a mere machine for fracturing human limbs. Peace is the genius and natural state of the American government; war is only an exception to the general rule: the cadets ought, therefore, to be trained to maintain their rank in civil as well as military life. But this cannot be accomplished without some school library of cheap editions of English, classical, historical, and miscellaneous works, which might be made to circulate. A slight monthly examination in geography and history would enable the professor to give proper direction to this branch.

Another difficulty is here encountered. No professor can thoroughly discuss his subject without reference to authorities, and no student can successfully follow a chain of reasoning, if all inquiry be limited within the narrow precincts of a text-book. At every step collateral views arise, which cannot be pursued without access to a library—an arsenal which ought to contain every intellectual weapon. A library, then, is rich in all that regards military or physical science; but we seek in vain for the volumes of intellectual knowledge. The professor has done much, but he has done it from private funds; and we submit whether public liberality should not afford a small appropriation for books on moral and literary topics. To read the French with tolerable distinctness, and to translate it with facility, are perhaps all that is necessary in that language; and these objects have been successfully pursued. Accurate pronunciation and ready expression can only be acquired by long intercourse with natives, and are neither absolutely requisite nor entirely attainable at the academy; but as the language is taught by the most competent instructors, such increased attention to pronunciation as will not materially augment the time consumed in the study is deemed expedient.

Having recommended some extension of the scheme of instruction, we naturally look for the means by which it can be accomplished. The cadets are already tasked to the extreme of their powers, and it would be unreasonable to impose additional studies, unless some modification be adopted in the mathematical department, or higher qualifications be exacted for admission, or the course be prolonged to five years. A union of the first and last of these alternatives might be salutary, and would grant an additional hour daily for those exercises on which the bodily, nay, mental, vigor of youth so essentially depends.

Perhaps a school for preparing boys, during one year before their admission to the rank of cadet, would meet every difficulty, care being taken to admit none whose extreme youth renders it improbable that they can readily imbibe instruction. Sixteen years seems the lowest age at which a boy should be admitted as cadet.

Considering the disadvantages under which the department of chemistry labors, the examination upon that science and military pyrotechny was creditable alike to the instructors and pupils; not only the room appropriated for this department, but the chemical products and materials are insufficient, and these pursuits are of importance sufficient to merit increased consideration. A permanent professor, with adequate rank and emolument, additional rooms, and an increased apparatus, should be allowed, the value of these three requisitions being in the order in which we state them.

The application of mineralogy and geology to the "art militaire" may not be of indispensable importance; but if a large portion of the cadets are destined to act as civil engineers, and to assist in developing the natural resources of the country, then these sciences assume a new aspect. Some of us

have seen beds of the most valuable minerals, which had lain neglected and unknown, brought to light and utility by the cursory survey of a well-educated engineer.

The senior class of cadets was exercised in cannon and mortar firing. Their shot and shells were thrown with surprising accuracy, and could scarcely have been excelled by veteran gunners. The whole corps was carried through a series of artillery and infantry evolutions, and performed all its movements with a readiness and precision which evinced thorough instruction, practically as well as theoretically. The muscular steadiness and machine-like uniformity of a disciplined regiment are unattainable by youthful limbs, but in their celerity and accuracy of movement are visible the elements of future proficiency. Although divested of much of the pomp and circumstance of war, the general effect was truly military. Having reviewed the pupils, we now turn to the preceptors; and the first consideration which presents itself is the vital importance of commanding the services of men qualified in the highest degree. In this happy country the field is unbounded for the employment of talent and industry, and if any institution refuse an adequate remuneration, others are ready to attract able men by more liberal offers. In this respect there is ground to apprehend a deterioration subversive of the credit and value of the academy. While the institution at West Point exacts duties more extensive and more harassing than perhaps any other seminary, we are constrained to say that the emoluments of its instructors are below the general scale. Of these truths a practical illustration arose before us in the distinguished professor of engineering, who, it is probable, quits the establishment for the employment of a private company.

A short inquiry will satisfy you on these points, as well for the increase as for the equalization of salaries. Here let us add, that after a strict inquiry into the manner in which the authority of the superintendent is exercised over the cadets, the board is gratified to find that authority administered in a manner as parental and indulgent as would comport with a proper enforcement of the laws of the academy and with the true interest of the pupil. In this point of view, as well as in all others, the United States have been peculiarly fortunate in the gentleman who presides over the institution.

If health and vigor be necessary to the prosecution of any object, it is peculiarly indispensable that the early training of a soldier should conduce to the primary qualities of endurance, strength, activity, and hardihood. While we pay a tribute of applause to the mental discipline of the academy, we think that the zeal of science has overlooked somewhat of the attention due to that homely adage, "that a sound body is most frequently the domicil of a sound mind." We would therefore renew the recommendation of a former board, that provision be made for proper instruction in horsemanship, and that increased attention be directed to the exercise of the sword. These are part of a regular training in many private academies, and seem peculiarly indispensable in a military establishment. It may be true that most boys can ride and handle a weapon with tolerable dexterity; but the fate of a battle frequently depends upon the horsemanship of an aide-de-camp, and an officer's only weapon of offence and defence is his sword; and we submit that qualities upon which may frequently depend the success of an operation, or the life of an individual, ought not to be left to the hazard and awkwardness of self-instruction. These are attainable in perfection only by the flexible muscles of youth, and might be so arranged as to form a healthy relaxation from sedentary occupations. We therefore recommend that a building be erected for horsemanship, the sword, and gymnastic exercises. Eight thousand dollars appear to us an indispensable provision for that object.

In this place we may cursorily remark that, for a situation so highly favored by nature, and intended to become one of our monuments of national greatness, some architectural design is much wanted. When a new building is erected, it should be upon a site, and after some model, which may form a part of a general effect; whereas under the present system the eye is greeted only by the appearance of a somewhat irregular village.

West Point is an academy strictly national, founded for the benefit and supported by the liberality of the people at large. We have scrutinized with jealousy and perceived no ground for insinuating that the distribution of cadetships is the appendage of power or the tool of political patronage; yet it must not be concealed that such a prejudice, widely disseminated, has originated much of the dissatisfaction manifested towards the institution. An evident method presents itself to obviate such objections, and place the establishment upon the proper popular basis: Let a youth be selected from each congressional district—a *bona fide* inhabitant within that geographical circle—and, in all cases, never to be replaced but by one similarly qualified; but a wide margin should be left for the sons of deceased officers and the discretion of the War Department. Let this be represented by two cadets from each State and Territory. Thus, the academy will form a portrait of Congress, the distribution will be in the same ratio as our population, every portion of our country, however remote, will enjoy a fair share of its benefits, and general justice and satisfaction will be felt.

We shall not descend from general remarks to minute details; but we should do injustice to the academic staff and to the various departments, civil and military, of this noble institution, and an equal violence to our own feelings, were we to close without expressing, in broad and unqualified terms, our sense of the fidelity, diligence, and ability with which their respective avocations are conducted. Such preceptors and such pupils are worthy each of the other. Nor is this a scanty praise. We see before us the flower of American youth, the guardians of their country in war, its ornaments in peace, congregated from every region of our wide-spread republic, the destined warriors and statesmen of a future generation. May the friendships of their early life grow into ligaments, binding together the giant members of our confederation and giving perpetuity to those political institutions which form the best earthly hope of man.

In fostering this institution by all the means placed within your control, you will render one of the best services to your country which your high trust can enable you to perform. The extension of its benefits, either by the enlargement of the capacity and resources of this school, or by the establishment of a second in a different and distant part of the Union, would be one of the most substantial public

benefits which could mark your distinguished administration, or be conferred upon our country by the national councils.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MONTFORT STOKES, *North Carolina*,
President of the Board.
JONA. M. WAINWRIGHT, *New York.*
JAMES M. MASON, *Virginia.*
JOHN TOWNSEND, *New York.*
JAMES SHANNON, *Kentucky.*
W. W. SEATON, *City of Washington.*
WM. G. DICKINSON, *Tennessee.*
SPENCER PETTIS, *Missouri.*
FRANKLIN BACHE, *Pennsylvania.*
SAMUEL EDWARDS, *Pennsylvania.*
S. FINDLAY, *Kentucky.*
S. STEELE, *Kentucky.*
GEORGE P. McCULLOCH, *New Jersey*,
Secretary of the Board.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

A.

ORDER No. 82.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, *September* 6, 1829.

The following regulations will be strictly observed by all concerned:

1st. Cadets are prohibited from going to the hotel at any time without a written permission, signed by the superintendent of the Military Academy.

2d. Cadets are prohibited from entering any room or hall of the hotel, except the hall and parlor of the first story.

3d. Every cadet will, as soon as he enters the hotel, write his name in a report book, to be kept for that purpose at the office.

4th. The keeper of the hotel is required to report to the superintendent every cadet who shall not strictly comply with the 2d and 3d paragraphs of this order.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel S. Thayer.

Z. J. D. KINSLEY, *Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant.*

Extract from the rules and regulations of the West Point House.

ARTICLE 5. No gentleman can have liquor in his chamber, or in the parlors, or elsewhere, except in the dining room for dinner; nor will any one be permitted to bring liquor to the house.

A true copy.

C. F. SMITH, *Acting Adjutant.*

Remarks.

Cadets are not allowed the privilege of entering the dining hall, (where, only, liquors are allowed to be drank,) or of taking any meal at the hotel.

The keeper of the hotel is held responsible that no cadet shall, on any occasion, while on a visit at the house, drink any wine or other strong drink.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, November* 23, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to report the operations of this department during the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of the present year, to which I have added the 4th quarter of 1829, thus presenting the results of an entire year.

The balance in the hands of the several officers on the 30th of September, 1829, amounted to		$46, 367 68
To which is to be added the amount remitted—		
In the 4th quarter of 1829	$113, 688 84	
1st quarter of 1830	133, 791 22	
2d quarter of 1830	184, 024 00	
3d quarter of 1830	282, 078 41	
		713, 582 47
Carried forward		759,950 15

Brought forward		$759,950 15
Proceeds of sales of damaged public property, and of the rents of lands and public buildings not required for military purposes during the above period		7,742 71
Making a total to be accounted for of		767,692 86
Of which there was accounted for by accounts of the 3d quarter of 1829, rendered after the date of the last annual report	$7,033 10	
In the 4th quarter of 1829	139,050 72	
1st quarter of 1830	102,972 11	
2d quarter of 1830	178,381 96	
3d quarter of 1830	275,711 30	
	703,149 19	
Deposited during the year to the credit of the Treasurer	1,864 32	
		705,013 51
Leaving to be accounted for		62,679 35

The accounts of five officers for the 3d quarter are yet to be received, which, it is believed, will reduce the balance about $7,000; and it has been ascertained from the statements already received for the month of October that more than $48,000 of the balance was applied during that month to the public service. I entertain not a doubt that the whole amount will be accounted for at the close of the present quarter. The large amount of public property under the administration of the department, whether in the hands of its officers or those of companies, is regularly and promptly accounted for.

I have been able to make a reduction in the estimates for the department proper of about fourteen thousand dollars. With judicious administration the sum asked for will be sufficient for the service of the year.

Of the works under the direction of the department, the barracks at Fort Crawford, authorized by appropriations made at the two last sessions of Congress, are in such a state of forwardness as to leave no doubt of comfortable accommodations being prepared for four companies during the present year; and it is believed the appropriation will be sufficient, or nearly so, to complete the works contemplated.

The officer charged with the improvements at Jefferson Barracks, authorized at the last session of Congress, reported on the 1st instant that they would be entirely finished by the 15th instant. The appropriation will be sufficient.

The barracks and quarters authorized at New London, Connecticut, by appropriations made at the two last sessions of Congress, have been completed. A small tract of land adjoining the post is necessary for the accommodation of the garrison, for the purchase of which I have submitted an estimate.

The barracks authorized at Fort Severn have been completed as far as the appropriation would admit; about three hundred dollars are required to finish them, and an appropriation is necessary for officers' quarters, for which an estimate has been submitted.

Under an appropriation made at the last session of Congress for barracks and quarters at Fort Gratiot, operations were commenced early in the season, and, at the date of the last report, the work had so far advanced as to leave but little doubt of its completion during the ensuing winter.

The title to the land occupied by the military at Fort Howard, Green Bay, being unsettled, it was considered advisable to defer for the present the erecting of the barracks and quarters authorized at that place by an appropriation made at the last session of Congress.

At the date of my last annual report about one-third of the military road in the State of Maine had been put under contract. Owing to the difficulties encountered by the contractors, only a small portion of the work was executed in the last year; it has, however, been completed in the present season, and the remainder of the road through to Houlton has been put under contract, and is in progress of execution. Operations were delayed in the early part of the year by the extravagant nature of the proposals which were received in the first instance. The prices offered were so unreasonable as to induce the determination to reject the bids and extend the time for completing the road to another season, by which course contracts have been formed on more favorable terms. The road is now in such a state of forwardness as to be passable for carriages a greater part of its course, and will form an excellent winter communication between Bangor and Houlton. The great number of streams which require bridges will increase the expense somewhat beyond the estimate of last year, and will render a small additional appropriation necessary.

Operations were commenced early in the year on the road leading from St. Augustine to New Smyrna, in Florida, and were continued until the sickly season set in, when they were necessarily suspended. The section lying between Tomoka and Spruce creek, a distance of twenty miles, and comprehending several bridges and many causeways, has been completed. The work was resumed on the 1st instant, and the officer charged with its superintendence reports that the remainder of the road through to New Smyrna will be finished by the middle of the next month.

The military road from Pensacola to Tallahassee, and thence to St. Augustine, has been repaired as far as the appropriations made for that object would authorize. The eastern section, however, lying between Alachua Court-House and Picolati, on the St. John's river, a distance of about sixty miles, has not received any repairs. The inhabitants in that vicinity represented that the road leading from Alachua Court-House to Jacksonville would afford greater convenience to the settlements, and it was deemed advisable to apply the appropriation exclusively to that portion of the military road lying between Alachua and Tallahassee.

Instructions have been given, under the provisions of the act of the 31st May last, to repair the road from Alachua Court-House to Jacksonville. The bridge authorized to be erected over the St. Sebastian river, near St. Augustine, where the military road crosses that stream, has been finished during the present year.

The road from Alachua to Mariana, in Florida, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, has been chiefly put under contract, and is progressing satisfactorily. Operations have been suspended on a portion of it with a view to a better location of the route, by which the distance will be shortened.

The operations for the improvement of Sackett's Harbor, suspended during the last winter, were

resumed on the 13th of April, and the officer charged with the work reports that everything required to be done will be accomplished during the present season, and that no further improvements will be necessary for many years to come.

Operations were resumed at the Delaware breakwater about the first of April, and have been attended with a success beyond our most sanguine expectations.

The contractors were bound by the terms of their contract to deliver seventy thousand perches of stone positively, and twenty-six thousand perches conditionally; but, in consequence of the loss of all their fixtures at their quarries on the Hudson by the ice, they were not only subjected to a heavy loss, but were delayed in their operations. We had the power to declare their contract void, but permitted them to go on and deliver as much as they had it in their power to furnish during the season. As the public interests, however, required that the work should be vigorously prosecuted, we availed ourselves of the delay of the contractors to purchase from others. The contractors delivered about forty thousand perches, and we purchased from others upwards of seventy thousand; making the whole quantity deposited equal to one hundred and eleven thousand five hundred and nine perches. This, added to twenty-three thousand five hundred and seventy perches deposited last year, makes the whole quantity deposited to the present time one hundred and thirty-five thousand and seventy-nine perches. The length of the deposit of stone on the *breakwater* is upwards of one thousand feet, or more than one-fourth of its intended length; and that of the deposit on the *ice-breaker* is upwards of eight hundred feet, or more than one-half of its proposed length. The lower point of the ice-breaker and the upper point of the breakwater are brought up quite to the level of high water, and comprise each an area of seventy by one hundred feet at the plane of low water.

The effect of the deposit already made, as a barrier to the force of the ocean, has been experienced by vessels in several instances during heavy gales of wind which prevailed in the latter part of the season; for, although there is but a small part of each dike above the plane of low water, the remainder, being but a few feet below that plane, has contributed to make a harbor. By limiting the deposits of the ensuing season to the present foundations the works can be brought up to their destined height, and made to afford shelter to a number of vessels, particularly those engaged in the execution of the work. The numerous wrecks that took place in August last have proved how much such a shelter is required.

The whole of the appropriation applicable to the work during the present season will be required to meet the public engagements to the close of the year; and, in addition to the sum of sixty-two thousand dollars appropriated for the first quarter of the next year, a further appropriation of two hundred and eight thousand dollars will be required for the service of that year; and it is respectfully recommended that an appropriation be asked for the year 1832.

Having been called on at the last session of Congress for an estimate of the expense of mounting a portion of the infantry for the defence of the western frontier, I take this occasion, as a western citizen, to remark that the nature of the country south of the Missouri river, and the character, habits, and resources of the Indians who inhabit or range on it, are such as to render it impossible to secure that frontier by infantry alone, how numerous or well appointed soever they may be, unless horses be provided to mount them. As well might we leave the defence of our maritime frontier, and the protection of our foreign commerce, to the artillery stationed on the seaboard. The means of pursuing rapidly and punishing promptly those who aggress, whether on the ocean or on the land, are indispensable to complete security; and if ships of war are necessary in the one case, a mounted force is equally so in the other. Were we without a navy, depredations might be committed upon our commerce with entire impunity, not only on the high seas, but within our harbors, and in view of our forts. So, without a mounted force south of the Missouri, the Indian, confident of the capacity of his horse to bear him beyond the reach of pursuit, despises our power, chooses his point of attack, and often commits the outrages to which he is prompted, either by a spirit of revenge or a love of plunder, in the immediate vicinity of our troops, and the impunity of the first act invariably leads to new aggressions. To compel him to respect us we must make him feel our power, or at all events convince him that the guilty can have no security in flight.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that provision be made to mount at least one company at each of the posts south of the Missouri; and I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, December* 1, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit a tabular statement of the funds advanced to paymasters from the 1st day of October, 1829, to the 30th of September, 1830; the balances unexpended and deducted from the estimates for the fourth quarter of the present year, and the balance yet to be accounted for; also exhibiting the period to which the troops in each district have been paid.

From this statement it will be seen that of the $1,205,100 drawn from the treasury there remains but $13,084 45 to be accounted for; and I have information that the payments for which this last sum was advanced have been made, but the accounts have not yet reached me; they will probably be received before the close of this week, when the whole will be accounted for without the loss of a cent.

I have the satisfaction to add, that on no former occasion have the payments generally been brought to such late periods, or the accounts so fully rendered.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. J. H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of the moneys drawn from the appropriations for the pay department and remitted to the disbursing officers on account of payments for the fourth quarter of 1829 *and the first three quarters of* 1830, *the amount unexpended and forming part of their estimates for the fourth quarter of* 1830, *the balances to be accounted for, the periods to which the troops have been paid and accounts rendered.*

Paymasters.	Amount of funds remitted in the fourth quarter of 1829 and the first three quarters of 1830.					Amount unexpended, and forming part of their estimates for the fourth quarter of 1830.					Balances remaining to be accounted for.					Periods to which the troops have been paid and accounts rendered.
	Pay and subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing of servants.	Bounties.	Amount.	Pay and subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing of servants.	Bounties.	Amount.	Pay and subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing of servants.	Bounties.	Amount.	
Thomas Wright.....	$51,460 00	$700 00	$1,000 00	$240 00	$53,400 00	$9,909 64	$220 00	$296 40	.....	$10,426 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	September 1, partially to October 31.
Asher Phillips*	22,000 00	1,200 00	500 00	.....	23,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	May 1, partially to August 31.
Alphonso Wetmore	71,534 00	1,600 00	1,150 00	716 00	75,000 00	1,564 20	181 08	189 01	$33 06	1,967 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	September 1.
Benj. F. Larned	52,748 00	3,020 00	900 00	432 00	57,100 00	413 32	.....	.....	.....	413 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	September 1, partially to October 1.
David Gwynne†.....	25,200 00	300 00	150 00	150 00	25,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
William Piatt‡.	29,100 00	400 00	200 00	300 00	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$13,084 45	.....	.....	.....	$13,084 45	July 1.
D. S. Townsend...	79,644 00	1,500 00	1,600 00	1,556 00	84,300 00	615 18	646 00	250 66	150 00	1,661 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	September 1, partially to October 1.
C. B. Tallmadge	176,050 00	2,700 00	2,450 00	200 00	181,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	November 1.
Daniel Randall	44,000 00	860 00	1,400 00	840 00	47,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	September 1.
Charles H. Smith	70,804 00	1,020 00	1,150 00	626 00	73,600 00	2,291 03	.....	.....	.....	2,291 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	September 1, partially to October 1.
Thomas Biddle..	121,474 00	1,600 00	1,550 00	876 00	125,500 00	6,876 79	.....	.....	.....	6,876 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	October 1, partially to November 1.
A. A. Massias	53,149 00	1,396 00	1,055 00	4,000 00	59,600 00	10,475 75	306 00	113 64	988 00	11,873 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	September 1.
T. P. Andrews.....	149,340 00	1,150 00	1,010 00	500 00	152,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	November 1.
Edmund Kirby....	48,520 00	1,280 00	1,380 00	520 00	51,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	November 1.
Lewis G. De Russy ...	23,068 00	780 00	480 00	772 00	25,100 00	6,088 42	.....	.....	.....	6,088 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	July 1, partially to September 1.
Thomas I. Leslie	138,241 00	492 00	823 00	244 00	139,800 00	5,297 86	198 00	223 49	30 00	5,749 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	September 1.
	1,156,322 00	19,998 00	16,798 00	11,972 00	1,205,100 00	43,532 19	1,641 08	1,073 20	1,201 06	47,447 53	13,084 45	.....	.....	.....	13,084 45	
MILITIA.																
Thomas Wright	1,512 72	.....	.....	.....	1,512 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* The troops on the Arkansas receive but two payments in the year, to wit: after the April and October musters.

† Resigned.

‡ Payment for the balance reported; vouchers not yet received.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *December* 1, 1830.

N. TOWSON, *P. M. G.*

REPORT FROM THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November* 30, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a general report of the operations of this office during the year past.

Statement marked A exhibits an account of the moneys drawn from the treasury and remitted through this office during the year 1829 to disbursing officers and contractors; and also the amount of accounts rendered, and the balance remaining in the hands of each at the close of the year. By this statement it appears that the remittances during the year 1829 amounted to $991,496 48
That the accounts rendered and settled during the same period amounted to 957,094 55

And that the unexpended balances remaining in the hands of the several disbursing officers at the close of the year amounted to 34,401 93

Statement B shows the amount of funds transmitted to the several disbursing officers of this department and to contractors during the three first quarters of the present year, by which it will be seen that the total amount transmitted was $708,087 91
And that the accounts rendered amounted to 620,423 25

Leaving an unexpended balance in the hands of disbursing officers on the 30th September of.. 87,664 66

Statement C exhibits an account of some of the principal articles made at the several armories and arsenals during the year ending 30th September, 1830; by which it will appear that 26,125 new muskets, with their various appendages, have been made at the armories, and that 20,956 small arms have been cleaned and repaired; 2,101 holsters, about 700 sets of accoutrements for small arms, and 90 new gun-carriages, have been made at the arsenals.

Statement D exhibits the number and description of arms, artillery, and other ordnance supplies issued by this department to the army and to the engineer department during the year ending 30th September, 1830; by which it will be seen that 965 small arms, 16 gun-carriages, and about 1,000 sets of accoutrements for small arms are among the principal articles issued to the army; 937,700 pounds of lead were issued to the engineer department.

Statement E exhibits an account of the expenditures made, and of the arms and artillery carriages and equipments procured, under the act of 1808 for arming and equipping the militia, during the year ending 30th September, 1830; from which it will appear that the arms procured are 11,240 muskets, 361 repeating and Hall's rifles, 2,101 holsters, and 86 field artillery carriages, with their various equipments; and that the amount expended was $187,520 39.

Statement F exhibits an account of the arms apportioned to each of the several States and Territories for the year 1829, and of the artillery arms and other military equipments distributed to the militia during the year ending September 30, 1830.

Statement G exhibits the general results of the operations of the public lead mines during the year ending 30th September, 1830; to which is appended a brief statement, showing the quantity of lead made at these mines in each year from 1821 to the present time. By these statements it will be seen that the rents which accrued during the year past amount to 563,567 pounds, being 890,564 pounds less than the rents of the previous year. The quantity of lead made at the public mines during the last year was 8,332,058 pounds, being less than the product of the previous year by 6,209,252 pounds. This falling off in the quantity of lead made is to be attributed to the low price which the article has borne in the market for two years past. The same cause has diminished the rents, but these have been further reduced by the lower rates at which rents have been charged since the 1st of January last.

The quantity of lead which has accrued to the United States for the rent of the mines during the year past, if sold in the market, would barely suffice for paying the expenses of collection.

It is not probable that any considerable extension of the mining operations will be made for years to come, for it is now satisfactorily ascertained that our mines have yielded, for a few years past, a much larger supply than the consumption of the country requires; and, unless a market for the excess be found in foreign countries, it is not to be expected that even the present rate of production can be sustained. During the past year a great number of miners have abandoned the business because the low price of lead did not afford an adequate compensation for the labor of procuring it.

It appears, upon a careful examination of the treasury statements for a number of years past, that the whole quantity of lead, in all its various forms, which was imported during a period of ten years, commencing with 1819, amounted to an average, per annum, of ..... 7,835,923 pounds.
And that during the same period the quantity exported averaged ..... 1,338,218 "

Leaving for domestic consumption an average of ..... 6,497,705 "

Which consisted of the following kinds, viz:
Of white and red lead and litharge ..... 2,786,639 "
Of pig, bar, and sheet lead, and lead pipes ..... 2,855,828 "
Of shot ..... 855,238 "

Average quantity derived from importations of foreign lead ..... 6,497,705 "

Prior to the year 1828 the product of the public mines had not been so considerable as materially to affect the market; but during that year the product was suddenly increased to more than 12,000,000 pounds, and during the same year the excess of importation was 8,603,439 pounds, exceeding the average of previous years more than two millions. This, with the product of the public mines, supplied the market with an unexpected excess of fourteen millions of pounds, being equal to a supply for two years in advance.

During the year 1829 the public mines yielded fourteen and a half millions pounds, and the importation ceased. There was an excess of exports in that year of nearly one and a half millions.

The average annual product of the public mines during the last three years is 12,728,366 pounds, being about double the quantity usually received from foreign countries prior to the year 1829.

The lead mines of Missouri were offered at public sale in October last under the act of March 3, 1829.

The section of country in which the mines on the Upper Mississippi are situated having been ceded to the United States by the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of August, 1829, and the value of these mines having been fully developed, it is believed that the time has arrived for surveying and selling these lead mine lands. It is supposed that the principal object of reserving these lands from sale was to prevent a monopoly of them while their extent and value were but little known to the public. They have now been so extensively wrought, and are at present so well known, that this object has been accomplished; and no reasons can be perceived why a survey and sale of them should be longer deferred.

Independent of the mineral riches of these lands, the climate is represented as remarkably salubrious, and the soil as fruitful and well adapted to support a dense population; and it may be considered of national importance to encourage the settlement of this remote and exposed frontier. I would, therefore, recommend that measures be taken for causing these lands to be surveyed and sold.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient,

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

Hon. J. H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Statement of the moneys expended through the Ordnance department in the year 1829, *with amount of sums remitted, including the balances in the hands of agents on January* 1, 1830.

Stations.	Appropriations.						Amount expended and accounted for.	Balances remaining in the hands of disbursing officers December 31, 1829.
	For current expenses of the ordnance service.	For arming and equipping the militia.	For arsenals.	For armament of fortifications.	For national armories.	Total amount remitted.		
Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts	.....	$2,430 11	.....	.....	$182,429 00	$184,859 11	$184,160 28	$698 83
Armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	189,398 84	189,398 84	188,951 21	447 63
Arsenal, Kennebec	.....	.....	$50,000 00	.....	.....	50,000 00	49,419 54	580 46
Arsenal, Watertown	$3,865 10	94 19	1,700 00	.....	.....	5,659 29	5,171 08	488 21
Arsenal, Champlain	864 11	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	4,864 11	4,729 26	134 85
Arsenal, Watervliet	19,600 00	6,937 14	710 95	$8,000 00	.....	35,248 09	31,788 03	3,460 06
Arsenal, Rome	1,886 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,886 49	1,886 49	.....
Arsenal, Alleghany	13,846 43	14,100 00	13,200 00	.....	.....	41,146 43	40,300 94	845 49
Arsenal, Frankfort	18,761 96	3,999 06	.....	.....	.....	22,761 02	22,693 55	67 47
Arsenal, Pikesville	1,305 34	.....	50 00	250 00	.....	1,605 34	1,598 92	6 42
Arsenal, Washington	15,676 51	13,800 00	2,301 26	886 73	.....	32,664 50	32,090 43	574 07
Arsenal, Bellona	6,247 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,247 98	5,520 14	727 84
Arsenal, Augusta	5,441 54	.....	1,664 91	.....	.....	7,106 45	5,901 06	1,194 79
Arsenal, Mount Vernon	.....	.....	23,235 50	.....	.....	23,235 50	23,235 50	.....
Arsenal, Baton Rouge	8,687 67	440 62	9,830 26	.....	.....	18,958 55	16,415 54	2,543 01
Arsenal, St. Louis	6,413 92	.....	27,441 02	.....	.....	33,854 94	14,248 32	19,606 62
Depot, Detroit	685 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	685 00	674 62	10 38
Depot, New York	3,099 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,099 82	3,099 82	.....
Fort Monroe	1,409 29	4,731 00	.....	.....	.....	6,140 29	5,746 03	394 26
Lead mines	6,206 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,206 00	3,656 23	2,549 77
Sundry contractors for cannon and small arms	.....	180,076 40	.....	125,735 24	.....	305,811 64	305,811 64	.....
Sundry persons for balances due on audited accounts	10,057 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,057 09	9,985 32	71 77
	124,054 25	221,877 52	134,133 90	139,602 97	371,827 84	991,496 48	957,094 55	34,401 93

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November* 30, 1830.

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

B.

Statement of the money expended through the Ordnance department during the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1830.

Stations.	Amount transmitted in the first, second, and third quarters of 1830, and remaining in officers' hands at the end of the year 1829.	Amount of accounts in the first, second and third quarters of the year 1830.	Balances remaining in officers' hands October 1, 1830.
Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts, Charles Howard	$160,898 83	$154,113 87	$6,784 96
Armory, Harper's Ferry, Va., William Broadus*	135,058 09	96,698 11	38,359 98
Arsenal, Kennebec, Lieutenant John Hills	5,468 64	5,468 64	.....
Arsenal, Watertown, Major H. K. Craig	3,458 21	3,458 21	.....
Arsenal, Champlain, Lieutenant J. M. Washington	134 85	134 85	.....
Arsenal, Watervliet, Major George Talcott	32,160 06	28,854 50	3,305 56
Arsenal, Rome, Captain James S. Abeel	1,296 43	1,273 09	23 34
Arsenal, Alleghany, Major R. L. Baker	23,645 49	20,661 58	2,983 91
Arsenal, Frankfort, Captain Charles Mellon	7,267 47	6,876 63	390 84
Arsenal, Pikesville, Lieutenant Colonel James Bankhead	1,206 42	804 40	402 02
Arsenal, Washington, Lieutenant John Symington	22,074 07	21,625 60	448 47
Arsenal, Bellona, Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Brooks and Lieutenant Williamson	4,827 84	4,533 90	293 94
Arsenal, Augusta, Lieutenant Colonel A. C. W. Fanning	4,804 79	4,093 24	711 55
Arsenal, Mount Vernon, Lieutenant Walter Smith	35,100 29	29,409 88	5,690 41
Arsenal, Baton Rouge, Lieutenant Robert Anderson	8,260 61	6,280 61	1,980 00
Arsenal, St. Louis, Lieutenant Martin Thomas	22,018 02	.....	22,018 02
Arsenal, St. Louis, Lieutenant W. Wheelwright	2,350 00	1,429 32	920 68
Depot, Detroit, Captain Samuel Perkins and Lieutenant J. Howard	566 18	503 35	62 83
Depot, New York, Lieutenant Samuel Ringgold	1,266 69	1,266 69	.....
Fort Monroe, Lieutenant W. H. Bell	9,164 26	8,540 59	623 67
Lead mines, Captain Thomas C. Legate	8,849 77	6,234 63	2,615 14
Lead mines, Daniel S. Gaillard and Lieutenant Kensley	66 79	17 45	49 34
Sundry contractors for cannon and small arms	215,023 44	215,023 44	....
Sundry payments on audited accounts	3,120 67	3,120 67	.....
	708,087 91	620,423 25	87,664 66

* The paymaster at Harper's Ferry armory died on the 2d October last. The accounts for the third quarter have not yet been received.

C.

Statement of work done and articles procured at the arsenals and armories of the United States, from October 1, 1829, *to September* 30, 1830.

MADE AND PROCURED.

Muskets, complete	26,125
Screw-drivers	16,500
Wipers	16,600
Ball-screws	1,650
Spring vices	1,650
Flint caps	60,765
Arm chests	2,300
Pattern pistol	1
Cartridge-boxes	151
Cartridge-box belts	129
Bayonet scabbards	233
Bayonet belts	129
Cavalry cartridge-boxes	533
Belt-plates	6,206
Holsters	2,101
Gun-slings	53
Sabre belts	1,894
Brushes and picks	5,008
Musket flints	670,000
6-pounder field carriages, with equipments complete	86
24-pounder casemate carriages	2
32-pounder casemate carriage	1
Model carriage, with ammunition lumber	1
Model balastic pendulum	1
Sling carts and truck wagons	2
Brass nave boxes	76
Artillery percussion locks	4
Percussion primers	5,364
Cannon wads	750
Sponges	218
Sponge fringe, yards	1,657
Lacquer for cannon, gallons	89
Priming tubes filled	5,795
Ginfalls	2
Wheelbarrows	2
Cannon cartridges	2,199
Musket cartridges	16,270
Cartridge bags, flannel	3,185
Portfires	1,063
Sets of timber for 6-pounder field carriages	413
Sets of timber for 24-pounder casemate carriages	73

REPAIRED.

Muskets	7,166
Muskets cleaned and oiled	13,606
Rifles	50
Pistols	134
Cannon and howitzers cleaned and lacquered	659
Cannon balls cleaned and lacquered	6,336
6-pounder field carriages repaired and painted	2
18-pounder field carriage repaired and painted	1
Truck wagon	1
Sponges and rammers	71
Budge barrels	40
Powder barrels	213

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November* 30, 1830.

D.

Statement of artillery, small arms, accoutrements, and other ordnance stores issued to the troops and the engineer department of the United States, from October 1, 1829, to September 30, 1830.

6-pounder iron cannon	7	Non-commissioned officers' swords	107
6-pounder field carriages, with equipments complete	11	Sword belts	108
12-pounder field carriages, with equipments complete	4	Cartridge-boxes	882
10-inch siege mortar and bed, with equipments complete	1	Cartridge-box belts	611
Sponges and rammers	10	Bayonet scabbards	909
Sponges	28	Bayonet belts	613
Portfires	1,108	Belt-plates	434
Priming tubes, filled	7,680	Brushes and picks	921
Tube pouches	6	Gun-slings	742
Bricoles	74	Screw-drivers	483
Tarpaulins for guns	11	Ball-screws	89
Gunners' belts, complete	8	Wipers	441
Linstocks	8	Spring vices	45
Portfire stocks	8	Flints	6,500
Slow match, pounds	65	Cannon powder, pounds	13,300
Twine, pounds	16	Musket powder, pounds	1,400
32-pounder cannon balls	377	Musket cartridges	40,480
24-pounder cannon balls	400	Cannon cartridges	3,268
12-pounder cannon balls	400	Cartridge bags, flannel	2,526
6-pounder cannon balls	600	Lead, pounds	937,700
6-pounder strapped shot	673	Refined nitre, pounds	550
6-pounder canister shot	25	Antimony, pounds	53
Loose grapeshot, pounds	1,048	Beeswax, pounds	70
8-inch shells	88	Rosin, pounds	70
24-pounder shells	163	Tow, pounds	23
Musket bullets, pounds	1,387	Cannon cartridge paper, pounds	210
Muskets complete	940	Musket cartridge paper, pounds	200
Rifles, complete	25	Rocket paper, pounds	440
		Wrapping paper, pounds	20
		Flannel, yards	556

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November 30, 1830.*

E.

Statement of the arms, accoutrements, &c., procured, and of the expenditures made, under the act for arming and equipping the militia, from October 1, 1829, to September 30, 1830.

ARMS, ETC., PROCURED.	
Muskets, complete	11,240
Rifles, repeating	161
Rifles, Hall's	200
Sets of infantry accoutrements	141
Sabre belts	2,855
Belt-plates	2,706
Holsters	2,101
Cavalry cartridge-boxes	533
6-pounder iron cannon	22
6-pounder field carriages, with equipments complete	86

EXPENDITURES, VIZ:		
Amount paid for arms, &c.	$182,530	82
Amount paid for inspection, packing boxes, storage, and distribution to the States and Territories	4,989	57
	187,520	39

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November 30, 1830.*

F.

Apportionment of arms to the militia for the year 1829, *under the act of* 1808 *for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia.*

States and Territories.	Date of the return.	Number of militia.	Number of arms apportioned.	Remarks.
Maine	1829	41,136	502	
New Hampshire	1829	28,900	353	
Massachusetts	1829	54,311	663	
Connecticut	1829	21,777	266	
Rhode Island	1829	9,649	118	
Vermont	1823	27,653	338	
New York	1829	188,145	2,297	
New Jersey	1829	39,171	478	
Pennsylvania	1828	177,741	2,170	
Delaware	1814	7,451	91	
Maryland	1829	45,281	553	
Virginia	1829	100,881	1,232	
North Carolina	1829	60,143	734	
South Carolina	1826	36,429	445	
Georgia	1827	39,056	477	
Kentucky	1829	73,141	893	
Tennessee	1823	42,715	522	
Ohio	1829	115,376	1,409	
Louisiana	1828	12,447	152	
Indiana	1829	40,000	488	
Mississippi	1812	5,291	65	
Illinois	1822	8,521	104	
Alabama	1829	30,000	366	
Missouri	1829	18,000	220	
Michigan	1822	1,503	18	
Arkansas	1825	2,028	25	
Florida				No return.
District of Columbia	1829	1,756	21	
Total		1,228,502	15,000	

Statement of the arms and military equipments distributed to the militia from the 1*st of October,* 1829, *to the* 30*th of September,* 1830.

2 6-pounder brass cannon, with carriages complete.
26 6-pounder iron cannon, with carriages complete.
5,613 muskets, complete.
3,277 rifles, complete.
20 rifles, (Hall's) complete.
3,962 pistols, complete.
240 swords.
2,004 sabres.
2,244 sword and sabre belts.
1,123 sets of infantry accoutrements.
1,465 sets of rifle accoutrements.
2,004 pairs of holsters.
310 cavalry cartridge-boxes.
275 bayonet scabbards, belts and plates.
The whole being equal in value to 15,017 muskets.

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington November* 30, 1830.

G.

Statement of the operations of the United States lead mines in the vicinity of Fever river and in Missouri, from September 30, 1829, *to September* 30, 1830.

	Fever river.	Missouri.	Total.
Pounds of lead made	8,323,998	8,060	8,332,058
Pounds of lead which have accrued as rent	563,001	566	563,567
Rents remaining due September 30, 1829	65,949		65,949
Total of rents due in the year ending September 30, 1830	628,950	466	629,516
Pounds of lead received as rent in the year ending September 30, 1830	504,214	566	504,780
Rents remaining due September 30, 1830	124,736		124,736

NOTE.—No returns received from Missouri, except for the quarter ending September 30, 1830.

Statement of the lead made at the United States lead mines, annually, from 1821 *to September* 30, 1830.

	Fever river.	Missouri.	Total.
Pounds of lead made from 1821 to September 30, 1823	335,130	----------	335,130
Pounds of lead made for the year ending September 30, 1824	175,220	----------	175,220
Do ..... do ..... do ..... do 1825	664,530	386,590	1,051,120
Do ..... do ..... do .... do 1826	958,842	1,374,962	2,333,804
Do ..... do ..... do ..... do 1827	5,182,180	910,380	6,092,560
Do ..... do ..... do ..... do 1828	11,105,810	1,205,920	12,311,730
Do ..... do ..... do ..... do 1829	13,343,150	1,198,160	14,541,310
Do ..... do ..... do ..... do 1830	8,323,998	8,060	8,332,058
Totals	40,088,960	5,084,072	45,172,932

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *November* 30, 1830.

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, November* 11, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Department of War of August 7, ultimo, I have the honor to submit a statement, in duplicate, of the moneys remitted and charged to contractors and the disbursing officers of the commissariat in the first, second, and third quarters of the year, amounting to $233,013 16, and the moneys accounted for by them, amounting to $208,716 64, leaving a balance outstanding of $24,381 18, from which is to be deducted $2,808 42, charged to contractors, not as advances or remittances out of the annual appropriation for 1830, but as the difference between the prices of provisions previously contracted for, and the purchases made by agents of the department in 1829, to supply deficiencies at several posts, and totally unconnected with the fiscal operations of the present year; leaving $21,572 76 actually in the hands of the assistant and acting assistant commissaries at the expiration of the third, applicable to, and which will be entirely accounted for in, the fourth quarter of the year.

The sum originally charged to contractors on their failures is, by this statement, $4,502 31, of which $1,010 11 has been liquidated; and there is little doubt, from the solidity of the securities in the cases of the $2,808 42 unsettled, and from the disposition already evinced, that the whole will be promptly paid without resorting to suit.

It affords me great gratification to state that, of the moneys remitted and charged in the period embraced, there has not been one cent lost to government; and, of 91 officers disbursing in the commissariat, only three accounts have not been received; and although these are at the most remote posts, they will, in all probability, reach this office during the present month; it is, however, believed that, if received, the result of the statement would not be materially affected.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors from January 1 *to September* 30, 1830; *the sums charged to them on account of failures, and the amounts accounted for by them; the balances in the hands of the disbursing officers of the department on December* 31, 1829; *the moneys remitted to them in the first, second, and third quarters of* 1830; *the sums charged to them on account of sales to officers on the frontier posts, sales of empty barrels, boxes, &c., and the amounts accounted for by them for the same period, together with the balances in their possession at the expiration of the third quarter of the year.*

Names.	Balances on hand Dec. 31, 1829.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to contractors and assistant commissaries of subsistence Sept. 30, 1830.	Balances due by contractors and assistant commissaries of subsistence Sept. 30, 1830.	Remarks.
Martin Andrews ..... contractor	.....	$10,943 79	.....	$10,943 79	$10,943 79	.....	.....	
Barr & Lodwick ..... do	.....	.....	$1,918 02	1,918 02	683 78	.....	$1,234 24	Charged on account of failure.
Barr, Lodwick & Co. ..... do	.....	683 78	715 86	1,399 64	1,399 64	.....	.....	
H. & D. Cotheal ..... do	.....	2,062 47	.....	2,062 47	2,062 47	.....	.....	
Hunter Crane ..... do	.....	2,833 87	.....	2,833 87	2,833 87	.....	.....	
Dinsmore, Kyle & Co. ..... do	.....	3,289 30	.....	3,289 30	3,289 30	.....	.....	
Hall, Shapter & Tupper ..... do	.....	2,539 44	.....	2,539 44	2,539 44	.....	.....	
Cleon Hawkins ..... do	.....	11,425 81	.....	11,425 81	11,426 41	$0 60	.....	
Alpheus Hyatt ..... do	.....	7,122 24	.....	7,122 24	7,122 24	.....	.....	
Alfred J. Huntington ..... do	.....	2,950 90	.....	2,950 90	2,950 90	.....	.....	
William & John James ..... do	.....	8,711 75	.....	8,711 75	8,711 75	.....	.....	

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Balances on hand Dec. 31, 1829.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to contractors and assistant commissaries of subsistence Sept. 30, 1830.	Balances due by contractors and assistant commissaries of subsistence Sept. 30, 1830.	Remarks.
Enoch C. March.....contractor..	.....	$8,329 78	.....	$8,329 78	$8,379 78	.....	.....	
Merwin, Giddings & Co.. ..do.....	.....	9,740 52	.....	9,740 52	9,740 52	.....	.....	
Daniel B. Miller..... do.....	.....	1,772 76	.....	1,772 76	1,772 76	.....	.....	
John Ramsey.....do.....	.....	11,157 16	.....	11,157 16	11,157 16	.....	.....	
H. C. Simmons.....do.....	.....	1,404 70	$294 25	1,698 95	1,698 95	.....	.....	
Joseph G. Size.....do.....	.....	955 68	.....	955 68	955 68	.....	.....	
Skinner, Hurd & Co..... do.....	.....	2,739 76	.....	2,739 76	2,739 76	.....	.....	
Jesse Smith.. ....do.....	.....	2,073 15	.....	2,073 15	2,073 15	.....	.....	
Smith & Johnson.....do.....	.....	513 81	.....	513 81	513 81	.....	.....	
J. & W. Southgate.....do.....	.....	4,945 94	.....	4,945 94	4,945 94	.....	.....	
Larkin M. Tarrant.....do.....	.....	1,026 00	1,574 18	2,600 18	1,026 00	.....	$1,574 18	Charged on account of failure.
Manlius V. Thompson.....do.....	.....	12,644 27	.....	12,644 27	12,644 27	.....	.....	
R. R. Waldron.....do.....	.....	1,612 57	.....	1,612 57	1,612 57	.....	.....	
Egbert W. Carson, special contractor for recruits.	.....	118 53	.....	118 53	118 53	.....	.....	
Alexander Findley.....do... ..	.....	433 78	.....	433 78	433 78	.....	.....	
John K. Graham .....do	.....	483 27	.....	483 27	483 27	.....	.....	
Gurdon Huntington.....	.....	216 45	.....	216 45	216 45	.....	.....	
John B. Lindsay.....	.....	243 53	.....	243 53	243 53	.....	.....	
Ezra Smith.....	.....	389 24	.....	389 24	389 24	.....	.....	
George Terry	.....	967 30	....	967 30	967 30	.....	.....	
Amos Wood, jr.....	.....	135 16	.....	135 16	135 16	.....	.....	
Lieut. Sam'l R. Alston....A. A. C. S.	$361 55	700 00	.....	1,061 55	1,061 55	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Wm. P. Bainbridge...A. C. S.	182 81	1,150 00	.. ..	1,332 81	1,289 45	.....	43 36	Disbursing.
Lieut. F. N. Barbarin.....do....	74 99	350 00	115 67	540 66	409 24	.....	131 42	Do.
Capt. Thomas Barker.....A. A. C. S.	....	50 22	.....	50 22	50 22	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. E. B. Birdsall..... ..A. C. S.	1,077 65	.....	274 74	1,352 39	1,347 33	.....	5 06	Disbursing.
Lieut. A. Brockenbrough.....do....	.....	350 00	.....	350 00	317 21	.....	32 79	Do.
Capt. Jacob Brown.....A. A. C. S.	432 84	1,600 00	.....	2,032 84	2,032 84	....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. William Bryant.....do....	.....	150 00	52 30	202 30	202 30	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. N. B. Buford.....do....	.....	300 00	2 04	302 04	247 46	.....	54 58	Disbursing.
Lieut. Thomas Burke.....do....	111 72	1,380 92	.....	1,492 64	1,492 64	....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Augustus Canfield.....A.C.S.	295 63	600 00	.....	895 63	895 63	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. L. F. Carter.....do....	364 21	1,600 00	689 65	2,653 86	948 44	.....	1,705 42	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. John Childe.. .....A.A.C.S.	65	1,200 00	.....	1,200 65	1,062 33	.....	138 32	Do. do.
Capt. Thomas Childs. .....do....	....	150 00	.....	150 00	150 00	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. James Clarke.....do....	40 82	550 00	20 90	611 72	611 72	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Nelson N. Clarke.....do....	.....	.....	71 50	71 50	62 95	.....	8 55	Disbursing.
Capt. Isaac Clarke.....do....	....	650 00	402 37	1,052 37	573 76	.....	478 61	Do.
Lieut. Joseph Clay.....do....	.....	.....	275 00	275 00	228 19	.....	46 81	Do.
Lieut. R. D. C. Collins.....do....	.....	1,000 00	200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. G.W.Corprew.....A.C.S.	.....	750 00	24 19	774 19	653 12	.....	121 07	Disbursing.
Lieut. George H. Crossman. ..do....	112 14	.....	716 35	828 49	413 46	.....	415 03	Do.
Lieut. Osborn Cross.....do....	630 80	.....	246 14	866 94	866 94	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. J. F. Davis.....A.A.C.S.	.....	.....	626 22	626 22	268 61	.....	357 61	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. Thomas A. Davis.....do....	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. St. Clair Denny.....A.C.S.	1,442 12	.....	230 81	1,672 93	996 51	.....	676 42	Disbursing.
Lieut. Justin Dimick.....do....	238 75	1,918 00	5 12	2,161 87	1,803 74	.....	358 13	Do.
Brevet Captain G. S. Drane....do....	149 20	500 00	16 00	665 20	598 60	.....	66 60	Do.
Lieut. S. B. Dusenbury.....do....	.....	7,850 00	21 33	7,871 33	7,800 53	.....	70 80	Do.
Lieut. James Engle.....do....	.....	.....	515 80	515 80	155 50	.....	360 30	Do.
Lieut. John G. Furman...A.A.C.S.	433 53	.....	386 32	819 85	819 85	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Joseph S. Gallaher....A.C.S.	.....	250 00	.....	250 00	212 46	.....	37 54	Disbursing.
Brevet Capt. Geo. W. Gardiner.do....	635 81	1,000 00	1,485 35	3,121 16	941 92	.....	2,179 24	Do.
Brevet Capt. Timothy Green...do....	564 76	2,400 00	235 79	3,200 55	2,403 66	.....	796 89	Do.
Lieut. J. K. Grenough....A.A.C.S.	.....	.....	1,513 45	1,513 45	196 57	.....	1,316 88	Do.
Lieut. T. P. Gwynne.....do....	592 62	.....	325 37	917 99	917 99	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Josh. W. Harris .....A.C.S.	.....	320 00	9 70	329 70	329 70	.....	.....	Do.
Captain William Horney...A.A.C.S.	23 24	.....	40 35	63 59	27 00	.....	36 59	Disbursing.
Lieut. S. P. Heintzelman.....do....	44 00	550 00	585 46	1,179 46	652 89	.....	526 57	Do.
Lieut. Reuben Holmes.....A.C.S.	1,782 95	2,500 00	2,964 29	7,247 24	5,143 04	..... .	2,104 20	Do.
Lieut. Louis T. Jamison..... do...	960 91	.....	871 25	1,832 16	1,187 16	....	645 00	Do.
Captain H. Johnson.....A.A.C.S.	44 12	350 00	5 00	399 12	382 91	.....	16 21	Do.
Lieut. Seth Johnson.....A.C.S.	102 10	1,300 00	.....	1,402 10	1,313 55	.....	88 55	Do.
Lieut. Thomas Johnson.....do....	11 26	.....	.....	11 26	11 26	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. J. W. Kingsbury..... do....	277 68	.....	779 70	1,057 38	1,057 38	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. B. W. Kinsman...A.A.C.S	.....	.....	27 46	27 46	27 46	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. J. H. Lamotte.....do...	.....	.....	452 13	452 13	147 85	.....	304 28	Disbursing.
Lieut. R. B. Lee..... do....	81 28	.....	.....	81 28	70 65	.....	10 63	Do.
Lieut. John L'Engle..... ...do....	.....	150 00	112 66	262 66	147 58	.....	115 08	Do.
Captain G. Loomis..... .....do....	.....	.....	200 00	200 00	114 18	.....	85 82	Do.

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Balances on hand Dec. 31, 1829.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to contractors and assistant commissaries of subsistence Sept. 30, 1830.	Balances due by contractors and assistant commissaries of subsistence Sept. 30, 1830.	Remarks.
Brevet Captain Allen Lowd...A.C.S.	.....	$1,000 00	$199 21	$1,199 21	$1,179 83	.....	$19 38	Disbursing.
Lieut. J. Lynde.....A.A.C S	.....	.....	319 80	319 80	348 80	$29 00	.....	Disbursing; balance due on settlement.
Captain R. A. McCabe.....do....	.....	....	44 23	44 23	44 23	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. George A. McCall....A.C.S.	$231 27	400 00	4 25	635 52	635 52	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Wm. S. Maitland...A.A.C.S.	50 87	600 00	.....	650 87	553 11	.....	97 76	Disbursing.
Lieut. J. Mansfield.....do....	112 69	.....	36 50	149 19	.....	.....	149 19	Do.
Brevet Capt. C. S. Merchant..A.C.S.	354 40	.....	1,597 13	1,951 53	1,892 81	.....	58 72	Do.
Lieut. M. E. Merrill.....do....	.....	.....	1,979 08	1,979 08	1,979 08	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. A. H. Morton.....do....	805 34	956 60	837 18	2,599 12	1,803 06	.....	796 06	Disbursing.
Brevet Capt. James Monroe...do....	2,361 33	10,500 00	50 00	12,911 33	10,767 10	.....	2,144 23	Do.
Lieut. Lewis N. Morris.....do....	354 44	.....	1,341 98	1,696 42	922 05	....	774 37	Do.
Lieut. Samuel W. Moore..A.A.C.S.	.....	....	487 80	487 80	487 80	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. P. Morrison.....A.C.S.	39 42	5,927 79	633 77	6,590 98	6,420 14	.....	170 84	Disbursing.
Lieut. F. D. Newcomb....A.A.C.S.	.....	1,000 00	783 47	1,783 47	1,589 25	.....	194 22	Do.
Lieut. William S. Newton...A.C.S.	165 54	.....	.....	165 54	165 54	.....	.....	Closed.
Brevet Captain John Page.....do.. .	212 04	750 00	452 37	1,414 41	948 30	.....	466 11	Disbursing.
Lieut. E. Phillips.....A.A.C.S.	100 00	.....	.....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. J. M. W. Picton.....do....	403 72	400 00	12 54	816 26	729 58	.....	86 68	Disbursing.
Lieut. Samuel L. Russell.....do....	....	111 21	.....	111 21	111 21	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. John B. F. Russell.....do....	584 17	1,450 00	424 21	2,458 38	1,487 53	.....	970 85	Disbursing.
Lieut. S. V. R. Ryan.....do...	.....	162 86	.....	162 86	162 86	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. J. D. Searight.....do....	910 77	600 00	2,003 89	3,514 66	3,375 10	.....	139 56	Disbursing.
Lieut. John B. Scott.....A.C.S.	2 71	400 00	116 00	518 71	311 47	.....	207 24	Do.
Lieut. C. F. Smith..... ..A.A.C.S.	01	825 00	10 00	835 01	747 55	.. ..	87 46	Do.
Lieut. J. R. Stephenson.....do....	.....	.....	239 42	239 42	88 51	.....	150 91	Disbursing; account for 3d quarter not received.
Lieut. E. V. Sumner.....A.C.S.	446 52	250 00	14 50	711 02	675 70	.....	35 32	Disbursing.
Major J. B. Tallmadge....paymaster.	.....	....	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....	.....	Closed.
Capt. Joseph P. Taylor..commissary.	338 94	2,259 50	.....	2,598 44	2,358 00	.....	240 44	Disbursing.
Lieut. F. Thomas... .....A.A.C.S.	.....	.....	469 67	469 67	435 85	.....	33 82	Do.
Lieut. A. W. Thornton.....A.C.S.	1,424 80	.....	.....	1,424 80	1,248 35	.....	176 45	Do.
Lieut. W. A. Thornton....A.A.C.S.	.....	.....	434 80	434 80	135 48	.....	299 32	Do.
Lieut. D. Van Ness.....do....	57 78	300 00	.....	357 78	311 04	.....	46 74	Do.
Lieut. D. A. Vinton.....A.C.S.	78 19	1,450 00	473 69	2,001 88	1,435 88	.....	566 00	Do.
Lieut. Benjamin Walker..A.A.C.S.	.....	.....	100 00	100 00	52 92	.....	47 08	Do.
Lieut. George Webb.....A.C.S.	.....	2,200 00	.....	2,200 00	2,107 86	.....	92 14	Do.
Lieut. W. Wheelwright ...A.A.C.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 12	.....	50 12	Balance due him on settlement.
Lieut. John Williamson.....A.C.S.	122 40	450 00	146 65	729 05	541 54	.....	187 51	Do. do.
Lieut. George Wright.....A.A.C.S.	.....	.....	992 70	992 70	997 04	.....	.....	Do. do.
Major T. Wright..... .....paymaster.	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	Closed.
Total amount.....	20,227 49	178,078 11	34,707 56	233,013 16	208,716 64	84 66	24,381 18	

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount charged.....	$233,013 16
Balances due to contractors and assistant commissaries on the settlement of their accounts.....	84 66
	233,097 82
Accounted for..	208,716 64
	24,381 18
Deduct this amount charged to contractors, not as advances or remittances, but as the difference between the contract prices and the purchases made by agents of the department, to supply deficiencies.....	2,808 42
Leaving the actual balance in the hands of the assistant and acting assistant commissaries, to be accounted for in the 4th quarter of 1830..	21,572 76

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, November* 11, 1830.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PURCHASES.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 11, 1830.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions dated on the 18th September last, I have prepared, and now have the honor to enclose, four statements, as follows, viz:

No. 1. Of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the purchasing department (for 1830) during the first quarter of the year 1830.

No. 2. Of moneys received and disbursed during the same period on account of the purchasing department.

No. 3. Comparative statement of the cost of clothing for the United States army during the years 1829, 1830, and 1831.

No. 4. Statement of the cost of clothing for the army of the United States during the year 1831.

These statements will, I hope, meet your approbation, and be received in good time.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

Hon. J. H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 1.

Statement of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the purchasing department (for 1830) *during the first three quarters of* 1830.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 11, 1830.

April 2, 1830. By Secretary of the Treasury's warrant, No. 540, for	$20,000
May 10, 1830. By Secretary of the Treasury's warrant, No. 820, for	25,000
July 13, 1830. By Secretary of the Treasury's warrant, No. 1250, for	30,000
	75,000

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 2.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the first three quarters of the year 1830, *on account of the purchasing department.*

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 11, 1830.

To amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury Department between January 1 and September 30, 1830, as per statement No. 1		$75,000 00
By amount expended during the first quarter of 1830, passed to the credit of C. Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases, per account settled by the Second Auditor, Treasury Department	$13,810 03	
By amount expended during the second quarter of 1830, and credited as above, as per account settled by the Second Auditor, Treasury Department	42,678 80	
By amount expended during the third quarter of 1830, as per account preparing for transmission to the Second Auditor, Treasury Department, for settlement	34,013 12	
	90,501 95	
Deduct amount of the Secretary of the Treasury's warrant, No. 1295, being the balance remaining unexpended of the appropriation for 1829, received December 11, 1829, and embraced in the above expenditures	16,601 07	73,900 88
Balance unexpended of moneys received on account of appropriation for 1830, during the three first quarters of 1830		1,099 12

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

Hon. JOHN EATON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 3.

Comparative statement of the cost of clothing for the United States army during the years 1829, 1830, *and* 1831.

Garments.	Price, 1829.	Price, 1830.	Price, 1831.
Forage cap	$1 49	$1 49	$1 39
Leather cap	1 31	1 31	1 30
Oil-cloth cover for cap	45	41	30¾
Pompon	20	20	20
Band and tassel	12	12	12
Cockade and eagle	6¼	6	4½
Cap plate, artillery	8	8	4
Cap plate, infantry	8	8	5
Cap ball		5	4
Cap scales, sets for artillery	50	45	30
Cap scales, sets for infantry	50	45	40
Worsted wings, pairs	53	53	53
Gray twilled cloth overalls	1 74	1 97	1 93
Privates' drilling overalls	71¾	62	58½
Sergeants' drilling overalls	86	87	79½
Infantry sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves	1 07	96	1 01
Infantry privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves	89	78	73½
Artillery privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves	93	83	78½
Artillery sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves	1 13	1 03	1 06
Artillery gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves	2 33½	2 56	2 50¼
Infantry gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves	2 26	2 49	2 43½
Cotton shirts, privates'	52½	53	46¼
Cotton shirts, sergeants'	62	62	54¾
Flannel shirts	1 12½	1 12	1 12¼
Flannel drawers, pairs	87¼	87	86¼
Fatigue trowsers	67½	58	54½
Fatigue frocks	93½	81	74⅛
Laced bootees, pairs	1 50	1 48	1 44
Shoes, pairs	1 25	1 24	1 20
Stockings, pairs	35½	35½	33⅓
Socks, pairs	18¾	18¾	17¾
Blankets	2 50	2 50	2 45
Greatcoats	5 74	6 56	6 17¾
Guard coats	6 10½	7 05	6 56¼
Leather stocks	14½	14½	14½
Infantry privates' coats	5 39¼	5 28	5 28½
Infantry corporals' coats	5 39¼	5 28	5 31½
Infantry sergeants' coats	5 68¾	5 55	5 77½
Infantry musicians' coats	7 24	7 24	7 08
Artillery privates' coats	5 55	5 55	5 47½
Artillery corporals' coats	5 55	5 55	5 50
Artillery sergeants' coats	5 82	5 82	5 96
Artillery musicians' coats	7 45½	7 45	7 26
Knapsacks	1 51	1 53	1 46¾
Haversacks	28¾	30	23¼

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 11, 1830.

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 4.

Statement of the cost of clothing for the army of the United States during the year 1831.

Forage cap	$1 39	Flannel shirts	$1 12½
Leather cap	1 30	Flannel drawers, pairs	86¼
Oil-cloth cover for cap	30¾	Fatigue trowsers	54½
Pompon	20	Fatigue frocks	74⅛
Band and tassel	12	Laced bootees, pairs	1 44
Cockade and eagle	4½	Shoes, pairs	1 20
Cap plate, artillery	4	Stockings, pairs	33⅓
Cap plate, infantry	5	Socks, pairs	17¾
Cap balls	4	Blankets, pairs	2 45
Cap scales, set for artillery	30	Greatcoats	6 17¾
Cap scales, set for infantry	40	Guard coats	6 56¼
Worsted wings, pairs	53	Leather stocks	14½
Gray twilled cloth overalls, pairs	1 93	Infantry privates' coats	5 28½
Privates' drilling overalls, pairs	58½	Infantry corporals' coats	5 31½
Sergeants' drilling overalls, pairs	79½	Infantry sergeants' coats	5 77½
Infantry sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves	1 01	Infantry musicians' coats	7 08
Infantry privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves	73½	Artillery privates' coats	5 47½
Artillery privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves	78½	Artillery corporals' coats	5 50
Artillery sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves	1 06	Artillery sergeants' coats	5 96
Artillery gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves	2 50¼	Artillery musicians' coats	7 26
Infantry gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves	2 43½	Knapsacks	1 46¾
Cotton shirts, privates'	46¼	Haversacks	23¼
Cotton shirts, sergeants'	54¾		

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 11, 1830.

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

21ST CONGRESS.] No. 459. [2D SESSION.

ON CLAIM FOR REMUNERATION FOR THE INVENTION OF AN IMPROVED GUN-CARRIAGE FOR THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 20, 1830.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of John Balthrope, reported:

That the petitioner represents himself to be the author of an improved axle-tree and of an improved gun-carriage, which, for all practical purposes, are superior to those which are in use either in the United States or in Europe; he therefore prays that his improvements may be adopted in our service, and, in consideration of the advantages to be derived from them, that Congress will grant to him such pecuniary reward as they may deem him reasonably entitled to.

The improvements above mentioned were explained to and attentively examined by the committee, who are of opinion that the gun-carriages are preferable in many respects to those which are in our service; and that in the axle-trees now used for field artillery the petitioner has discovered material defects which he has remedied by various ingenious improvements, combining superior lightness and strength with greater utility and economy. As conclusive of this fact, the evidence of several officers in the Ordnance department was adduced. It also appeared that they had received from Mr. Balthrope several of his axle-trees, and, after subjecting them to the severest tests, had spoken of them in high terms of approbation.

Although the committee readily and cheerfully acknowledge the merit and the usefulness of the petitioner's improvements, they do not feel themselves at liberty to recommend any other reward for them than that which will be afforded by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioner is entitled to, and ought to receive from the Ordnance department, a full price for the axle-trees which he has made and delivered to them; and that whenever the government stands in need of further supplies he ought to be employed in the manufacture of them, and be liberally compensated for his skill and labor.

To the Congress of the United States:

Your petitioner, John Balthrope, of the State of Virginia, represents that he is the inventor of an improved axis and cannon carriage which he thinks is of great value. Repeated experiments have been made, under the direction of the Ordnance bureau in the Department of War, and his invention has withstood the most powerful and severe tests to which it could be subjected. It is decidedly superior in strength, lightness, and economy to the axle now in use both in Europe and America. Your petitioner respectfully submits to your honorable body the model of his improved invention, with testimonials in its favor, which he asks may be considered. If his invention be valuable, as he verily believes it is, he asks that Congress will adopt it into public use, and give him such reasonable compensation as, in its sense of justice, may be right.

JOHN BALTHROPE.

Relative cost of Captain John Balthrope's improved axle-tree for artillery, and of the axle-tree now used in the United States service.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, December* 10, 1830.

SIR: The following is the cost of one twelve-pounder axle-tree made entirely of iron at the United States arsenal, in this city, viz:

1 blacksmith, two days' work	$3 60
3 helpers, two days' work each	5 40
10 bushels of coal, at 30 cents	3 00
180 pounds iron in the gross before being worked, at 5 cents per pound	9 00
1 turner, one day's work	1 80
2 laborers, one day's work each	1 60
	24 40

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Bvt. Col., on Ordnance Service.*

Mr. JOHN BALTHROPE.

Charges omitted on the United States axle.

Cost of wood to make the wooden body	$1 00
Cost of preparing wood and putting irons	2 00
25 pounds iron, worked at 14 cents, to make bands and screw bolts	3 50
	6 50
Amount of twelve-pounder axle	24 40
Charges omitted and added in by the petitioner	30 90

United States to Joseph Cooper, Dr.

June 3, 1828.	For one six-pounder axle-tree, made to bear a twelve-pound gun; area, 4½ inches by 3 inches; 88 pounds of iron work, at 14 cents	$12 32
	For timber and workmanship on ditto	3 00
		15 32

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original account made out and paid at this arsenal, it being for an axle-tree on Mr. Balthrope's plan.

JOHN SYMINGTON.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, *December* 10, 1830.

21ST CONGRESS.] **No. 460.** [2D SESSION.

ON THE APPLICATION OF JOSHUA SHAW FOR THE PURCHASE OF HIS PATENT-RIGHT OF A PERCUSSION PRIMER AND LOCK FOR DISCHARGING CANNON.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 7, 1831.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Joshua Shaw, a citizen of Pennsylvania, reported:

That the petitioner represents himself to be the inventor of a new method of discharging cannon by means of a lock acting on a primer of percussion or fulminating powder, for which he has obtained letters patent; and that by the application of his discovery the fire of artillery is rendered more certain, rapid, and effective, the quantity of powder required diminished, and the facility of working the gun much increased, whilst the matross is less exposed to injury, and perfect security is obtained against accidental explosion. He therefore prays that his patent-right may be purchased by the United States, and that he may be allowed a reasonable compensation for the labor he has undergone and the expense which he has necessarily incurred in bringing his improvement to perfection.

It appeared to the committee, by the concurrent testimony of officers of the highest respectability in the navy and the army of the United States, that the petitioner had not overrated his merits, and that he was justly entitled to the reputation of great ingenuity, judiciously applied to an important military object; but as the only reward which, under the Constitution, can be conferred upon him for his inventive labors, is the exclusive right of permitting them to be used at such price as he may think proper to demand for that privilege, a right already secured to him by his letters patent, the committee feel themselves constrained to refuse to him any pecuniary compensation, or to recommend that his patent should be purchased by the government. They therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition and papers.

21ST CONGRESS.] **No. 461.** [2D SESSION.

APPORTIONMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF SIXTY THOUSAND INFANTRY TACTICS AMONG THE MILITIA OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 13, 1831.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 12, 1831.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to that House "what measures have been taken to carry into effect the provisions of an act providing for the printing and binding 60,000 copies of the Abstract of Infantry Tactics, including Manœuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen, and for other purposes, approved the second day of March, 1829," I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the provisions of said act, I made a contract with Messrs. Hilliard, Gray & Co., of Boston, "for printing, binding, and delivering sixty thousand copies of the Abstract of Infantry Tactics, &c., for the sum of $11,700, and also for printing, binding, and delivering of five thousand copies "of a System of Exercise and Instruction of Field Artillery," &c., for the sum of $2,535, which contract has been fulfilled by them, and copies of these works have been forwarded to the several States and Territories according to the enclosed apportionment.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Apportionment and distribution of 60,000 copies of Infantry Tactics and of 5,000 copies of the System of Exercise and Instruction of Artillery among the militia of the several States and Territories as provided for by law.

States and Territories.	No of copies of Infantry Tactics.	No. of copies of Artillery Tactics.
Maine	2, 076	171
New Hampshire	1, 440	118
Massachusetts	2, 748	227
Vermont	1, 296	107
Rhode Island	492	40
Connecticut	1, 416	117
New York	8, 712	722
New Jersey	2, 136	176
Pennsylvania	8, 988	744
Delaware	384	31
Maryland	2, 028	168
Virginia	5, 088	422
North Carolina	2, 976	246
South Carolina	1, 848	152
Georgia	1, 980	163
Alabama	1, 429	96
Louisiana	636	51
Mississippi	276	22
Tennessee	2, 260	179
Kentucky	2, 552	294
Ohio	5, 652	467
Indiana	2, 172	179
Illinois	432	35
Missouri	394	11
Michigan Territory	84	6
Arkansas Territory	158	8
Florida Territory	102	5
District of Columbia	170	9
	59, 925	4, 966
To be retained in office	75	34
	60, 000	5, 000

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September* 25, 1829.

21ST CONGRESS.] **No. 462.** [2D SESSION.

STATEMENT OF THE MILITARY ROADS CONSTRUCTED BY THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 13, 1831.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 11, 1831.

SIR: Agreeably to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th of December last, directing the Secretary of War to lay before that House "a detailed statement of the several roads which have at any time been constructed by the army of the United States within any of the States or Territories thereof, denoting therein the termini and extent of the several roads respectively, the period of their construction, their cost to the United States, and the authority under which the same was incurred, and the sums of money which may at any time have been allowed to the troops of the United States on account of fatigue duty, distinguishing the year in which any such allowance may have been made, and, where practicable, the nature of the duty performed," I have the honor to present the enclosed reports from the Quartermaster General and Third Auditor of the Treasury.

The information afforded by the Quartermaster General falls short of the objects which the resolution contemplates, yet it is all that it is in his power to afford.

The Third Auditor, it will be perceived, is unable to meet the calls of the resolution. Payments of the description alluded to consist of items in the Quartermaster's accounts, and which are settled under the general head of disbursements on account of the Quartermaster's department. To ascertain these items, and to present an aggregate of the whole amount of expenditure for these purposes, would create the necessity of looking minutely into each particular account, from the present time back through all the

records of the office—a service which, the Third Auditor says, cannot be performed during the present session of Congress by all the disposable clerks of his office.

Under these circumstances, I have assumed it as the preferable course to submit the report of the Quartermaster General, and to bring the objections of the Third Auditor to the consideration of the House of Representatives, that, being informed of the attendant difficulties, it may be ascertained whether it be the pleasure of the House that the examination to answer the calls of the resolution shall be prosecuted further.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, January 7*, 1830.

SIR: In obedience to your order requiring, under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th of December last, a detailed statement of the several roads which have at any time been constructed by the army, and also the several sums of money which may have been allowed to the troops of the United States on account of fatigue duty, I have the honor to submit statements numbered 1 and 2.

No. 1, with the papers appended to it, lettered from A to F, contains all the information required by the first paragraph of the resolution which the records of this office, and of other offices to which I have had access, enable me to give.

Roads required for the troops in their own operations were sometimes opened by them previous to and during the late war; but there are no data within the control of the government from which anything more can be ascertained in relation to them than the fact that they were actually made by the labor of the troops.

Since the reduction of the army in 1821, it has not at all times been possible to spare a sufficient force from other duties to open the communications required, either between the posts on the frontiers, or from those posts to the interior; hence, in several cases, we have been compelled, in executing such works, to resort to contract or to hired laborers.

Statement No. 2 contains all the information required by the second paragraph of the resolution which I am able to furnish. Previous to 1820 no separate account was kept in this office of the sums paid for labor performed by the troops. The statement, therefore, commences with that year, and exhibits the amount paid in each year to the 30th of September, 1830, for all labor performed, but it is not possible to state the amount paid for each particular kind of labor. That information could be obtained only by an examination of the accounts, deposited in the treasury, of all the disbursing officers employed during the period stated.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

No. 1.

Statement of the several roads which have been constructed by the army of the United States, showing their location and extent, the period of their construction, the authority by which they were constructed, and their cost, as far as the same can be ascertained. Made in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 15, 1830.

No.	Location—showing the points of commencement and termination.	The whole length of each road.	The portion constructed by the army.	Period of their construction.	The authority by which they were constructed.	Cost of each road, as far as the same can be ascertained.
		Miles.	*Miles.*			
1	Commencing at Madisonville, Louisiana, and terminating in Tennessee, 21 miles north of the Tennessee river, crossing it at or near the Muscle Shoals.	392	392	Commenced in June, 1817, and completed in January, 1820.	Act of Congress of April 27, 1816, and order of the War Department. See accompanying paper, marked A.	.....
2	Commencing at Plattsburgh, in the State of New York, and ending at Sackett's Harbor, in the same State.	160	64	Commenced in August, 1817, suspended in 1821, resumed in 1823, and continued till October 1824, when the work was discontinued for want of an appropriation; remains unfinished.	Commenced by order of the President of the United States. See accompanying document B. Continued under act of Congress of March 3, 1823.	.. ..
3	Commenced at the bay of St. Louis, in the State of Mississippi, and intersecting the military road leading from Madisonville to Tennessee.	48	48	Commenced in 1818, and finished in 1819.	By order of Major General Ripley, commanding the 8th military department.	.....
4	From Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river, to Grand river, in the State of Missouri.	300	300	In the year 1820.....	By order of Brigadier General Atkinson, with a view to facilitate communication with the settlements.	.....
5	From Pensacola to Barrancas, in Florida.	8	8	In February, 1824..	By order of quartermaster general. See accompanying paper, C.	$208 50
6	Commencing at Pensacola, in Florida, and terminating at Fort Mitchell, in Alabama.	233	233	Commenced in June, and completed August, 1824.	By order of the War Department, with a view to facilitate military communication. See accom'g paper, D.	1,138 78

No. 1.—*Statement of the several roads which have been constructed, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Location—showing the points of commencement and termination.	The whole length of each road.	The portion constructed by the army.	Period of their construction.	The authority by which they were constructed.	Cost of each road, as far as the same can be ascertained.
		Miles.	*Miles.*			
7	Commencing at Pensacola, in Florida, and terminating at St. Augustine, in Florida.	367	130	Commenced in September, 1824, and completed in September, 1826.	Act of Congress of February 28, 1824.	$31,558 06
8	Commencing at Tampa bay, in Florida, and terminating at Coleraine, on the St. Mary's river, Georgia.	216	168	Commenced in October, 1825, and completed in December, 1826.	Act of Congress of March 3, 1825....	9,845 48
9	Commencing at Little Rock, Arkansas Territory, and terminating at Cantonment Gibson, in the same Territory.	298	82	Commenced in May, and completed in December, 1827.	.....do.....do.....	10,741 74
10	Commencing at Cantonment Towson, in Arkansas Territory, and extending to the northern boundary line of the State of Louisiana.	168	168	Commenced in October, 1827, and completed in March, 1828.	Act of Congress of March 3, 1827...	11,999 46
11	Commencing at the northern boundary line of the State of Louisiana, where No. 10 terminates, and extending to Natchitoches, in the same State.	94	94	Commenced in October, 1827, and completed in March, 1828.	By order of War Department, with a view to render the last described road available for military purposes. See accompanying paper, E	
12	From the Georgia line, by St. Augustine, to New Smyrna, Florida.	145	125	Commenced in November, 1827, and still in progress.	Act of Congress of March 2, 1827...	8,080 53
13	From Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river, to Fort Towson, on the Red river, in Arkansas Territory.	123	20	Commenced in November, 1828, discontinued in December for want of force, and not again resumed before the troops were withdrawn from Cantonment Towson; remains unfinished.	Act of Congress of March 3, 1827..	881 26
14	From Detroit to Fort Meigs, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the Lakes.	70	70	....	By order of War Department. See accompanying paper, marked F.	.....
	Total...	2,552	1,902			

NOTE.—It is not practicable, in this office, to state the amounts expended for the first four objects named above. For No. 1 there was an appropriation of $5,000 made in 1816, and for No. 2 there was an appropriation of $3,500 made in 1823 towards completing it; but there do not appear to have been any further specific appropriations for those objects, and the remainder of their cost, like the entire expense of Nos. 3, 4, and 14, was charged against the general appropriation for the Quartermaster's department without distinction.

To ascertain the cost of those objects, it would be necessary to make a critical examination of the accounts of the various disbursing agents, which can only be made at the Treasury Department, where the accounts are filed. Some of the works were commenced before this office was instituted.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 5, 1831.

A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September* 24, 1816.

SIR: An appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made during the last session of Congress for repairing and keeping in repair a road from Columbia, in Tennessee, to Madisonville, in Louisiana, and another road from Georgia to Fort Stoddart. Half of this sum will be expended upon the first road. I have received no information of the length of this road, the nature of the country through which it passes, or of its present state.

If there are many bridges to be erected the appropriation will be inadequate to the object. In that event the employment of a part of the troops may become necessary.

All the information which you possess upon the subject will be acceptable to the department. If more is necessary to be obtained to enable you to furnish what is necessary to the due execution of the law in question, as little time should be lost in collecting it as possible.

The necessary instructions will be given as soon as the information required shall be transmitted.

I have the honor, &c.,

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

Major General ANDREW JACKSON, *Nashville, Tennessee.*

B. 1.

DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION, *Buffalo, August* 9, 1817.

By order of the President, Major General Brown directs that Colonel Atkinson employ the soldiers of the 6th regiment, at Plattsburg, in improving the road from thence to the Chateaugay *Four Corners* until the 1st of November next, commencing with such parts of the road as the colonel may think advisable. He will direct the quartermaster of the regiment to provide the necessary implements for the work.

By order.

C. K. GARDINER, *Adjutant General.*

True copy.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

B. 2.

SPECIAL ORDER.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WESTERN DIVISION, *Brownville, October* 3, 1818.

Colonel Brady will forthwith detach a competent number of the troops under his command at the post of Sackett's Harbor for fatigue duty on the following public work, viz: On the road which is to commence, agreeably to a survey made during the last spring, at Madison barracks, and lead from thence to the village of Brownville; from the latter place to a spot called Evans' mill, in the town of Le Ray, where it will be made to unite either with the Ogdensburg turnpike or the Hammond road, as the government may hereafter direct.

The troops will commence their labor on the east side of Mill creek, and will lay open and make perfect a road according to the foregoing route in the same excellent manner with that made by the 6th regiment from Plattsburg toward Chateaugay. Tools will be furnished by requisition on the Quartermaster, who is hereby directed to supply the same.

As a portion of this road necessarily passes over lands belonging to the major general, he directs that no public labor be given to such parts, it being his determination to cause that part of the road which lays on his own property to be made at his own private expense.

By order of Major General Brown.

ROBERT M. HARRISON, *Aide-de-Camp.*

True copy.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

C. 1.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 27, 1823.

SIR: You will take measures to ascertain the best route for a road from Pensacola to the Barrancas, and will submit to this office a detailed report in relation thereto, stating the nature of the country, the number and description of bridges necessary to be erected, with an estimate of the expense.

I am, sir, &c.,

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Captain D. E. BURCH, *Assistant Quartermaster, Pensacola.*

C. 2.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *May* 1, 1823.

SIR: I have received your letters dated the 25th of March and 2d of April. The road to the Barrancas will be made on the best route.

I have required that the sum of one thousand dollars, in addition to five thousand required for you on the 4th of March, be transmitted to you on account of the Quartermaster's department.

It is the intention of the government to ask at the next session of Congress for an appropriation for the purpose of opening a road from Pensacola to St. Augustine; and in order that the best information may be obtained of the nature of the country and of the most eligible route, it is desirable that a survey be made during the present season. I wish you to consult the commanding officer and ascertain whether an officer competent to make the survey can be detailed, either from the artillery or the infantry stationed near Pensacola, and report to me as soon as practicable.

I am, sir, &c.,

THOMAS S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Captain D. E. BURCH, *Assistant Quartermaster, Pensacola.*

D.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April* 12, 1824.

SIR: On the 1st instant I received your letter dated the 7th ultimo. The Secretary of War, to whom your letter was submitted, approves entirely of your views in relation to the road from Pensacola to Fort Mitchell, and directs that you commence your operations, should the season not be so far advanced as to endanger the health of the troops, as soon as your other duties will allow of your absence from Pensacola. The route by Sherlock's ferry, for the reasons which you have stated, is considered preferable to that by Beeler's ferry.

You will make such a road as to admit with facility the movement of carriages, carts, wagons, &c., and cause substantial wooden bridges to be erected over all the principal streams on the route which shall not require ferries. The commanding officer at Pensacola will be instructed to furnish a subaltern's command for this service, which will be under your orders.

It is desirable that the work be performed as early and at as little expense as possible.

I am, sir, &c.,

THOMAS S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Captain D. E. BURCH, *Assistant Quartermaster, Pensacola.*

E.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *March* 31, 1827.

SIR: The law, of which an extract was transmitted you with my letter of yesterday's date, provides for the survey and construction of the road leading from Fort Towson towards Natchitoches only "to the northern boundary line of the State of Louisiana;" but, to make it fulfil its objects in a military view, the War Department has determined to continue it to Natchitoches, and you will make your survey accordingly.

I am, sir, &c.,

THOMAS S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Lieutenant FRANCIS LEE, *Assistant Quartermaster, Natchitoches, Louisiana.*

F.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of War, to Major General A. Macomb, dated May 29, 1816.

"The expediency of connecting by good roads the posts under your immediate command with the inhabited parts of Ohio, from whence in time of war, when the enemy commands the lakes, the subsistence of the troops by which they may be occupied must be drawn, has been sufficiently demonstrated by the events of the late war. The situation of the country through which these roads must pass affords but few facilities for the execution of public works of this nature. Under these circumstances the President has deemed it expedient to employ the troops under your immediate command in the construction of a military road from Detroit to Fort Meigs, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the Lakes. As soon as this letter is received you are authorized to detail such portion of the troops for the execution of this trust as shall, in your judgment, be necessary for its prompt and effectual accomplishment."

No. 2.

Statement of the amount paid to the troops of the United States under the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1819, *for surveys, opening roads, and other constant labor, such as building barracks, quarters, and storehouses, from the 1st of January,* 1820, *to the 30th of September,* 1830.

In 1820	$6,514 65
1821	5,284 50
1822	6,182 45
1823	21,741 39
1824	17,528 88
1825	9,907 13
1826	15,385 52
1827	13,333 50
1828	12,388 76
1829	19,252 45
1830, 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters	13,787 54
	141,306 77

NOTE.—The above statement exhibits the total amount paid in each year for *all* the objects named. It is not practicable to state the amount paid for *each* object, as the analysis made of the accounts in this office does not go so much into detail. The statement cannot be made to go further back than 1820, as that was the year in which extra pay to soldiers was first estimated for distinctly and analyzed separately.

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 6, 1830.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, December* 21, 1830.

SIR: In regard to that part of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant which relates to this office, referred by you to me to report on, viz:

"1st. The cost to the United States of the several roads which have at any time been constructed by the army of the United States, within any of the States or Territories thereof;

"2d. The amount of the several sums of money which may at any time have been allowed to the troops of the United States on account of fatigue duty, distinguishing the year in which any such allowance may have been made, and, where practicable, the nature of the duty performed,"

I have the honor to state that, from the system established for stating and entering the accounts of the disbursing officers on the books of this office, the expenditures are arranged and charged to the respective appropriations made by Congress, without any other classification of the objects; and as the present subject belongs to the Quartermaster's department it will, in order to arrive at the information required from this office, become necessary to go into an examination of the accounts of all officers having made disbursements under that appropriation, which, it is believed, would consume more time, with all

the force practicable to be given to it, consistent with the other duties of the office, than the present Congress will remain in session; and then the information to be ascertained would not extend back beyond the year 1813, as all the accounts prior to that period settled and sent to the treasury were destroyed by the burning of the public buildings in 1814. Under these circumstances it is respectfully submitted to you to decide whether the examination shall now be gone into.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

21st CONGRESS.] No 463. [2d SESSION.

ON THE NECESSITY OF AN INCREASE OF THE ENGINEER CORPS AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS EXCLUSIVELY FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 14, 1831.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 13, 1831.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 7th instant, calling on the Secretary of War "to inform the House whether any, and if any what additions are necessary to be made to the corps of military and topographical engineers exclusively for military purposes," I have the honor to report:

With regard to the corps of engineers: In my report to the President accompanying his message to Congress in 1829, I expressed a concurrence in the opinion, which has been urged for years past by this department, of the necessity for increasing the number of officers in this corps. The advantages which might result from such an increase, in the construction of fortifications and other works of general improvement, were not lost sight of. The recommendation, however, had reference mainly to such an organization as it was believed would tend to greater economy and efficiency in the discharge of the military duties of this corps in time of peace.

The necessity of an increase of their number is illustrated by the fact, that whilst every officer of the corps is now on duty, and but three of them employed in other than military duties, there are only four of the fortifications under construction in the direction of which the superintending engineer is assisted by any officer of the corps. The necessity for such assistance, in preparing detailed plans and in superintending their proper execution, must be obvious to any one who reflects on the varied and often complicated nature of those works. This deficiency in officers is imperfectly supplied, in a few cases, by an occasional and temporary detail from other corps of the army, or by the employment of citizens at high rates of compensation.

The number of officers which should be added to the corps will be regulated by considering the number of fortifications that will probably be under construction at any one time, with other duties to which the officers are liable. The table of "works projected," which accompanies the annual report from this department, will show that, in addition to those already commenced, forty-three have been planned for the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico frontier; besides which, it will be remembered that no defences are yet projected for the extensive frontier bordering on Canada.

Referring, for the present, to the works required for the defence of the seaboard alone, we may suppose that about twelve or fourteen of them will be under construction or repair at one and the same time, and the number of officers requisite for their superintendence may be estimated as follows:

On the eastern Atlantic frontier, say	1	field officer,	2	captains,	4	lieutenants.		
Do.. middle	do	1	do	4	do	8	do.	
Do.. southern	do	1	do	2	do	3	do.	
Do.. Gulf of Mexico	do	1	do	2	do	4	do.	
To which add—								
At the seat of government	1	do	0	do	1	do.		
Military Academy	1	do	1	do	2	do.		
Board of engineers for fortifications and to meet contingencies of service	1	do	2	do	2	do.		
Making a total of	7		12		24			

By such an arrangement there would be in each great division of the maritime frontier one field officer, who, besides having the immediate charge of a particular work, could act as a general inspector, and whose experience would enable him, in cases of need, to aid by his advice other officers within his district.

It is in accordance with these views that the project for an increase of the corps, heretofore presented to Congress, has been prepared, the details of which are contained in a bill reported at the last session by the Committee of the House of Representatives on Military Affairs.

On the subject of the topographical engineers, to which the resolution also refers, I shall have the honor to report in a few days.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. EATON.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

21st Congress.] **No. 464.** [2d Session.

ON THE INEXPEDIENCY OF ESTABLISHING A MILITARY POST AT THE MOUTH OF LITTLE RIVER IN ARKANSAS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 14, 1831.

Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of the House, instructing them "to inquire into the expediency of establishing a military post or garrison at the mouth of Little River, in the southwest corner of the Territory of Arkansas," reported:

That it is contemplated by the War Department to establish a garrison of United States troops upon the Red river, near the mouth of the Kearche, which is deemed a preferable position to the one designated in the resolution, inasmuch as it will be in advance of our white population on the border of the province of Texas, and contiguous to the Indians.

The committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to establish a military post at the mouth of Little river.

21st Congress.] **No. 465.** [2d Session.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 21, 1831.

War Department, *January* 20, 1831.

Sir: In answer to that part of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant which relates to the topographical engineers, I have the honor to state:

That the topographical corps of the army is of great importance to the country. Recently, its operations have been confined to what may be considered civil purposes—to the surveying of practicable routes for roads and canals, and to the opening and improving of the navigation of our streams, bays, harbors, and inlets. These, seemingly, are all exclusively civil objects, although they are not so in reality, inasmuch as the information thus obtained may be serviceably used hereafter in military operations. When war shall take place the benefits resulting from the industry of this corps will be found of incalculable advantage. A knowledge of the relative positions of places, of their elevations and depressions, and of the advantages promised by their occupation, will remain in the War Office, ready on proper occasions, to be turned to useful account.

The surveys which are now possessed are the work of this useful and valuable corps, and have been obtained by the industrious pursuit of its duties through successive seasons. If the works to which they have reference should ever be undertaken, the results of those surveys are in readiness, and furnish the necessary data; if not, their value will still be perceived and felt in future military operations. A commanding general may carefully watch and sedulously guard his army; yet, if he be a stranger to the country, and without information of its relative positions, and of the advantages to be derived from places to be occupied, he will but grope his way in darkness, and be vulnerable to an opposing officer who may have a better knowledge than himself of these facts. No general can operate successfully who is ignorant of the topography of the country, and of its assailable and defensible points, and of the various positions to be taken, which may benefit himself or produce injury to an enemy.

In this country we have an extensive inland and maritime frontier, and for their security and protection much labor has yet to be performed. Our entire line of frontier, our bays, harbors, and inlets, should be carefully examined and surveyed. Points which are assailable, and the mode of defending these, with all necessary details, should be carefully looked into, and the information so obtained treasured up with the archives of the country.

Under this aspect of the case, the classification of the duties to be performed by this corps, exclusively military, may be thus stated:

1st. Surveys of military positions for purposes of permanent fortifications.

2d. Surveys of our inland frontier to ascertain the points best situated for defence, after what manner attacks may be made, and the best modes of opposing them.

3d. An examination of the sea-coast generally, and particularly of all seaports, bays, and inlets, the avenue by which these may be approached, and the modes of protecting and defending them.

4th. The surveying of such military roads as may most advantageously connect the several military positions upon our inland frontier.

The foregoing remarks and statement of duties relate to the employment of the topographical engineers during a state of peace; but during times of war, for which all its peace operations may be considered as preparatory, their labors become more exclusively military, and may be said to embrace the extensive range of duties of the field engineer, and for which their occupation in times of peace qualify them. They are a necessary appendage to every army, and with propriety may be called the eyes of the commanding general and of the government, as it is upon the results and labors of such a corps that all judicious plans of military operations must be based.

The addition to the present topographical engineers, and the organization required, and which is now recommended, are such as will form a corps to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, ten captains, ten first lieutenants, and ten second lieutenants; which numbers and organization are considered as requisite to meet the present military wants of the country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. EATON.

The Speaker *of the House of Representatives.*

21st Congress.] No. 466. [2d Session.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF REDUCING THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 31, 1831.

War Department, *January* 11, 1831.

Sir: At the last session of Congress a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives directing the Secretary of War to report "whether any reduction in the number of officers in the army of the United States can be made without injury to the public service," &c.

The inquiry presented by this resolution is in reference to the officers, not to the rank and file of the army; and, that I should be enabled fully to answer it, inquiries during last summer were addressed to the principal officers at the different posts, that their opinions might be obtained and their experience and observation availed of upon a subject of so much importance.

A digest of the several reports received by the major general has been communicated; but amongst them there is no general concurrence by which any certain conclusion can be arrived at. In reference to the resolution, I am constrained, therefore, to offer such opinions and suggestions, as to the general state and condition of the army, as are the result of my own reflections.

While our regular force is small, it is a consoling reflection that it is in the power of this country to boast of a militia who breathe an ardent love of country, and who are ready to devote themselves to any emergency that circumstances may impose. There is no disguising the fact, however, that they are unskilled in military discipline, and hence incapable of those efforts which should render them valuable and efficient in war. To relieve against this, various attempts have been made. Efforts to give some uniform organization to this force have been essayed, but in vain. The same rule of discipline that might prove operative in one State may fail to be beneficial in another. The system is defective, and must continue so until some more salutary plan than any yet devised can be adopted.

It occurs to me, (and I suggest it for consideration with great respect,) that, in peace, an organization of the army and militia should take place based upon principles which look altogether to a state of war. In 1812 this country was thrown into a belligerent attitude, and the disasters at the commencement furnish a lecture which the intelligence of statesmen ought not to disregard. It will not do to be compelled to organize an army *ab ovo* in moments of pressure and when the public safety is at hazard.

A preparation, to be serviceable, must take place when time and leisure afford the opportunity. All things being in readiness, should war ensue, a country has only to rely on the zeal, fidelity, and bravery of her citizens, and then everything will proceed well; but the exercise of all these high qualities will prove of slender avail if the preparatory means for aiding and assisting them be wanting.

It is not the conceded policy of this government to keep in service a large standing army, though its practice has always been to retain one to some extent. The economy which was practiced in 1801 did not suggest the employment of a less force than three thousand men, which were under the command of a brigadier general. Now our population and resources are three or four times greater than they were at that period of our history. The great desiderata to our army is to elevate in some way the soldier's character, and to infuse proper feelings of pride. Inducements are wanting to allure to the service proper materials. Inasmuch as a soldier, by existing laws, is without the hope of rising above the grade of a non-commissioned officer, the attaining that grade ought to be rendered more desirable than it is at present, by having increased pay and emolument granted, with the privilege to the soldier, after a limited period of faithful service, to retire and become stationary at some vacant ordnance post, where his services could be had by the government, and an adequate support afforded him. By such an inducement meritorious men may be brought into the army service, each of whom, aided by proper officers, would be able to give valuable instruction in a few weeks to the militia that should be called out, or to new recruits, as they might be wanted. Properly inspirited, every soldier might become a drill officer, the beneficial results of which, at the onset of war, would be sensibly perceived and felt.

The small military force we possess upon the present organization is based upon principles which, if occasion should require it, may give rise to immediate and beneficial effects. The rank and file, as they stand in relation to the number of officers in command, are of skeleton form, and capable to be multiplied and considerably enlarged, should the circumstances of the country make it necessary. In an emergency the number of our troops might be doubled or tripled, thereby, with the present officers, in a short time, to bring into active and useful service a force of fifteen or twenty thousand men. This was the design had in view by the act of 1821, which reduced the army. Change the organization and let some future necessity demand an enlargement, and a new recruit, both of officers and soldiers, will be required, the tendency and effect of which would be probable injury to the public service.

For reasons which have been often adverted to, the reliance of this country, in moments of difficulty, must be upon the militia; and the examples which past time presents afford an earnest that on this reliance we may safely depend. But while frequent instances have occurred to prove the value of this defence—that it is capable of high and daring gallantry—it should not be forgotten that, to render it still more efficient and valuable, the militia should be disciplined. To the attaining of this important object, the partial army we possess might materially conduce when new recruits are wanted. Could we entertain a reasonable expectation that the country would continue at peace for any definite period of time, the propriety of disregarding in the interim military preparation, and pride, and feeling, would be questionable.

As it relates to the command of companies, no reduction and no organization of the officers different from the present arrangement can be advantageously made, except as to the supernumerary brevet lieutenants. In the annual report from the War Department which accompanied the President's message, it stated that, in the ensuing year, perhaps, but certainly in the succeeding one, there will be 106 lieutenants attached by brevet appointment to the army, while the number that may be taken into service by regular appointment cannot exceed 22 annually; consequently, there will be regularly and constantly in each year 84 supernumerary officers not needed or required by the service, and which will occasion an annual expense of more than $60,000 to the government.

With the exception here suggested, I can perceive no beneficial change that can be made as it regards

the company officers, nor indeed any as it regards the regimental officers. In relation to these, the present organization is perhaps as perfect and complete as it can be rendered.

The officers retained under the reduction in 1821 were known to be proportionably greater than was necessary to the number of the rank and file upon a peace establishment; but the object of the organization was to present such a force, and under such circumstances, as that in war the greatest possible efficiency and activity might be attained at a short notice. But if these principles, then sanctioned and so long acquiesced in, are to be departed from, and the object of the resolution be to organize the army upon a mere peace establishment, in reference to present exigencies, and without regard to the probabilities of war and of danger at some future period, then, by that rule of adjustment, it might, for our present service, be sufficient to place the army under the command of a brigadier general. By such an arrangement one major general and a brigadier, with three aides-de-camp, could be dispensed with, and thereby a saving to the government be created of more than $14,000 a year.

In this view of the subject, the Pay department might also be reformed to advantage—be rendered more serviceable and less expensive than under the present system. The law at present authorizes fourteen paymasters to be retained, which cost the government annually about $32,000. Not more than six appear to be necessary. The public business could, with that number, be better attended to, and at a saving of $18,000 or $20,000 annually to the country. The great distances which the paymasters of the army travel in visiting their posts render the carrying of money hazardous, and occasion large expenses to the government on account of their transportation. These inconveniences may be avoided by retaining a few of them, to be arranged at different points, with a view to disburse the necessary funds to the subordinate agents at posts. Let a quartermaster or commissary at the several posts where troops are stationed have the trust confided to them of making payments to the troops, and the expense of eight paymasters and their clerks will be saved, and the public, by the arrangement, be better served. Instead of payment being made to the troops once in six months, as is the case now at some of the posts, it might be done monthly or weekly. The soldier will be better satisfied, and, by having only small sums of money in his possession, will have less disposition to desert, and fewer facilities to enable him to do so. Should this suggestion be adopted, it might be necessary to authorize the Secretary of War to demand, from time to time, such bonds, and in such penalties, from the principal and subordinate paymasters, as the exigency of the service might seem to require.

By this arrangement there would be a considerable saving in the expenditures of the government, even after making to the subordinate paymasters a reasonable compensation for their disbursements, if to grant any shall be considered advisable. But whether the number of paymasters be reduced or not, an authority should be given to the Secretary of War to appoint pay agents at distant posts, and to place them under bonds for the faithful performance of their duty. The paymaster, for example, who is charged with the superintendence of the troops at Cantonment Gibson, resides at Louisville, Kentucky. To visit this post once in two months, as the law requires, will make the transportation account alone nearly equal to $8,000 a year. By an act of the last session of Congress a post is directed to be established at Key West, not far from the Island of Cuba. One company has accordingly been ordered there. Going to and returning from that post to Pensacola (the residence of the paymaster) will make his transportation account to constitute a considerable item in the course of the year, when, by the authority asked for, the payments may be as well and safely made (and at a trifling expense) through some selected officer of the company. The same remark is applicable to all our remote and distant posts. Transportation accrues to the paymasters and their clerks, and the expenses of a guard are oftentimes to be incurred to give safe convoy to the funds in their possession. Subordinate agents being stationed at these distant places, by drafts to be drawn on the principal paymasters, large expenditures, and particularly the risk of transportation, would be avoided.

The Surgeon General of the army might be dispensed with. He has no disbursements to superintend or make, no bonds to receive, no accounts to revise, or responsibilities to encounter. The principal and material duty to be rendered by him is in the purchasing and distributing of medicines—a duty which is performed by a quartermaster of the army at New York, at which place medical supplies are obtained, and from which point they are distributed to the several posts.

The two Inspectors General of the army, it occurs to me, are not essential to the service under a contemplated peace establishment. As these offices heretofore were executed, the incumbents were required to make secret confidential communications to the department of the conduct of the officers, together with the more general duty of reporting the situation of our posts, their condition, arms, and armament. It is not compatible with the dignity, the feelings, the pride, and character of an officer to have private, confidential reports made of him and his command, to be placed privately away amongst the archives of the office. There are some on file of former times, which, if rendered public, could not fail to produce strife and difficulty amongst individuals. Why inspect the conduct of an officer? Reliance must be had on his pride of character. He is unfit to command who deserves not implicitly to be confided in. If, in anything required by law or regulation, an officer disregards or omits a performance of the trusts confided to him, remedies are at hand, and vigilance for their fulfilment on the part of his associates is seldom or never wanted. The approach of an inspector to a post is nearly periodical. The officer in command can calculate with much accuracy as to the period of the visit, and can well arrange everything to meet his arrival and the inspection. If disposed to do his duty, the inspector brings no benefit, produces no good; if careless of it, a few days of preparation will place him securely beyond any effect from the inquest.

Harmony is essential to the quiet and well-being of an army, and to this regard should be had if one is to be retained. Strife and jealousy amongst different branches and departments of it should be avoided, if possible. Their consequences are disagreeable, and their tendency injurious to the public service. To effect so desirable an object, I beg leave to say, as matter connected with the subject of the resolution under consideration, that the administrative branches of the staff of the army should not be connected with the line of the army. The fancied ease and increased emolument which these offices afford make them the cause of solicitude to those who obtain them, and of jealousy on the part of others who are less successful in their applications. To avoid this, it has become an object with the department, in the distribution, to equalize these appointments amongst the respective regiments as much as possible. It might be preferable to separate them entirely—at least, the experiment might be safely and advantageously assayed for the present—by some changed organization in the Ordnance department.

In peace or in war this is a most important arm of our service. Through it are provided munitions of war, to be in readiness in moments of danger, and by it are constructed the arms which are required

for the defence of the country. Immense quantities (more than ten millions) of public property are in its possession and care. Officers, when composing a part of the army, in justice to themselves, to their own improvement in the lines, and that jealousies may be suppressed, should occasionally return to their commands. Changes must take place, and these changes affect the regularity of the system, and often occasion a waste of public property. A bill was introduced at the last session which, if properly matured and acted upon, would contribute to the efficiency of this arm of service and to the public interest, and at the same time add but little, if anything, to the present expenses of the army.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. EATON.

The SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

Reports, &c., from departments and officers of the army relating to a reduction of the officers of the army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, October* 20, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with your order directing a report under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th of April last, which requires the views of the Secretary of War to be presented to that House at its next session as to the propriety of reducing the number of officers of the army, and as to the most efficient organization in conformity with the reduction proposed, I beg leave to remark that whether any of the officers composing the army can be discharged without injury to the public service must depend upon the objects for which that body is maintained, and the duties it is required to perform.

The nature of our political system, with the advantages derived from our geographical position, enables us to dispense with large standing armies in time of peace; but the obligation to be at all times prepared for war, imposed upon us by a prudent regard to our own security, is not thereby lessened: on the contrary, it is a solemn duty which we owe to ourselves and to the cause of free government to be able to call into action the whole physical energies of our country whenever circumstances may require it. This is peculiarly so at the present time, when revolution pervades the eastern continent, and it is uncertain whether liberal or despotic principles are ultimately to prevail. The representative system has existed on this continent nearly two centuries without interruption. It is, therefore, no longer an experiment: its results are to be seen in the liberty, the happiness, and the prosperity of our country. The *moral* influence of that system, without any physical effort on our part, is silently but gradually and certainly sapping the foundations of every absolute government in the civilized world. Those interested in perpetuating ancient abuses are aware of the source of their danger, and are fully sensible, if our institutions continue in successful operation, there will be no security for them. They have, therefore, all those motives of interest and of sympathy which so powerfully influence human action to unite against us; and should the contest now going on result in the ascendancy of despotism, nothing can save us from the attempt but the most erect and determined attitude on the part of the nation, and its ability to return, with interest, every blow aimed at it. Our peace establishment has, therefore, more important duties to perform and higher destinies to achieve than any other army on the globe. But before we proceed to enumerate the duties which devolve upon it, let us examine the objects for which the armies of other countries are maintained.

If we look to the great States of Europe, we perceive in their past history that the reasons for supporting their large establishments in peace are to protect the person, secure the authority, and enforce the edicts of the sovereign; and, in addition to those duties, to defend the country, and to carry on offensive operations in war. But if we recur to our own condition, we must be sensible that the former of those objects were never intended to be attained by military force. Public opinion is strong enough here to guarantee the execution of the laws, to secure the internal peace of the country, and to protect the public functionaries in the performance of their duties; and the small force composing our peace establishment, dispersed as it is over a territory embracing nineteen degrees of latitude and twenty-eight degrees of longitude, could never have been calculated to meet even the first shock of war. Hence it is manifestly maintained for other and different objects, some of the more important of which are to acquire and preserve military knowledge and perfect military discipline; to construct the permanent defences, and organize the materiel necessary in war; to form the stock on which an army competent to the defence of the country may be engrafted, and, by means of depots of instruction, directed by intelligent and able officers, hastened to maturity to present a rallying point to the militia, and, by means of instructors and an intelligent administrative staff, to impart to that essential arm of the national defence a part of its own efficiency. Many of these important duties devolve on officers without the agency of troops. All that relate to defences, reconnoissances, arming and equipping the militia, the formation of depots, the construction of military roads, and the preparation and preservation of arms, munitions, and stores, must be performed, whether we retain a single private soldier or not; and the duties of the officers immediately connected with the troops depend not so much upon their numerical force as upon the extent of the national territory, and the consequent extent of the frontiers to be covered, and the number of posts to be occupied.

It is, therefore, apparent that we require a much larger proportion of officers in time of peace, compared with the rank and file, than most European nations, with their large force and small territories, could find employment for, the more especially as with them those works of defence and measures of preparation which with us can hardly be said to have commenced have been accomplished. If we recur to the military condition of France, for instance, we find her frontiers covered with fortresses; her arsenals filled with arms and munitions; her interior depots established; her bureaus filled with maps, plans, and topographical surveys, the valuable results of the labors of her staff; all her communications, such as roads and canals, which afford her the means of rapid concentration, complete. Besides occupying, as she does, a small territory compared with her immense population and resources, she requires but few officers connected with those important works compared with her large military force.

The United States have, on the contrary, an extensive frontier; their population and resources are dispersed over a widely-extended territory; the internal communications of the country, so necessary for rapid military movements, whether projected by national or State authority, are incomplete; and, in short, in all their military relations they present, when compared with France, the most striking contrast. It is not the policy of the country to retain, in time of peace, a large military establishment, particularly a numerous soldiery; but it is of the utmost importance to educate and retain a body of officers sufficient

for all the labors preparatory to war, and capable of forming soldiers, of supplying them, and putting them in motion in the event of war.

If these views be correct, it is not easy to perceive how any of the officers making part of our military establishment, as authorized by the act of 1821, or by subsequent acts, can be dispensed with. Our companies are now sufficiently large for all the purposes of instruction and for the services required at most of our minor posts; and the officers are barely sufficient for the duties actually required to be performed.*

The infantry and artillery furnish most of the assistant professors at West Point, two-thirds of the officers on topographical duty, all those on ordnance duty, and, with four exceptions, all those attached to the Commissary's and Quartermaster's departments. It is true, the officers serving with those corps might be permanently attached to them, and the regiments be reduced to a corresponding extent; but the measure would be one of transfer merely, and not of reduction. The supernumerary officers, however, attached to the army from the academy and waiting for vacancies, being no part of the establishment, as authorized by the laws referred to, might be reduced; they now amount to eighty-four, and increase at the rate of about fourteen annually. The cadets at the academy might also be reduced from 250 to 150; the services of the supernumerary officers are not required, and 150 cadets constantly in the course of education would be sufficient for all the vacancies of the army in peace, and for those of the engineers, the ordnance, the artillery, and topographical corps in war. The legal authority to appoint and retain either supernumeraries or cadets is extremely doubtful. If the cadets do not make part of the corps of engineers, there is no law in existence to authorize the appointment of more than ten; if they do form part of that corps they are retained with it by the act of 1821; but as that act limits the officers of the army, and provides for no supernumeraries, there is no legal authority to attach the graduated cadets to the companies as such.

As to the organization which may be considered the more proper or the more efficient for a peace establishment, we should, regardless of European organization, be governed by our own situation and the circumstances of our own country. The body of the army should be so formed as to admit of the greatest extension on the approach of war, and the staff should be so constituted as to be attached to either the regular force or the militia; this latter is the more necessary, as the militia must, in the event of war, form the greater part of our defensive force.

As but little progress has been made in the fortification and military survey of the country both corps of engineers should be numerous. They should be as much so in peace as in war; for it is in peace only that scientific surveys can be faithfully made, and that permanent and durable works can be erected. The number of officers in both corps should then depend upon the works to be executed, and not upon the number of troops in service. We have more duty for them to perform, though our army is but six thousand strong, than France with her three hundred thousand men.

* For the exercise in time of peace of an artillery company, four pieces with four caissons are sufficient. The pieces should consist of two six-pounders, one twelve-pounder, and one howitzer. A captain should command the whole, and each section of two pieces should be commanded by a lieutenant. The line of caissons should be directed by a lieutenant, who should be conductor of ordnance, and receive and account for the stores of the company An orderly sergeant is required to assist the captain in the military details, and an ordnance sergeant to assist the conductor of ordnance in the administrative details. A non-commissioned officer and eight privates are required for each piece, and one with two privates to each section of two caissons, and three artificers to each company; and there should be at least one lieutenant to each company for the duties of the several staff corps.

The company for peace would then consist of—

1 captain, to command.
2 lieutenants, to command sections.
1 lieutenant, conductor of ordnance.
1 lieutenant for topographical, ordnance, and other staff duty.

5

1 orderly sergeant.
1 ordnance sergeant.
2 sergeants and 4 corporals. } attached to pieces and caissons.
2 musicians.
3 artificers.
32 privates.

45

Being five officers and forty-five rank and file, or an aggregate of fifty; being ten less than our present companies.

In war, a company serves six pieces, with a caisson to each; and, in addition to the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates to the pieces and caissons, a farrier, a saddler and harness-maker, five additional artificers are required for the company, and two drivers to each piece and each caisson.

The company for war, without allowing for a single casualty, or a single officer for the staff, would then consist of—

1 captain, to command.
3 lieutenants, commanding sections.
1 lieutenant, conductor of ordnance.

5

2 orderly sergeants.
1 ordnance sergeant.
3 sergeants and 6 corporals, } attached to pieces and caissons.
2 musicians.
1 saddler and harness-maker.
1 farrier.
8 artificers.
24 drivers.
48 privates attached to pieces.
6 privates attached to caissons.

101

Making five officers and one hundred and one rank and file, or an aggregate of one hundred and six; which force is barely sufficient for a company in the field, without allowing for a single casualty, or furnishing a single officer for the staff.

The Ordnance department should be so organized as to require no augmentation in war; its most important labors are performed in peace. It is then that arms must be fabricated and every munition prepared, and that depots should be established on all the great avenues leading to the frontiers. The operations of this department were paralyzed by the act of 1821, which merged the corps in the artillery. As its labors have but little relation to the peace establishment, but depend upon the whole military force, regular as well as militia, either in service or liable to be called into service in war, it is of the utmost importance to the future defence of the country, perhaps to its security and the preservation of its liberties, that the officers be separated from the body of the army, in order to devote themselves exclusively to their own peculiar duties. It is desirable, not only that our whole population be armed, but that the arms be of the best quality; for on their excellence, as well as on the skill of those who use them, depends their effect. So little attention had been paid to this branch of service previously to the late war that it sometimes happened, out of ten thousand stands of arms taken to the point of distribution, not more than seven or eight hundred could be put into the hands of the troops; and it is a fact which, so far as I am informed, public men have not yet dared to tell the nation, that before the close of the war we were unable to furnish arms to the troops at the various points assailed, and that we could not have armed properly a force of forty thousand men, had a campaign been necessary in 1815. Surely, if the lessons of experience be not entirely lost upon us, we would not again place ourselves in so perilous a situation. Our citizens are all acquainted with the use of fire-arms, and it should be our policy to perfect that knowledge as far as possible. If we could quadruple the effect of our fire, compared with that of the troops of European nations, one of our soldiers would be equal to four of theirs; the effect might be increased tenfold; but it is to the ordnance, more than to any other department, we must look for this improvement.

The Adjutant General's department requires but few officers. We have an Adjutant General to the army and an adjutant to each regiment. To perfect the organization of that branch of service, an assistant adjutant general should be attached to each geographical department. Those officers should be taken from the lieutenant colonels and majors of the line, as a detail might be made from those grades with less inconvenience to the service than from any other.

The Inspector's department is one of the most important in the army, but the officers are not sufficiently numerous. Each inspector general should have an assistant, to be taken from the lieutenant colonels and majors of the line. This addition to the department, as well as that to the Adjutant General's department, would involve no increase of the officers of the army, but would merely change the duties of four field officers. The inspectors, with this addition to their number, would be able to direct their attention to every department and branch of service, embracing all the fiscal concerns of the army, as well as its discipline and police. The change, though important to the public interests, would cause no additional expense; indeed, the expense might be lessened by dispensing with the inspections now made by the colonel of artillery.

The labors of the Subsistence and Quartermaster's departments depend upon the dispersed situation of the troops and the number of posts they occupy. Those labors are increased by every movement made, and by every new position taken by the troops. For peace, the organization could not well be improved; and, in the event of war, nothing more would be required for the Subsistence department than a purchasing commissary for each geographical division, and a receiving and distributing commissary for each army; and, for the Quartermaster's department, a regimental quartermaster to each regiment, a small number of forage, wagon, and barrack masters, and a corps of artificers. No army, however well appointed in other respects, could long keep the field in this country without an efficient commissariat; nor could it operate with effect without an able quartermaster.

The efficiency of those departments is much more essential to success here than in any other country, because the military, having no right to command the civil power, can derive from it no other than voluntary aid; whilst, in other countries, the civil power is made to co-operate with, and is, in some respects, subservient to the military. Even in Great Britain it is made, by law, the duty of every magistrate to facilitate the movement and supply of the troops.

The labors of the Pay department depend more upon the number of troops than those of any other branch of the administrative staff. Those labors, however, are considerably increased by the number of posts occupied, and their great distance from each other. The organization of the department could not well be improved.

In regard to the body of the army, it may be proper to remark that, if military knowledge be essential in war, it is the true policy, not only of this, but of every free country, to adopt such an organization of the military force as shall, with the smallest numbers, preserve that knowledge in peace, and give it the greatest extension in war; for this is the only means by which a competent defence can be provided for the State without the expense of supporting a large military establishment in time of peace. To attain this object with certainty, the true principle of organization is this: *present the largest possible base from a given numerical force.* Our present establishment, though defective in its organization, approximates this principle. The defect in the organization of the infantry consists in having ten companies, and that of the artillery in having nine companies, in place of eight, to a regiment. That is the best organization which admits of the greatest facility in manœuvring. A regiment of ten companies cannot be manœuvred unless two of its companies be thrown out of the line. It may be divided into two divisions, of five companies each, but there the division must stop; whilst a regiment, composed of eight companies, is susceptible of division down to sections and files It may be said the supernumerary companies are to act as light troops; but why have two kinds of troops in the same corps? Do we not, in this case, make a distinction without a difference? Are not the officers as well as the soldiers formed, armed, and equipped in the same manner, and disciplined according to the same principles? and have they not similar duties to perform? In incorporating light troops into our regiments, we have adopted the *forms* of European service without regard to the *principle* which governs there, or to the peculiar circumstances of our own country. In Europe, militia and volunteers are seldom used, and are never relied on; hence, as light troops are required in war, they are necessarily maintained in peace. But in this country, where we are compelled to use large bodies of both, we have always too great a proportion of light troops. All our regular troops should, therefore, be formed and organized for the duties of the line. But if we must so far sacrifice utility to the prejudices of the day as to have light companies, let them be formed into regiments, have the most convenient organization for manœuvring, and be so instructed as to take their place in the line or not, as the interests of the service may require.

To present my ideas the more clearly on the subject of organization, I annex to this report a paper,

(marked A,) which is a copy of a tabular statement presented by me to one of your predecessors about ten years ago. It exhibits the plan of an organization adapted to a base of six thousand men, with the proposed extension in the event of war. The simple inspection of that paper will give a better idea of the practicability and advantages of the proposed plan than the most labored report that could be written. With our army organized upon the principles there laid down, we should, on war becoming probable, be able to double our force by doubling the private soldiers of our companies; and, should it become inevitable, we have only to add to each regiment an additional battalion of eight companies, and we convert our peace establishment of six thousand men into a division twenty-four thousand strong, with the certainty of imparting to the whole, in less than two months' time, the discipline and efficiency of veteran troops. With such a foundation, we might prepare for the field, in six months, an army of a hundred thousand men—not mere recruits in uniform, but well-instructed soldiers, partaking, in a great degree, of the character and efficiency of the original base of six thousand. To effect this important object, nothing more would be necessary than to establish, in convenient situations, fifteen or twenty depots of instruction throughout the country, and attach to each a well-instructed field officer, one or two captains, and three or four subalterns. The instruction at those depots should not be confined to the regular army alone, but might be extended to all the militia officers, and to all the volunteer companies in the country. There are those, I am aware, who, in opposition to the facts of history and the convictions of experience, deny the necessity of previous instruction and of practical military knowledge to the military commander. With such gentlemen it would be useless to reason; but it is proper to remark of them that their own practice, in the most ordinary concerns of life, is in direct opposition to the principles they profess and the opinions they hold; for, whilst they declaim against the necessity of professional knowledge and experience in those to whom the important duty of defending the country is confided, they require both even in the laborers and domestics whom they employ. Not one of them would engage a carpenter to make his coat, or a tailor to build his house; and he would think the man insane who would ask a lawyer to set a broken limb, or a physician to conduct a suit at law; and yet there would be as much propriety in either as to expect a farmer, a merchant, a lawyer, or any other citizen, without previous study, careful preparation, and experience in the practice of service, to become an able and accomplished officer.

Without referring to other countries, we have only to turn over the pages of our own history to be satisfied of the deplorable consequences resulting from a want of timely preparation, as well in the personnel as the materiel of the army. We had, previously to the late war, submitted to outrages upon our commerce and our citizens until forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. The voice of the whole country was for war, and we plunged into it without a proper organization of the army, or any of those preparations which it was our duty to make, and which an ordinary degree of foresight must have demonstrated to be necessary; and, having committed the blunder, we neglected the only means by which the disastrous results of our measures could have been averted. In place of calling forth the intelligent and well-instructed officers of the old corps, and employing them where their talents and acquirements would have been useful to the country, the higher ranks of the army were, for the most part, filled by men selected rather for their political influence than their military fitness. The consequence was, we had no discipline or subordination in our corps, no accountability in the administrative departments, no well-digested plan of operations, no combination or concert in the movement of the different armies; but the strength and resources of the country were wasted in puny and unsuccessful efforts, without use or object, on extensive and distant frontiers, and we presented the singular spectacle of a powerful nation, with more than a million of men capable of bearing arms, with resources vastly exceeding those of any other nation of equal population, with two hundred thousand men actually under arms, invaded and defeated at all points, several of our posts captured and held by the enemy, our capital taken, our credit destroyed; and all this effected, too, by a petty province, aided at no time by more than twenty-five thousand men from the mother country, including the whole force that assailed us on every frontier. This is a picture, it must be acknowledged, by no means flattering to our national pride; but it is a true picture, and the time and the occasion require that the truth be told.

One great moral advantage certainly was gained by the war, and it is, perhaps, full compensation for all our misfortunes. We demonstrated that we have, among the body of the people, men with capacity for every exigency; and we settled the question in regard to the permanency of our institutions, by proving that they were strong enough for war. But what, let me ask, would have been the character of the country under its accumulated defeats but for the victories on the ocean, achieved by officers who were masters of their profession, and those gained on land, either by men who had forced their way forward from the old corps, or who had been formed during the war, partly in the militia and partly in the regular service, and had qualified themselves to lead to victory by the practice of two campaigns.

Had there been any military information in our councils at the commencement of the war, that policy, which pressed like a nightmare on the nation and paralyzed all its energies, had been avoided; and, in place of being compelled to close the war, not only without having gained a single object for which it had been declared, but by conceding to the enemy the right of retaining a part of his conquests, to which he asserted a claim, and of making stipulations in favor of the Indians within our territories, whom he had chosen to designate as his allies, we had been able to dictate the terms of peace. History was open before us, and we had only to profit by its lessons to strike our enemy in the most vital point. The statesman or the military man, accustomed to trace the current of human events through the history of the preceding century, could not but have observed the astonishing rise of the French naval power and its rapid decline; and, if in the habit of tracing effects back to their causes, he must have perceived that this power rose with the possession, and declined with the loss, of the northeastern coast of this continent and the islands adjacent to it. That coast and those islands are as important to Great Britain as they were to France. They formed when war was declared, as they form now, the principal pillar of British naval power. They were within our grasp. We could have reached the more important parts of them without naval force; and, had timely preparations been made for war, and the national energies been properly exerted, the first campaign must have placed them in our possession with as little difficulty as a single campaign has placed Algiers in the possession of France. It is hardly possible to estimate the effects of so important an acquisition on the character and events of the war, or its influence on the negotiations for peace.

The length to which this paper has run admonishes me that it should be brought to a close; but I deem it due to myself to add that, although I deprecate the reduction of the officers of the army proper as a measure fraught with the most injurious consequences to the national interests, I am not to be understood as including my own case. I leave it to others to determine the importance to the public of the

station which I hold, as well as the value of the services which I perform; for I could not, consistently with a proper self-respect, be induced, on this or any other occasion, to offer a single argument as to the necessity for any office on which my official existence may depend.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP, *Brig. General and Quartermaster General.*

Hon. J. H. EATON, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

A.

Table of the organization proposed for the peace establishment, with a view of its practicable extension in the event of war.

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

Organization.	Major generals.	Brigadier generals.	Aides-de-camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quarterm'r sergeants.	Principal musicians.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Aggregate.
Company	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	42	50	54
Regiment	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	8	8	16	1	1	2	24	24	16	336	400	435
The line of the army*	....	2	2	15	15	15	15	120	120	240	15	15	30	360	360	240	5,040	6,000	6,527

EXTENSION TO A WAR ESTABLISHMENT.

Company	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	1	1	. ...	.....	.....	4	6	2	88	100	103
Regiment	....	....	...	1	2	1	1	16	16	16	1	1	2	64	96	32	1,408	1,604	1,656
The line of the army	2	4	8	15	30	15	30	240	240	240	15	30	30	960	1,440	480	21,120	24,060	24,846

* The principles upon which this extension is made, are—1st. To double the rank and file of companies. 2d. Add a battalion, consisting of eight companies, to the regiment, with an additional lieutenant colonel. 3d. Promote the first lieutenants of the old companies to captaincies in the new battalion, and one of the second lieutenants of each of the old companies to first lieutenants in the new battalion. 4th. Assign half of the companies of the old battalion to the new one, and in the like manner receive half the companies of the new battalion into the old one.

1 regiment light artillery, 4 regiments foot artillery, 10 regiments infantry—total 15 regiments.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November* 30, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions to report on the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated April 26, 1830, I have the honor to submit the following remarks:

The propositions contained in the resolution refer to the line of the army, and to all of the several departments of the military service. It has, however, been considered proper to limit this report to such matters as concern the Ordnance department alone, for the reason that the officers, who are charged with the direction of the other branches of service, are much better prepared, by experience and merited distinction, to report on all those points which concern their respective departments.

In reference to the question "whether any reduction in the number of officers in the army of the United States can be made without injury to the public service," I have the honor to state that by the present laws no more than *four* officers are specially provided for the performance of ordnance duties, viz: the four supernumerary captains of the artillery regiments. For any additional officers which the ordnance service may require, a contingent provision is made in the law, by giving to the President of the United States authority to detach from the regiments of artillery such number as may be necessary for this service.

The officers who serve in the Ordnance department, and who may be considered as composing it, consist of the four captains provided by law, and such others as may from time to time be detailed from the artillery. The number of the latter is not prescribed by law or by regulation, and is not constant, but varying according to the necessities of the service, and is generally about thirty. But whether this number be large or small, it has no effect to increase or diminish the whole number in service, as the change is effected by a mere transfer from one branch of service to another.

The entire abolition of the department would therefore make the military establishment consist of only four officers less than at present.

In order that an opinion may be formed of the number of officers required for the performance of ordnance duties, it appears to be proper that the character, extent, and responsibility of those duties should be briefly stated These duties are defined by law, and consist in providing, preserving, distributing, and accounting for every description of artillery, small arms, and all the munitions of war which may be required for the fortresses of the country, the armies in the field, and for the whole body of the militia of the Union. In these duties are comprised that of determining the general principles of construction and of prescribing in detail the models and forms of all military weapons employed in war. They comprise, also, the duty of prescribing the regulations for the proof and inspection of all these weapons, for maintaining uniformity and economy in their fabrication, for insuring their good quality, and for their preservation and distribution.

The extent of these duties may be perceived by referring to the fact that, for carrying into effect the

general purposes here stated, Congress has appropriated for many years past nearly one million of dollars per annum. And that in order to fulfil these purposes, extensive operations are conducted at the following establishments, viz: at two national armories, nine private armories, four cannon founderies, fourteen national arsenals, four ordnance depots, and an extensive region of public lead mines. These establishments are situated in the different parts of the Union, and they employ more than a thousand men, consisting chiefly of artificers and mechanics. They are all conducted under the general supervision, and (with the exception of the private armories) under the immediate and special direction of the Ordnance department.

To this brief outline of the character and extent of ordnance duties, it seems proper to add a few remarks on the responsibilities which are involved in their proper discharge. These are, in some material respects, peculiar to this branch of service alone, and do not exist in any other branch of the military service. The appropriations for the ordnance service are applied to the production of arms and other military supplies of a durable character, which are stored in depot for future service, and are reserved to meet the future exigencies and defence of the country. They are not consumed and extinguished in the current service of the day, like most of those which are obtained by the expenditures of other branches of the military establishment. The value of ordnance supplies now in depot, which have been accumulated under former appropriations, exceeds eleven million dollars, and the value is constantly augmenting at the rate of nearly one million dollars per annum. The ordnance branch of service is therefore responsible that all the various munitions of war are provided in due proportion to the wants of the service, and are constructed on the most approved models and of suitable quality; that the whole body of the militia be efficiently armed and equipped to the fullest extent of the means appropriated to that object; that large annual disbursements be faithfully made and promptly accounted for; that they be applied to authorized purposes, and no other; and that they produce a just and substantial equivalent, in military supplies, of enduring value to the country; and that the accumulating product of these expenditures be securely preserved and duly accounted for.

From this brief statement of ordnance duties it will be perceived that a greater number than four officers is necessary for the performance of them. And as this number is all which the ordnance service adds to the aggregate of the whole military establishment, it follows that it cannot be reduced without injury to the service. A reduction of the number of officers serving in the Ordnance department, by details from the regiments, would not lessen in any degree the aggregate of the army, and is, therefore, considered as not being within the scope of the inquiry contained in the resolution.

But as it is necessary that a considerable number of officers should always be detached from their regiments for ordnance service, it is also necessary that those regiments should possess an excess in order to be able to supply this demand without deranging the regimental service. The regiments of artillery, from which alone officers for ordnance service can now be drawn, are provided with *five* officers for each company; while the infantry companies, consisting of nearly the same number of men, are provided with three only. This excess in the artillery regiments was provided expressly for the purpose of enabling them to furnish the details for ordnance service, as appears by the plan reported by the Secretary of War on the 12th of December, 1820, in pursuance of an order of the House of Representatives. This report is published in State Papers, vol. 1, 2d session 16th Congress, document No. 21. It stated that the number of officers allotted to each company of artillery was greater than the regimental service required.

A reduction in the artillery regiments, to an extent equal to the number usually detached from them for ordnance service, and a permanent assignment to the latter of an equal number, it is believed, would be advantageous to both branches of service. A measure of this kind would leave four officers in each company for regimental duties, and would provide a sufficient number for ordnance service.

In reference to that clause of the resolution which calls for "a plan of the most efficient organization of the army," I beg leave to state that so much of the present organization of the army as provides for the ordnance service is considered defective, and the public interests require that a more efficient system should be provided for this branch of service.

The principle on which the present system rests, that of furnishing officers for ordnance service, by temporary details from the regiments, is inapplicable to duties of that character, more especially to such of them as are performed by the senior officers who direct and control the most important part of them. From the general character of these duties, as described in a former part of this report, it may be readily perceived that experienced officers are necessary for their proper performance. They differ from those which are practiced in other branches of service. No other department is charged with the duty of devising and determining the plans and models of military weapons, nor with the supervision of extensive mechanical operations and fabricating establishments. No other performs any duties in immediate connexion with, or for promoting the efficiency of the whole body of the militia, and none other is charged with the care and preservation of a vast amount of munitions of war; the responsibility of the ordnance, in this respect, being greater than that of all the other departments united. It is, besides, the only department, except the Engineer, whose duties are but little affected by any change from peace to war, or from war to peace, whose services have no immediate connexion with the line of the army, and whose duties would remain the same whether the peace establishment be large or small, or be entirely abolished. From the peculiarities of this service, the experience acquired in other branches can be of little avail in this; yet, by the present system, its duties are required to be performed solely by officers detached for short periods from the regiments. And, since 1821, when the system was adopted, these duties, which include a disbursement of more than seven million dollars, have been distributed among one hundred and sixty different officers, a large portion of whom were necessarily without previous experience in them.

The embarrassments incident to these fluctuating changes may be exemplified by relating those which occurred at a single post in one quarter of a year. Soon after the commencement of a quarter the proper commander transferred to his successor the balance of public funds and the military stores on hand, and left the arsenal. Funds for the current service of the quarter were transmitted to the second commander, but did not reach him until he also had departed, and was four hundred miles distant. The third commander also left the post, and placed it under the charge of the surgeon, who, in his turn, was relieved by a fifth. Funds were again transmitted, the former having been repaid into the treasury, but before they reached the post, the fifth commander to whom they were sent had been superseded by the sixth, and the quarter had expired, leaving the workmen employed at the post unpaid. These changes were all unknown to the department which is charged with directing the services of the post, and is responsible for them until after each had occurred.

The several departments for subsisting, clothing, paying, healing, quartering, and transporting the

army, and for constructing the military defences of the country, have each a separate and stable organization. The department for *arming* them alone remains subject to the fluctuations and embarrassments of an unstable system. Experience has fully demonstrated the wisdom of the laws which gave stability to the other departments, and an extension of the same principle to the ordnance service would doubtless prove alike beneficial.

Plans for a more efficient organization of the ordnance, on a basis similar to that of other departments, have at different times been submitted and have received the consideration of the proper committees of Congress, who have uniformly sanctioned them by reporting bills for carrying them into effect. One of the bills thus reported passed one house, but was laid over at the close of the session in the other for want of time to act upon it.

The bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives at the last session (No. 77) contains all the provisions which are considered essential for giving to this branch of service an efficient organization. It is believed, however, that some additional provisions would be found useful. I beg leave, therefore, respectfully to suggest that provision be made for appointing one sergeant for each military post, whose duty it should be to receive and preserve the ordnance, arms, ammunition, and other military stores at the post, and, under the direction of the commander, to issue and account for the same under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War. It is suggested, also, that the appointments be made by the Secretary of War from among those sergeants who have served in the army eight years at least, four of which to have been served in the grade of non-commissioned officer, and who shall produce certificates of faithful service and of good moral character from their regimental and company commanders. It is also proposed that the sergeants thus appointed shall receive five dollars per month in addition to the pay which is or may be allowed to any company sergeant.

In reference to this proposition it appears proper to state that, by the 3d section of the act of March 30, 1814, provision was made for appointing a junior lieutenant of each company of artillery a *conductor of artillery*, whose duty it was made to receive and account for all military stores furnished for the use of the company, for which service he was to be allowed ten dollars extra per month. The act of March, 1815, fixing the peace establishment continued this provision. It was also continued in the act of April 20, 1818, which remodelled the artillery. But as no such provision was contained in the act of March, 1821, which reduced the peace establishment, the office of conductor of artillery then ceased. And as the law was silent as to the performance of this duty, the Army Regulations have since confided it to the respective commanders of posts. This, however, has been found inconvenient in practice. It obliges the commanders to devote much of their time and attention to the care and preservation of the military stores of the posts, and to making up the quarterly returns of them. This requires attention to numerous little details, which, in reference to the other and more appropriate duties of a commander, are comparatively of minor importance. By relieving the commanders of posts from this duty, and confiding it specially to a subordinate, (subject, however, to the directions of the former,) whose attention would not be diverted from it by more important avocations, more personal attention could be given to the care and preservation of valuable military stores, and it is believed the duty would be better performed.

The plan suggested, that of appointing experienced and faithful sergeants to this duty, would present to the meritorious of that grade an incentive to good conduct, and, at the same time, afford the means of rewarding it, and it is believed that the measure would have a beneficial influence upon the rank and file of the army.

It should be observed that this measure is proposed to be applicable to the forts or posts which are garrisoned by the troops, and not to extend to the arsenals. The care of the public stores at the latter is confided to ordnance officers. But no ordnance officers are stationed at garrisoned posts, nor do they exercise any immediate control of the military stores there deposited.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

Hon. J. H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, November* 15, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with what is believed to have been your intention in furnishing me a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th of April, 1830, on the subject of reducing the number of officers of the army, I have the honor to submit the following remarks in relation to the Pay department.

The present organization gives fourteen paymasters for the army, and one for the corps of engineers and the Military Academy, who is also the treasurer of that institution.

It is required of these officers, when practicable, to pay all persons connected with the service every two months; to effect which, it would be necessary that each of the following posts should be visited six times in a year, to wit:

Fort Brady, Michigan Territory.
Fort Mackinac, Michigan Territory.
Fort Howard, Michigan Territory.
Fort Dearborn, Michigan Territory.
Fort Gratiot, Michigan Territory.
Fort Niagara, New York.
Madison Barracks, New York.
Hancock Barracks, Maine.
Fort Sullivan, Maine.
Fort Preble, Maine.
Fort Constitution, New Hampshire.
Fort Independence, Massachusetts.
Fort Wolcott, Rhode Island.
Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.
Fort Columbus, New York.
West Point, New York.
Fort Moultrie, South Carolina.
Oglethorpe Barracks, Georgia.
Fort Marion, Florida.
Fort Snelling, Upper Mississippi.
Fort Crawford, Upper Mississippi.
Fort Winnebago, Michigan.
Fort Armstrong, Upper Mississippi.
Cantonment Leavenworth, Missouri.
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.
Cantonment Gibson, Arkansas.
Cantonment Jesup, Louisiana.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
Fort Wood, Louisiana.
Fort Pike, Louisiana.
Fort St. Philip, Louisiana.
Cantonment Clinch, Florida.

Fort Delaware, Delaware.
Fort McHenry, Maryland.
Fort Severn, Maryland.
Fort Washington, Maryland.
Fortress Monroe, Virginia.
Fort Johnston, North Carolina.
Arsenal, Frankford, Pennsylvania.
Arsenal, Baltimore, Maryland.
Arsenal, Washington, District of Columbia.
Arsenal, Richmond, Virginia.
Arsenal, Augusta, Georgia.
Washington City, District of Columbia.
Cantonment Brooke, Florida.
Fort Mitchell, Alabama.
Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts.
Arsenal, Watervleit, New York.
Arsenal, Rome, New York.
Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
Arsenal, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
Arsenal, St. Louis, Missouri.
Arsenal, Vergennes, Vermont.
Cantonment Eaton, Georgia.
Cantonment Atkinson, Louisiana.

For the security of the government, as well as the paymasters, their funds are directed to be deposited in banks designated by the Treasury Department, and drawn out, from time to time, as disbursed. This makes it necessary that the stations of paymasters should be governed by the locality of the banks rather than that of the posts, in order that they may have free access to their deposits; consequently, the most central points of their districts, or those which would most reduce the travel, cannot be selected. Under these circumstances, it will be seen by every person familiar with such duties, that to visit each post, pay the troops, make up and transmit the accounts, and receive funds for the next payment, will give full employment to fifteen paymasters for two months, the time in which the law requires the duty to be performed; but as the communication with some remote posts is cut off during the winter season it is impossible that the troops at them *can* be paid every two months. The paymasters, whose districts embrace such posts, will, therefore, not have full employment during that time.

I have reflected much on this circumstance, with a view to a reduction of the officers of this department, and the result is a thorough conviction that it will be injurious to the service, so long as the number and position of the posts remain as at present, for when the communication is open it is difficult even for the present number to pay as often as the law requires. But, apart from the inconvenience to the troops, consequent on the delay of payment which would necessarily follow a reduction of paymasters, there is another circumstance deserving much consideration, and in my judgment makes it doubtful whether it would be advisable to reduce the number, if it should cause no other difficulty; it is this: The less the number of paymasters, and the longer the time for which payment is due, the greater the amount of funds they must necessarily carry with them; of course the greater the hazard to themselves, their sureties, and the government, from accidents, robbery and death, on their routes, especially when travelling through a country inhabited only by Indians and profligate whites, and where they have sometimes to pass the water-courses on rafts constructed by themselves. Some of them suppose they could not obtain insurance against the risk they incur at a less rate than five per cent. on the amount they carry with them, a considerable part of which must be in specie, for change. I think it probable that it could not be effected for the western country, on an average, for less than two per cent. The risk, even now, in some districts, is considered so great as to deter many prudent persons from applying for the appointments, who would otherwise wish to obtain them; and if it is much increased, there will not be sufficient inducement to tempt capable and responsible persons to accept them.

From statements the paymasters have furnished, it appears that, even now, they are, on an average, one-third of the year travelling, and are under the necessity of carrying with them, annually, about 700,000 dollars, upwards of 50,000 dollars of which must be in specie.

It is evident that the duties and responsibilities of paymasters, in a great degree, depend on the number and position of the posts, and that it is as easy, or more so, to pay a large army serving together as it is to pay a small one serving in detachments widely dispersed. If this is taken into consideration, it will be found that the duty of the paymasters is as heavy at this time as it has been under any organization of which we have a correct record, with the exception of that from 1816 to 1821, as will appear from the following facts:

The estimates of this office show the number of paymasters at present, to the persons to be paid, to be as one to four hundred and eighty-two, and the average amount annually disbursed by each $78,634. The compensation they receive for this service through this department is equal to 1.91½ per cent. on the disbursement. This is exclusive of certain contingent allowances made through the Quartermaster's department, which, as I have not the means of ascertaining for former periods, is not taken into view in this comparison; it would not, however, materially vary the result. The amount of defalcations in the department, as reported by the accounting officers, from 1821 to 1825, the first five years under the present organization, was equal to .22 of one per cent., which, added to the compensation of the paymasters, is equal to 2.13½ per cent. on the disbursements. For the last five years there has been no defalcation.

Under the law of 1808 there were seventeen paymasters, district and regimental, taken from officers of the line, with additional compensation. The average number of persons paid by each was 584, the amount disbursed $60,158, the compensation equal to 1.52½ per cent., and the defalcations to 1.58¼, making the total cost to the government 3.10¾ per cent. on the disbursement.

In 1810 the troops were stationed at forty-nine posts; at present they are stationed at fifty four, and on a circuit much greater in proportion. To the former there were seventeen paymasters; at present there are but fifteen. Of course the labor of paying, as well as the amount to be paid, by each, was less under the former organization than it is under the present; and if the defalcations be added to the compensation, it cost the government .97¼ of one per cent. more on the amount disbursed under the former than it did for the first five years, and 1.19¼ per cent. more than it has done for the last five years under the present organization.

For the period of the war the average number of paymasters was one hundred and twenty-eight, the number of troops, &c., to each five hundred and thirty, and the amount to be disbursed by each averaged $79,564. During this period the troops served in large bodies, which reduced the trouble and difficulty of paying very materially. The compensation amounted to 1.38½, and the defalcations to 2.98¼, being together 2.23¼ per cent. more on the amounts disbursed than it cost the government from 1821 to 1825, and 2.45¼ more than it has cost since.

From the organization after the war to the present, say from 1816 to 1820, a period of five years, there were nineteen paymasters, being one to every seven hundred and twenty-five persons to be paid. The estimates of the department for the same period amount to $85,669 per annum per paymaster. The

compensation of a paymaster then was the same as it now is, and was equal to 1.73¼ per cent. on that sum, the defalcations to 2.38½ per cent. on the disbursements, total 3.11¾ per cent. The number of posts was less in proportion to the paymasters than they are at present, but the number of troops and the amount of payments were greater, and, altogether, it is probable the duty of the department was heavier under that organization than it is under the present. It is worthy of remark that the defalcations were nearly as great for that period as they were during the war, and that it cost the government 2.20¼ per cent. more to make the disbursements then than it now does.

From the view I have taken of the subject, I do not think that it would be even a saving to the government to reduce the present number of paymasters, so long as the troops continue dispersed, as at present, and that it must be attended with great inconvenience to the army and to the department.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. J. H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Nassau, New York, October* 23, 1830.

SIR: On my return to this place from a recent tour of inspection to the eastern posts I received your communication of the 10th ultimo, through the office of the Adjutant General, requesting my views on the subject of the resolution of the House of Representatives requiring the Secretary of War to report at the next session of Congress "whether any reduction in the number of officers in the army of the United States can be made without injury to the public service, and if any, what reduction; together with a plan of the most efficient organization of the army, in conformity with the reduction proposed."

We are not informed whether the inquiry contemplated is to be limited to the immediate or future wants of the service, or whether both are to be embraced in the inquiry. If it was intended to be limited to our present wants, without reference to a state of war, I would unhesitatingly say that one-third of the whole military force might be dispensed with. Presuming, however, that such could not have been the object of the House of Representatives, and that an inquiry was anticipated, both as it regards a state of peace and war, my experience compels me to say that no reduction can be made, either in officers or rank and file of the army, without injury to the public service. To be convinced of this it will only be necessary to take a view of past events as connected with the present and future, embracing the condition of the army previous to and during the late war with Great Britain, and the disastrous consequences which followed the want of system, organization, and officers, to direct its operations.

Hitherto the political and military relations of the world have been such that the sovereigns of Europe, for the safety of their empires and the security of their governments, have placed their chief dependence upon the strength of armies, which have been increased in proportion as each government has been menaced by surrounding nations. The United States, it is true, has been much more highly favored. Their distant situation from the continent places them in a great degree beyond the influence of the threatened attitude of the great powers of Europe; consequently they have been relieved from the necessity of supporting extensive military peace establishments. Yet neither three thousand miles distance, nor the cautious and wary policy of the government, have shielded them from evils incident to a state of war. They, too, after years of submission to insults and injuries, have been compelled to organize armies and fight battles in defence of their rights.

It must be obvious to all who reflect upon the subject that the condition of nations must be that of alternate peace and war. It therefore follows as a self-evident truth, that a long continuance of peace indicates the nearer approach of war, and instead of relaxing the efforts to sustain an efficient military organization, they ought to be increased in a ratio corresponding with the length of the peace. The period when a military organization could be relinquished with the least danger to the national safety is immediately after the termination of a war. This is submitted as a general proposition. But the disturbances in Europe at the present moment furnish, as I conceive, a strong additional argument for keeping our military organization as perfect as possible, and for increasing rather than diminishing our military force. Our peaceable relations with the nations of Europe are always endangered whenever those nations are belligerent and the United States neutral. It is then that little regard is had to the neutral flag, and neutral commerce is constantly subjected to vexatious interruptions and serious depredations. The flag is insulted, our citizens on the high seas are exposed, not only to the loss of property, but to personal indignities, and the violation of personal liberty; and the marauder of the ocean, to justify his outrage, points to the belligerent flag of his nation. Such wrongs and indignities, as a nation, we have encountered, and to such, in all probability, we shall again be exposed.

It is impossible to foresee all the consequences which may follow the revolutions in Europe. One thing, however, is certain, the chances of hostilities are everywhere increased, and no wise nation will, at such a period, deprive themselves of any part of their existing means of defence. It should also be taken into consideration, that colonies of the most powerful maritime nation of Europe border on the territories of the United States, on the north and on the east; that another of the European nations with whom our relations have frequently been not only unfriendly, but threatening, is now in possession of a large, populous, and wealthy colony, almost within sight of our shores, and in the vicinity of those States where a servile insurrection might be productive of the most disastrous consequences.

If it be true that the late minister of the United States at the government of a neighboring republic was obliged to fortify his house, and arm his servants to protect his person, it indicates a temper not only uncourteous and unfriendly, but of a character so violent and rash that it would disregard the usages and laws of civilized nations. Such a temper, appearing amongst a people whom we have made great efforts to conciliate, who have met our friendly overtures generally with indifference, sometimes with sullenness, and with whom, as yet, we have been unable to establish even a commercial treaty, is strong evidence of the existence of feelings, not of mere aversion, but of acrimonious dislike. And it is also a melancholy truth that all the nations of South America, in whose prosperity we have taken so deep an interest, and whose independence was hailed by us as the prelude of eternal amity and intimate connexion, have, in their intercourse with us, evinced more jealousy than confidence.

In the event of hostilities, there is not a nation in the world on whose friendship we could rely. Our reliance must be on the valor and patriotism of our own citizens. But little will those virtues avail us,

unless their energies shall be made efficient by science and discipline; then, indeed, we may pursue our onward course, though a lion should lay in our path.

The lessons derived from experience are more valuable than plausible theories, and no sagacious statesman will suffer his imagination so far to delude his judgment as to believe that the world will, in this age, become sufficiently enlightened to renounce the practice of war, or to believe that wars are no longer necessary, in some cases for the ends of justice, and in many for the protection of the interests, the rights, and the honor of nations. The future is shrouded in darkness, the past is our own. To the future we may look for possible blessings, to the past we *must* look, if we would guard ourselves from probable evils. Recurring, then, to past experience for lessons to guide us in our future course, I would call up your recollections of the last war, and of the situation of the country at its commencement. Great Britain, with a force never exceeding thirty thousand rank and file, during a war of nearly three years, defended her extensive possessions in America against all the efforts of the United States, with a population exceeding eight millions; and, what is more wonderful, with a force of less than ten thousand regular troops, not only defended her own possessions for two years, but made conquests in the United States. Yet during the same period, although her vessels of war covered the ocean and thronged the coasts, although there was not a seaport from Maine to Georgia that did not hear the sound of her cannon, no naval trophies were won from Americans, whilst a series of victories on their part astonished the queen of the ocean, and humbled her pride on her own element, surrounded as she was with her thousand ships of war. Had the organization and discipline of the army been as perfect as that of the navy, the northern and western frontier, instead of being the scene of disasters and defeats, would have presented cities and fortresses as the prizes of our valor and skill, won by our prowess in arms; and history would have perpetuated American names as renowned as that of Wolfe.

A profound knowledge of the science of war, united with talents and experience rather than numbers, generally decides the issue of military operations. To this, during the earlier period of the last war, we may trace our successes on the ocean and on the lakes; to the want of it, we may trace our defeats and disgraces on the land. The efficiency of every army must be looked for in the composition of the material and organization, which should be so constituted as to be capable of enlarging itself according to emergency, in the shortest time, and at the smallest possible expense to the nation. Such an organization is particularly required in the United States, where only a small military force is maintained in time of peace, and which, I apprehend, is not intended so much for immediate defence as instruction. It is supported in anticipation of the future, by which officers may learn the art of war. If this is not the object, I am yet to learn for what purpose it is maintained. It cannot be for the protection of our frontier against the incursion of savages, for a few militia would keep them from making war or committing depredations on the inhabitants. It is to provide the means, when required, of preparing and directing the physical resources, the militia as well as the regular troops of the country, against the attacks of some civilized power. If such is not the object, why erect those immense fortresses on the seaboard? They certainly cannot be intended as a defence against Indians. The rank and file of an army can be obtained at any time, but not officers, for it requires years of study and reflection to qualify them for command; therefore the necessity, if you would avoid defeat and disgrace in time of war, of retaining, with a small peace establishment, not only a large proportion of officers, but an organization embracing all the grades and all the corps required in war. By these observations, however, it should not be inferred that we have a greater number of officers than are necessary to perform the services required by our peace establishment. On the contrary, distributed as the troops are, I am confident we have not too many.

The peace establishment, exclusive of engineers, is about six thousand strong. It is divided into two corps, seven regiments of infantry and four of artillery. These corps are distributed on a line encircling the inhabited part of the United States, comprising a distance of at least six thousand miles. The infantry is stationed on the eastern, northern, and western frontier, extending from the extremity of Maine to the Sabine; and the artillery on the seaboard, extending from Fort Sullivan to Fort St. Philips. To take charge of this force, and superintend the due administration of its affairs, separated into forty commands, we have a major general, two brigadiers, two inspector generals, and one adjutant general, the last is taken from the line to discharge the duties of quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, and paymaster; we have our quartermaster general, four quartermasters and twenty assistants, one commissary general, two commissaries and forty assistants, and one paymaster general, and fourteen paymasters; and for the medical department we have one surgeon general, and forty-five surgeons and assistant surgeons. Of these, the quartermasters and assistant quartermasters, commissaries and assistant commissaries, are taken from the line.

If the army was concentrated, one general officer in time of peace might probably answer for the command, and the duties of the staff might perhaps be discharged by one adjutant general, two inspector generals, one quartermaster general and six assistants, one commissary general and ten assistants, one paymaster general and four assistants, and fifteen surgeons and assistant surgeons. But, dispersed as the establishment is over the United States, it would be difficult indeed to enforce the rules and regulations for its government, to correct errors, prevent abuses, and to establish order, uniformity, and a regular system of discipline, with less than three general officers, two inspector generals, and one adjutant general. And it would be equally difficult for the quartermaster general, commissary general, and paymaster general, without an increase of officers proportioned to the increase of posts, to discharge the duties of their departments. The troops of each post must be paid, subsisted, and supplied with quarters, fuel, forage, transportation, &c. The services of these departments require separate and distinct agents, and must be performed either by officers of the army or other agents appointed for that purpose. If they can be performed by officers, which hitherto has been the case, it supersedes the expense of special agents, and at the same time gives active and useful employment to a large proportion of officers who would be, with the knowledge thus acquired, all important when called into active service. The officers of the line, thus employed in the staff with those on ordnance, topographical surveys, at the Military Academy, and acting as engineers, make about one hundred and fifty in number, all of whom are performing services, with the exception of those on topographical duty, (not, however, the least important,) which could not be performed by any other persons, without materially deranging the organization of the army, changing the system of accountability, and of rendering the whole incomplete and inefficient. With this number of officers detached from the line, including those on the recruiting service, we have scarcely a sufficient number remaining to discharge the ordinary duties of a garrison.

With these views on the subject presented for inquiry, I am unable to arrive at any other conclusion

than that any reduction of the military forces at this time would be unwise and prejudicial to the "public service."

With considerations of the highest respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, *Brigadier General United States Army.*

Major General A. MACOMB, *General-in-Chief, Washington.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *August* 1, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, received on the 4th of May last, and requiring a report "whether any reduction in the number of officers of the army of the United States can be made without injury to the public service, and, if any, what reduction; together with a plan for the most efficient organization of the army in conformity with the reduction proposed," and in relation to the medical department, I have to state that, notwithstanding a very considerable increase of the number of military posts and stations, the number of medical officers is less now than it has been at any period within the last twenty years. Under the establishment of 1808, before the late war, there were 69 surgeons and mates; under that of 1815, after the war, there were at first 77, and subsequently 69, while under that of 1821, with a trifling, if with any reduction of posts, it was reduced to 53. This number, even if a furlough or leave of absence be granted on no occasion, and the whole be constantly fit for duty, is insufficient to meet the demands of the service, as has been stated and fully explained in former reports to the department on the subject. From 10 to 12 private physicians have generally been required at the regular stations, and others are necessarily employed during the year for limited periods. By a report to the department on the 18th of April last, it appears that $22,633 were expended in the years 1828 and 1829, of which $18,370 were paid to those employed at the several stations, and for attending detachments on the march; and the remainder for attendance on officers and their families stationed at places where there was no surgeon of the army. The amount expended on this account, during the two first quarters of the present year, was $6,025. Even under the establishment of 1802, with half of the force, and probably less than half the number of stations, there were 33 surgeons and mates, and at least double that number is required at present. Unless, therefore, there be a material change in the distribution of the army, and the posts be reduced below what they have been for the last ten years, no reduction can be made in the number of surgeons without a proportionate increase of the expenses of the department, and without disadvantage to the public service.

With regard to the administrative branch of the department, it is believed to have answered the purpose for which it was established, by securing the professional responsibility of its several officers, a strict accountability for public property, and a material reduction of its expenses. By the regulations of 1818, which were compiled with a special reference to the well known deficiencies of the department, in all these respects, both during the late war and under the organization of 1815, every officer is required to make full reports to the chief of the department on all matters relating to his professional duties, with "remarks relative to the nature and symptoms of the diseases reported, the treatment adopted, the medicines and stores most in demand, &c., &c., together with observations on the medical topography of the post, station, or hospital, the climate, prevalent diseases, their probable causes," &c., &c. Reports of this character from every surgeon having charge of a hospital, made at various periods, and from every section of the country, will enable the latter, on his part, to make "the returns and reports necessary to explain all the concerns of the department under his charge, with such remarks relative to improvements in practice and police, and to the clothing, subsistence, &c., of the army, as may seem to be required for the preservation of health, the comfort and recovery of the sick, and the good of the public service;" and if he possess the requisite professional information and experience in army and hospital practice, these communications cannot fail to furnish him with the means of appreciating the qualifications, services, and merit of those by whom they are made.

The information thus obtained in relation to the diseases of the several posts, and the practice of the surgeons, as well as of the state of their supplies, and the quantities ordinarily expended, with a given number of men, in the several sections of the country, through the returns and requisitions required by the regulations, will not only enable him to keep every post regularly and amply supplied, but to examine all returns with reference to these facts and circumstances, and to see that every article is satisfactorily accounted for, and that the expenditures are in proportion to the diseases and causes reported.

From these data, again, accurate and specific estimates can be made of the probable expenses of the department for each year, and for any given number of men, while a supervision of the purchases and disbursements enables him to limit the expenses to the several items of appropriation that may have been made in conformity with these estimates; so that while, on the one hand, he is held responsible that the hospitals are regularly furnished with suitable medical attendance, and amply supplied with whatever may be necessary for the comfort and recovery of the sick, on the other he has every inducement to effect this at the least possible expense. The result of these arrangements has been to render the expenses of the department materially less than they have been at any former period.

In 1806 and 1807, under the establishment of 1802, they were $4 per man; in 1810 and 1811, under that of 1808, and before the late war, they were $5 per man; in 1817 and 1818, under that of 1815, and for the two years previously to the present organization, they were $7½ per man; while in 1819 and 1820 they were but $3 per man. The average of 1817 and 1818 was $95,416, and that of 1819 and 1820 but $39,104. In 1818, $87,745 were expended, and in 1819, under precisely similar circumstances, but $40,914, or less than one half. Since the reduction of the army, in 1821, the ratio has continued the same, with the exception of that for private physicians, as has been above explained.

The 73d article of the army regulations is believed fully to exhibit all the duties that can devolve on the medical department either on a war or peace establishment; and it is also believed that a reference to these regulations, and to the operations of the department for the last twelve years, will show that the organization of 1821 is well calculated to insure the efficiency of the department at the least possible expense, it being only necessary to increase the number of surgeons in proportion to the force to be raised, the service to be performed, and the number of posts to be occupied, and to allow the chief of the

department the assistants required for the performance of his duties as its "director and immediate accounting officer."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

Hon. J. H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, *November* 30, 1830.

SIR: In reply to your letter referring to a resolution of the House of Representatives dated the 26th of April, 1830, requiring the Secretary of War "to report to the House, at the commencement of the next session, whether any reduction in the number of officers in the army of the United States can be made without injury to the public service, and if any, what reduction, together with a plan of the most efficient organization of the army in conformity to the reduction proposed," I do myself the honor to state that, from every view which I have been able to take of the past history and present aspect of the political condition and overbearing propensities of most of the nations of Europe and America, with the great and rapidly accumulating means given us by nature, and by the Giver of all good, for our protection and security against foreign aggression, I am convinced that no reduction in the number of officers in the army can safely be made. On the contrary, I am decidedly of the opinion that an augmentation is requisite of at least four regiments of artillery, one of light dragoons, and one of riflemen. Our present corps, with this additional force, would enable us to hold our fortifications, with our most valuable and vulnerable seaports, in a state of preparation and consequent security; and at every one of which we might institute a corps of instruction, or "school of practice," which, with a proportionate augmentation of the Military Academy, would, in the course of a few years, as I shall endeavor to show, supply every section of the United States with able military instructors, and supersede the necessity of any other means of instruction for the militia of the United States. This, with our growing naval strength, would enable us, amidst the political volcanic heat and threatening explosions in Europe and South America, to maintain towards the former the enviable attitude of honest defiance and unwavering neutrality; and to extend to the latter the friendly counsel, and, if necessary to our own preservation, the helping hand of a brother.

The time appears to have arrived at which the *example* of the *American republic* cannot but attract the attention and excite the emulation of no inconsiderable portion of the people of all the rest of America, if not of Europe; but we must show that we are true to ourselves before our example can have any salutary influence on our unsettled neighbors; and the time has probably passed by when any respectable statesman can seriously calculate on a rich, commercial, and manufacturing nation like ours maintaining peace or independence, or of preserving the respect of her neighbors, without a naval and military force sufficient to *command* that respect, or, in other words, sufficient to punish the author of any outrage upon her peace or commerce. When all nations become Quakers it will be different. We may then gladly destroy our military and naval weapons, and gladly embrace the glorious millenium; but until then we must, if we hope for peace, hold ourselves ready for war.

The example of an unarmed nation will have little or no effect on its neighbors habituated to war, and who have never known anything of a great political change being effected otherwise than by war. The counsel of the *unprepared* is seldom heeded by those who have long held themselves *ready for action.* With the proposed land and naval forces, our example and counsel would do much with our neighbors of Mexico and South America towards settling those afflictive collisions which have long disturbed, and may for some time to come retard, their march from colonial vassalage to the condition of freemen qualified for self-government. Our friendly counsel may relieve the friends of freedom in America, and even in Europe, from a description of government which appears to have become popular with men who have long been considered as the veteran apostles of liberty in Europe and America—a government which even our long-tried friend Lafayette is reported to have pronounced to be "the best of republics," namely, "a monarchy!" coupled with the word "limited" or that of "representative," words full of the enchantment of *sound,* signifying little or nothing when coupled with MONARCHY. A monarchy in its mildest aspect would, sooner or later, work inevitable destruction to every valuable feature of a republic; and if a republic will not provide for its own independence and preservation by naval and military means, the monarchy that succeeds it, mild as it may first seem, will assuredly provide naval and military means for preserving itself even against the people who created it, and who will find their boasted liberty to be similar to that of the people of a neighboring limited monarchy, nine-tenths of whom own not a foot of land, and who labor incessantly to obtain money to pay taxes, in effect, to enable their royal and aristocratic masters to force them to continue to labor incessantly and pay taxes, enjoying only *the poor privilege of complaining,* without the shadow of any prospect of ever being able to appropriate to their own use anything like the value of their own labor, much less to enjoy any one of the substantial blessings of a free government.

Upon the subject of an *efficient organization* of the army, I do myself the honor to refer you to my report of the year 1826, a copy of which I transmitted to the Department of War about the 1st of December of that year, and which was afterwards printed among the documents of Congress, with my reports of the year 1827. Of the first-mentioned report I have retained no copy, and am therefore compelled now to refer to it altogether from memory, which will not enable me with certainty to enter into minute details. In that report, however, I recommended a plan for the organization of the army, adapted alike to the army and militia of the United States, of which the army *must* be always in time of war, and should be in time of peace, principally composed.

Subsequent time and reflection have suggested to me the propriety of some slight modification in the details, but none in the governing principle, of the proposed plan of organization. My views were, in substance, as follows:

1st. That the chief of each branch of the general staff should have high and equal rank, with equal pay and emoluments; and that an officer should be added to each, as a senior assistant, for the sole purpose of discharging duties connected with the militia of the United States, to co-operate with such State authorities as may be designated by the States, respectively, for such service. The additional number of senior assistants of each branch of the general staff always to accord with the number of divisions in service, whether of regular troops or militia; and the number of junior assistants to each branch of the general staff to accord with the number of brigades in service; leaving the staff duties for each separate post not

garrisoned by a division, brigade, or regiment, to be discharged whenever practicable by the subaltern officers of such posts, excepting those of the medical department; and for that department there should be a senior assistant surgeon for each regiment, brigade, and division, with a junior assistant surgeon for each post.

The Adjutant General, Ordnance General, Engineer General, Quartermaster General, Subsistence General, Paymaster General, Inspector General, and Surgeon General to have equal rank and equal pay and emoluments as general officers; and each one to have a senior assistant for militia service, to be stationed at the seat of government, with one senior assistant for each division, together with one junior assistant for each brigade in the service of the United States, whether of regular troops or militia, to be attached to and serve at the headquarters of such divisions and brigades respectively. The senior assistants to have the rank, pay, and emoluments of major; and the junior assistants the rank, pay, and emoluments of captain. The rank of all staff officers to have reference, in all promotions, to the staff, and to that branch of the staff only to which the officer claiming promotion shall have belonged at the time of the vacancy.

2d. That all the regiments of every arm and of every description of force, whether regular, volunteer, or militia, be organized alike, equal in officers of every grade and equal in their number of men. For example:

A regiment, whether artillery, infantry, cavalry, or riflemen, to consist of—

FIELD AND STAFF.

1 colonel.
2 lieutenant colonels.
2 majors.
1 senior assistant surgeon.
2 junior assistant surgeons.
1 adjutant.
1 regiment quartermaster.
1 regiment paymaster.
2 chief artificers, with rank and pay of lieutenants.
1 sergeant major.
1 quartermaster sergeant.
1 paymaster sergeant.
2 hospital stewards.
2 senior musicians.
10 captains.
20 first lieutenants.
20 second lieutenants.
10 sergeants as company quartermasters and clerks.
40 sergeants.
40 corporals.
40 artificers, with the pay and rank of corporals.
20 musicians, and
1,000 private soldiers.

1,220 aggregate strength, officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers.

Each company to consist of—
1 captain.
2 first lieutenants.
2 second lieutenants
1 sergeant as company quartermaster and clerk.
4 sergeants.
4 corporals.
4 artificers.
2 musicians, and
100 private soldiers.

Each brigade to consist of—
1 brigadier general.
1 aide-de-camp.
1 junior assistant adjutant general.
1 junior assistant ordnance officer.
1 junior assistant engineer.
1 junior assistant quartermaster.
1 junior assistant subsistence officer.
1 junior assistant paymaster.
1 junior assistant inspector.
1 junior assistant surgeon, with
2 regiments, whether of artillery, infantry, cavalry, or riflemen.

A division to consist of—
1 major general.
2 aides-de-camp.
1 senior assistant adjutant general.
1 senior assistant ordnance officer.
1 senior assistant engineer.
1 senior assistant quartermaster.
1 senior assistant subsistence officer.
1 senior assistant paymaster.
1 senior assistant inspector.
1 senior assistant surgeon.
1 judge advocate.
1 chaplain, with
2 brigades.

The corps of engineers to consist of the *officers* of a brigade.

Every regiment in service, of artillery, infantry, cavalry, and riflemen, to be liable to a reduction of four hundred rank and file during a period of peace. Each regiment will comprehend two battalions, of five companies each.

Believing that every honest statesman of the republic who has reflected upon the subject, and who considers the government of the United States as an institution of their own, in their joint and several capacity, created by the revolutionary patriarchs of the American people for the equal use and common benefit of *all*, and not for exciting the jealousy or ill-will of the people or State governments against that of the United States, will concur with me in the opinion that the *army* should be taken from the several States equally, according to their relative numbers; and that it should be more immediately identified than it has hitherto been with the States and the people, and thus cease to be viewed by any portion of either as the army of a foreign rival power, or as the army of a distant monarchy was once viewed by our ancestors; and, moreover, believing the existing organization, with our system of recruiting, to be wholly repugnant with the nature and spirit of our institutions, and adapted rather to favor the vices of a caucusing aristocracy than to sustain the moral beauty and efficiency of a sound republic, I propose to complete my plan of organization by recommending, that from and after the time at which the militia of the United States shall have received a uniform organization and classification, such as I have proposed in my report of the year 1826, all regimental officers of the line of the army, with all non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, be taken by detail from the disposable organized militia of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years: provided, that the President of the United States be authorized to accept for the service of the United States no *officer* who shall not have received a military education, or who shall not have served reputably as a non-commissioned officer or private soldier for at least five years previous to the time at which he shall have been detailed from the militia as an officer for the army of the United States. This measure, aided by the Military Academy, it is believed, will give to the army the highest possible degree of respectability and efficiency, and will, in a few years, distribute throughout every section of the United States citizen soldiers qualified, by military education and actual experience, to give the most perfect course of military instruction, and hold ready for action on the approach of war a

million of the young men of our country, such as would always be willing and anxious to measure their strength in battle with any invading foe.

The proposed improvement in the organization of the general staff may be effected without adding any one individual to the number of officers now in service, as the surplus number of officers in the Quartermaster General's department, with a small selection from the brevet and other majors, captains, and lieutenants, (whose places may be supplied by a regular course of promotion in each regiment, leaving the vacancies of the lower grades to be filled by the brevet second lieutenants,) will more than supply the wants of every branch of the general staff, excepting only the pay and medical departments, where the additional assistants may not be required until an augmentation of the army renders it more necessary than at present, as on the approach of war it certainly will be; nor will it add to the present expense of the officers of the army, excepting the difference of pay and emoluments that will result from the promotions, viz: of three colonels, one Paymaster General, and one Surgeon General to the pay, &c., of brigadier, with the promotion of a few company officers, together with some additional expense of stationery and printing.

The proposed improvement in the organization of the general staff, if it be met by an accordant spirit on the part of the several State governments, cannot fail to establish between the militia and the general government that efficient co-operation and harmonious intercourse which seems to have been contemplated by the framers of the federal Constitution when, "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," they authorized Congress "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States;" and when they provided that "the President should be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States."

The proposed organization, with the consequent prompt distribution of laws, regulations, and orders necessary to prepare the militia for a state of war, together with the collection and methodical arrangement of detailed reports from the State authorities concerning the militia of every section of the United States, with correct information touching the military resources of each State, designating the particular districts and divisions, with the requisite supplies, which, from their location, might with the greatest facility be concentrated at the most assailable points upon the maritime or inland frontier, would constitute an essential part of the duty of the staff. The government of the United States, possessing such information as a few years of judicious exertion and hearty concert between the United States general staff and that of the several States, would in one hour, on the approach of war, enable the President to prepare a better plan of operation for the defence of the whole or of any threatened section of the country than, without such preparation, could possibly be prepared in one year, nor without an expense far exceeding that of the proposed measure.

It is believed that the late war had continued more than a year before the government of the United States obtained anything like correct returns of the militia of more than two-thirds of the States; and it is certain that neither the general staff of the army nor any other public functionary at Washington could obtain accurate detailed information as to the military resources of the different sections of the United States most immediately applicable to the various exposed points upon the national frontier, other than such as could be picked up from unauthentic and erroneous sources, such as from individuals reporting from casual observation and imperfect memory. Hence it was that millions of dollars were expended for ordnance and ordnance stores, for materials for fortifications, for dragoon horses, for draught horses and cattle, for subsistence, for soldiers' clothing, for bank paper to pay the troops, for medical and hospital stores, &c., &c., whilst the officers or agents of the government were seldom provided with any such information as the proposed measures would supply, or as would guard the public from fraud or imposition—the seller having usually held the advantage over the purchaser so entirely as to obtain exorbitant prices for military supplies, seldom of the best, often, indeed, of the meanest quality, and sometimes absolutely unfit for service. And thus it was that millions of the public money were uselessly squandered for want of some precautionary measures of instruction and preparation such as I propose, and *such as would not, probably, in one hundred years cost the United States as much money as was wasted during the late war in less than three years*, to say nothing of the consequent loss of national character and military reputation, with the sacrifice of private and public property; all of which losses would, in all human probability, have been obviated by an efficient organization with the preparatory measures which I have had the honor to recommend.

In proposing an organization hitherto unknown in this or any other country, I am aware of the responsibility which I have assumed of being bound in honor to assign substantial reasons demonstrative of the *utility* or *expediency* of the proposed measure. To do full justice to myself and to the subject under consideration I should need more leisure and more space than my present avocations or the limits of an ordinary report will afford me. I should take a cursory view of the peculiar nature of our political institutions, of the geography and history of our country, and of the native military character of our countrymen. I should endeavor to show the powerful tendency the proposed plan of organization would have to strengthen the union of the States, and to convince every citizen that the great privilege of *self-government* cannot be preserved without our cherishing with equal pride and pleasure the kindred privilege and exalted duty of *self-defence*, and that these kindred privileges and duties should be regarded as the most vitally important to the cause of human liberty that can possibly engage the attention of man. But I will confine myself to a reply to a few questions that have been asked since the publication of my report of December, 1826, to which I have before referred, namely: What duties can devolve on the officer for militia service for each branch of the general staff that could not be as well discharged by the chief of any one branch or department?

I answer, that if the chief of any one branch of the general staff does his duty honestly and faithfully his time will be wholly occupied with the duties at present assigned him; that the duties to be assigned to the officer for militia service for each branch of the general staff will be as numerous and as complicated as those assigned to any one subordinate officer of any of the great departments of the government. What are they? I might answer this question by asking another. What information is necessary and proper to communicate to the officers of twenty-four States, with more than a million of young men, (whose duty it is to defend their country,) to prepare them for the efficient discharge of this great duty? But I will answer somewhat more in detail.

The first senior assistant adjutant general will promptly transmit to the adjutant general of each

State and Territory all regulations and general orders for the government of the army and militia when in the actual service of the United States, and consequently necessary for their information when not in actual service to prepare them for the same. He will receive and keep a record of all returns and reports of the organized militia of each State and Territory, and report the same from time to time to the Department of War; he will keep a roster and furnish details for service, and he will correspond with the general staff and other officers of the militia of the United States upon all subjects connected with their duties, rights, and interests, in relation to the service of the United States.

The first senior assistant of ordnance will promptly communicate to the ordnance officer of each State and Territory all regulations and orders for the government of the officers of that department, with descriptions, accompanied by exact drawings or models of every kind of arm, gun-carriage, caisson, and other article of ordnance stores authorized by the President to be employed in the service of the United States. He will receive and keep a record of all returns and reports of ordnance and ordnance stores from the ordnance or other officer of the militia of each State and Territory; and he will correspond with all such State authorities upon all subjects connected with their duties in relation to the Ordnance department. The most important matter to be embraced in this correspondence would consist of a prompt communication of every well-tested improvement in the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and equipments, and improvements in the use of the same, with information as to the iron, copper, nitre, and other materials, with the quality and current prices of each, for the construction of ordnance and ordnance stores.

Knowledge is power—a power which monarchists and despots alone deem necessary to their safety that it should be confined to the *favored few* and concealed from the *turbulent many*. But the vital principle of a republic depends mainly upon the extension which is given to knowledge. There is no description of human knowledge so much altogether calculated to establish free institutions as a knowledge of the art of war; and there is no branch of this noble art so difficult to comprehend or so essential to the interests of a republic as the *construction* and *use* of ordnance and ordnance stores. I may be told that it is not necessary to the security of a republic that the citizens of every town within its limits should know how to construct a cannon and other ordnance, or even a rifle. I reply, that every town destitute of men qualified for this duty is necessarily weak and dependent, compared with towns embracing citizens capable of constructing all sorts of ordnance and other arms, and of wielding them in action. But if every *town* should not contain a cannon foundry or armory, with artists and mechanics qualified to render the important service of constructing arms for their own and their country's defence in war, this is no argument why a sovereign State, one of the main pillars of the republic, should remain destitute of this knowledge. On the contrary, it were better that every State had ten thousand citizens qualified for every duty of the ordnance department than that the arts and sciences upon which these duties depend should be locked up, as they are in many of the States of Europe, in the breasts and bureaus of a few individuals. My object is to enable the Ordnance department, with the aid of a board of the most experienced officers in service, and with liberal appropriations of money, to obtain from all the enlightened nations of the world, as well as from our own armories and our able artists and mechanics, the most approved arms; and, after testing their utility by a series of experiments, to furnish every State and Territory with samples, and with suitable drawings, models, and instructions to enable their artificers to construct the requisite machinery with similar arms; and, as often as an improvement in any arm or other supply is ascertained, to furnish drawings, models, and instructions sufficient to afford every State and Territory the immediate benefit of all such improvements.

It is by providing the best of arms and equipments, and the best of men, and the best of instruction, that we can calculate with certainty on maintaining our independence and our national military character. Having but few well-instructed troops kept in service in time of peace, (less than one thousand for every million of inhabitants,) we should take care, by every possible preparation and precaution, to enable them, on the approach of war, to beat the invading foe, man to man, battalion to battalion, and army to army. The question on the adoption of an arm should not be whether the expense is or is not the lowest, but whether the arm itself is such as will, to a moral certainty, enable a given number of men to beat an equal number of the troops of any neighboring power. Every officer and every private soldier should be enabled, as far as it may be in the power of the government, by the excellence of their arms and preparatory measures, to feel assured of that excellence. But if, on the contrary, they should have reason to feel convinced that their arms, &c., are inferior to those of the enemy opposed to them, a few slight misfortunes or a few unsuccessful conflicts would often tend to produce a panic in our inexperienced ranks that might tend to the most serious disasters.

With respect to the other departments of the general staff I will, for the present, omit the details, which I hold myself prepared to furnish whenever required, and to show that an officer may be usefully employed in each department on militia service even during a period of peace; and that on the approach of war the proposed organization will be attended with the most salutary effects, and that without such an organization of the general staff many of the deplorable losses of money and reputation, such as were experienced in the late war, may be expected on the return of another.

I have recommended that the regiments of every arm should be equal to each other in the number, as well as in the relative rank, pay, and emoluments of their officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, and private soldiers, and each regiment to have an aggregate strength of 1,220, because experience proves that there is no good reason why the regiment of any one arm should contain more or less officers or men than another, and that there are good reasons why they should be of equal strength, and that none should be less than 1,220 officers and men. I have chosen this number from an impression that it accords with the most convenient and proper strength of *companies*, *brigades*, and *divisions*, and is best suited to all the important duties that usually occur in a state of war.

It cannot be denied that our officers of all grades are capable of serving reputably in the artillery and infantry; most of them, indeed, are equally qualified for serving meritoriously in both corps; nor can it be doubted that they are likewise highly qualified to serve in the rifle corps; and that they would, in the course of a few months, make valuable officers of cavalry I entertain no doubt. In this variety of service they will be found, in the course of another war, soaring above the prejudices and breaking through the cobweb shackles of monarchical institutions. Neither officers nor private soldiers of our army, organized as I have proposed, would willingly remain for many months ignorant of the duties of any one arm; and when, in the course of another war, it is seen that detachments or other bodies of troops composed of every arm come in contact with an invading army where, from the peculiarities of the face of the country, it may become necessary for all to serve as infantry, or artillery, or riflemen, then the propriety of the proposed organization will be obvious.

The time must soon arrive at which we shall be sensible of the utter uselessness of any such *whimsical varieties* of organization as the armies of Europe have exhibited, and such as we have in part made attempts to imitate. The armies of Europe have at different times had regiments of from *one thousand* to *six thousand* strong. There it has been for some centuries past the practice and the policy of the monarch at the head of the government to create the greatest possible number of high officers in order to be able to give to every influential favorite, and often to the relation of every favorite, either male or female, a snug place of honor and profit at the expense of the people. Hence it was that in one great monarchy the high places thus created have been multiplied until their annual register has grown to a volume nearly as large as our blessed Bible, and until their list of field marshals, generals, lieutenant generals, and major generals has amounted *to four hundred and eighty general officers;* and among them are generals of foot, generals of artillery, generals of cavalry, &c., &c.

It was the will and pleasure of the King, and the aristocracy of that nation, that it should be so, "and the King can do no wrong." But our true policy suggests the propriety of our having in service no more than can be usefully employed; hence, we can have no reason to follow the example of our European neighbors in this particular any more than we should permit ourselves to adopt their blackest vices—such, for example, as to create a great duke, and allow him to set up, in a palace in the metropolis of his country, the *blushing* trophy of his meretricious conquest, the frail Mrs. C., to sell commissions to officers and to assist in regulating the army.

All which is submitted for the information of the proper authorities with due respect.

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES, *Major General by brevet, U. S. Army.*

Adjutant General JONES, *Washington City, D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DEPARTMENT, *New York, October* 15, 1830.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive from the War Department, and from your office, letters containing the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed at its last session, relative to a reduction of the army, and in which letters I am "invited to communicate my views on the subject."

I have now had this resolution under consideration for several months, with the Army Register before me, and with an eye to the several branches of service in all their detail, as carrried on and executed by the aggregate of the commissioned officers in the staff and the line, and I do solemnly declare that I scarcely know one who could be dispensed with, "without injury [more or less] to the public service."

To begin with the *major general,* or commander of the army—an office which it has several times been proposed to abolish.

I consider this place without reference to the late, the present, or any future incumbent, as *essential* to the symmetry of the army; to its just organization; to its efficient and uniform administration, under the head of *orders,* or the technical subdivisions, *service,* and *discipline.* These, I am intimately persuaded, cannot be carried on and maintained with uniformity and efficiency without a central and abiding commander. The Secretary of War has not, either by the act creating his department, the rules and articles of war, or any other act of Congress, any *direct* command over the army. He can only issue orders in the name or by the express authority of the President. He has rarely been appointed, and never may again be appointed, with a reference to his practical knowledge of the history and actual state of the military service. He is a high political and ministerial functionary, and therefore usually changed at the beginning of every administration, and frequently during the same administration. Thus we have had, since the present organization of the army, (1821,) four Secretaries of War, and at least as many more, *par interim;* whereas in the same period there have been but two commanders of the army, each, of course, professionally and minutely acquainted with the history, actual condition, and wants of the service committed to his immediate charge.

Of the Adjutant General and the two Inspectors General, who serve under the immediate orders of the commander of the army, I have heard no objection either to their usefulness or necessity, and can anticipate none.

I am of opinion that one of the aides-de-camp of the general-in-chief might usefully be sent back to the line, and that the other should be attached to the Adjutant General's office as an assistant. In other words, I am of opinion that the general-in-chief requires but *one* aide-de-camp, and that *that* one should be employed as the Adjutant General's assistant.

It appears to me impossible to curtail the *personnel* of the departments of the Quartermaster General, of the Commissary General of Subsistence, of the Paymaster General, of the Surgeon General, or of the Commissary General of Purchases, (with one exception,) as at present organized, without injury to economy and the efficiency of the service. The exception is to the first department named. In my opinion the Quartermaster General is authorized, under a late law, to employ five more officers, to be taken from the line as *assistants,* than the public service requires.

Of those scientific and necessary corps, the engineers and topographical engineers, the universal opinion seems to be, among intelligent men, that both should be slightly increased to meet the important demands of the public service.

In this review I speak not of the Ordnance department as a distinct corps, because all the officers serving in it are drawn from the regiments of artillery.

Motives, directly personal, restrain me from speaking for or against that part of our organization which consists of two brigadier generals, with one aide-de-camp each.

The four regiments of artillery were expressly organized in 1821 with the *war* complement of officers, in order that they should furnish the whole *personnel* of the Ordnance department. Thus, each company has, with but fifty-five enlisted men, five officers, one captain, two first and two second lieutenants. To take away, as has been suggested, one first and one second lieutenant per company: that is, eighteen lieutenants per regiment, or seventy-two from this arm, without, at the same time, creating a new and distinct corps of ordnance, could not fail to cripple, even for service in time of peace, the regiments themselves, but also to destroy the Ordnance department. This can be desired by no one who is aware of the immense amount of *materiel* at the arsenals and fortresses now in the charge of the ordnance or artillery officers, and of the constant inspection, handling, and care which that *materiel* requires. The labors of fixing ammunition, of constructing gun-carriages, and of inspection of ordnance at the founderies and manufactories of arms, employ many other artillery officers. Finally, it may be added that it is prin-

cipally from those regiments and the class of *lieutenants* that about thirty officers are generally employed in geodesical and trigonometrical surveys of the country, and surveys with a view to *internal improvements* under specific resolutions of Congress. Indeed, these various drafts could not have been made upon the artillery, leaving a sufficient number of officers with the companies, but for the brevet second lieutenants which are attached to those companies.

The seven regiments of infantry are, at present, neither on a *peace* (or skeleton) nor on a *war* establishment, but approach rather nearer to the former than the latter. Like the four regiments of artillery, each has one field officer (a major) less than would be required for a state of war; and, unlike the artillery, each company of fifty-one enlisted men has but three company officers, instead of five. When it is reflected that these regiments are stationed on the remote inland frontiers, and mostly surrounded by hostile or doubtful tribes of Indians, it is conceived that the number of officers belonging to them cannot with safety be curtailed, though it would be desirable that the number of enlisted men per company should be extended to sixty or sixty-five.

I have the honor to submit the foregoing, in compliance with the letters before mentioned, received from the War Department and your office.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Colonel R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Jefferson Barracks, September* 28, 1830.

SIR: I have received, through the Adjutant General of the army, a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 30th of April, 1830, requiring the Secretary of War to report to the House, at the commencement of the next session, whether any reduction in the number of officers in the army of the United States can be made without injury to the publice service; and, if any, what reduction; together with a plan of the most efficient organization of the army in conformity with the reduction proposed.

Upon this subject I am invited to communicate to you my views.

I have looked upon the army, under the organization of 1821, as wisely adapted to the interest of the country in a time of peace. The principle of skeleton regiments, in a state of tranquillity, reduces the number of troops to a small body, and, of course, a proportionably reduced expenditure, yet preserves the germ or nucleus of an army that may be at once augmented, on the occurrence of a war, to a strong and defensible character.

Assuming this position to be correct, I do not think a reduction in the regimental officers can be made without manifest injury to the public service; nor can the number or grade of the general officers be reduced, having regard to the proper distribution of commands, on which depends the efficiency and harmony of the army, as well as the preservation of its symmetry and its strength and respectability.

With regard to the branches of the general staff, experience admonishes us of their necessity and usefulness. I am not prepared to say whether either can be reduced; most probably not.

Adjutant General's department, indispensable.

Inspector General's department, useful.

Quartermaster General's department, indispensable. It appears to be well regulated; but were it organized into a corps distinct from the line it would promote the public service and avoid an encroachment on the line of the army. Should it remain as at present organized, the captains acting as assistant quartermasters should be returned to their companies, and the duty in future be done by subalterns from the line. There are now four captains, assistant quartermasters, permanently absent from the sixth regiment—an injury to the corps.

Subsistence department, indispensable. It is well regulated; but it would be to the interest of the public service were the commissaries authorized to go into the market and purchase the supplies for the troops, instead of depending on contractors, who comply or fail, according to a prospect of profit or loss to them. This assertion is made upon data that cannot be controverted.

Pay department, essential.

Medical department, essential. The number of medical officers are not as extensive as the service demands under the wide distribution of the troops.

Engineer department. It would seem from the great number of officers detailed from the line for duty in this department that the corps require being augmented rather than reduced.

Ordnance department. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the extent of duty in this branch of the service to offer an opinion. I should presume, however, from my limited knowledge, that it should be organized into a corps distinct from the line.

I have made the foregoing remark with a frankness corresponding with the importance of the subject, which I beg leave to submit without further comment.

With great consideration and respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

H. ATKINSON,

Brigadier General United States Army, Commanding Western Department.

Major General MACOMB, *Commander-in-Chief, Washington City.*

FORT TRUMBULL, *October* 7, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with the invitation contained in the Adjutant General's letter of September 10, I have the honor to submit my views on the subject of the resolution therein referred to.

To the first branch of that resolution, inquiring "whether any reduction in the number of officers in the army can be made without injury to the service, and if any, what reduction," I should reply that I do not think the number susceptible of any reduction without injury to the service, or of so little as to present an object not worthy of legislation.

The proportion of officers to the numerical force of the army is doubtless somewhat greater than it has been at any former period; and it is probably owing to this reversed ratio that the inquiry contained in the resolution has been instituted. But there are, I apprehend, very sufficient reasons, not only in a military but in an economical view, to warrant this increase. At the reduction in 1821 it was admitted to be desirable to retain an extra number, or greater proportion of officers, with the view to enable the

establishment to be extended with little delay. So many of these officers, however, have been employed by the Department of War in what may strictly be termed civil service, that a less proportion has been left for military duties proper than at any former period. By reference to the Army Register, it will be found that in the beginning of 1830 thirty-one lieutenants were employed on topographical duties, and nineteen as assistant instructors at West Point; two field officers and four captains and sixteen lieutenants on ordnance service; six lieutenants of regiments on duties with engineers proper, making in all *seventy-eight* officers abstracted from the line of the army, for services which, if not performed by the army, must have been obtained at much greater expense to the government; and these services are not in the nature of lineal or regimental duties; besides the above enumeration, the service of supplies and agencies as now rendered within the army, and with great efficiency and economy, by the officers of regiments serving in the quartermaster's and commissary's departments, by which many of them are necessarily withdrawn from their regimental duties. When these deductions are made, it will be found that the average number of officers remaining for regimental service is as small as, with the present rank and file of the army, can be admitted. Thus the government has the advantage, on the present plan, of retaining the number of officers, which would enable it to double the establishment in a very short time, whilst those officers who are supernumerary for the present lineal service, are returning in services not military a full equivalent for their pay.

If, however, the resolution had required me to say what branches of the army would bear reduction with *least* injury to the service, I should have replied that the general officers commanding departments and the field officers of regiments are equal to the inspectoral duties of the army; that some reduction in the rank and number of the quartermaster's department might be made; and that the Military Academy, if reduced one-third, would yet be equal to furnishing all the officers required by the army.

The law increasing the number of students at the Military Academy to 250, and authorizing the President to attach one brevet second lieutenant to each company, passed April 29, 1812, at which time the rank and file of the army was greatly superior to its present strength; and I would further add that the pay department might be reduced so as to render it equally efficient to its present organization.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. K. ARMISTEAD, *Brevet Brigadier General of Artillery.*

Major General MACOMB.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BATTALION, 4TH INFANTRY,
Camp, Sandy Creek, 20 miles from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, October 12, 1830.

SIR: In reply to the Adjutant General's letter of the 10th ultimo, relative to a contemplated reduction "in the number of officers in the army of the United States," I do myself the honor to state that such is my health at this moment that I must confine myself in giving to you my views upon this subject to an opinion only, without giving at length the chain of reasoning by which I arrived at the conclusion, or a statement of the facts and authorities upon which such opinion was formed.

It is due to myself and the army to premise, however, that my military ideas are the growth of *twenty years'* service in peace and in war, of some little study, of more reflection, and after a zealous attempt to make myself acquainted as well with our own military system (or rather with what it ought to be) as with those of foreign nations.

I am of opinion, then, that no "reduction" in the number of officers in the army of the United States can be made without *manifest* and *serious* injury to the public service.

I have for several years believed that a reduction in the staff of the army might be made with manifest advantage to the service. This, according to my views, would not diminish the number of officers in the army, but would take some officers from the staff and put them to their *appropriate duties;* and would operate a saving to the government of the difference between their staff pay and that which they would receive in the line.

Much stress I understand has been placed upon a contrast of the number of officers with that of the rank and file of the army. A more erroneous method of arriving at the truth than this course of reasoning would present when applied to an army, and more particularly to our army, could not be devised by the ingenuity of man.

A report from the Adjutant General's office, showing the various duties upon which the officers of the army are employed in most cases, in obedience to resolves of Congress, together with the number absolutely present with the troops, would at once put to rest this theory, and show that instead of containing too many the army contains too small a number of officers at the present moment.

Take my own post for an example, and it will show that for the last three years I have not averaged one officer to a company of men, and yet, as at the headquarters of a regiment, I ought to have an adjutant, a commissary, a treasurer of the post fund, and a secretary of the council of administration; and generally, as at this time, I have had but one officer to perform *all* these duties in addition to the command of a company.

It may and probably will be urged, in refutation of my opinion, that the annual addition of brevet officers from the school at West Point will ultimately more than fill the army, and bear too heavy upon the treasury of the country. Admit this as matter of fact, and yet it by no means follows that a reduction of the officers of the army is the proper remedy of this evil. And I go still further, and deny that it is either just, wise, or honorable to do so.

Between the officer who has faithfully served his country and spent his best days in marches and encampments, and the cadet from West Point, educated at the expense of the government, and just preparing to enter upon that life and that routine of duty which the other has finished, I do hope and trust no man in either house of Congress will for a moment hesitate.

A long life is required, even when combined with the requisite *natural talents*, to form an officer. Let no man for a moment suppose that *four years* spent at a military school will ever qualify the most accomplished youth to command your army.

I have several objections *to our* national military school, and think its rules of administration might be advantageously altered. No young man ought to enter that school until he is at least sixteen years

old, and ought certainly not to graduate until he is twenty-two years of age, making his term of study six years. If it is *too* numerous, why not place a portion of the graduates in the navy?

In point of principle I object to it as being, in my opinion, in operation at least, at variance with the spirit of our institutions; and, above all, I shall ever oppose it while in practice it closes the ranks of our army to *every* citizen of this great country not educated there.

Open the ranks of the army to every American citizen, and there lives not the man who can calculate the moral power of this great lever. It puts at defiance all the learning of the mathematician, and becomes at once a question of transcendent geometry.

You complain of desertion. Put it in the power of the American recruit to say to himself, I may one day command in chief the army of my country, and you have done all you can to prevent desertion, except, indeed, you add to it the commonplace distinction of the veteran from the recruit, in a few privileges and a small pecuniary reward; and by all means increase the pay of your non-commissioned officers.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. FOSTER,
Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army, Major 4th Infantry, Commanding.

Major General ALEXANDER MACOMB,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

FORT NIAGARA, *November* 4, 1830.

SIR: In reply to a communication received from the Adjutant General of the army, under date of the 10th September last, inviting me (among other officers of the army) to communicate my views as to the propriety of a reduction of the officers of the army, &c., &c., I have the honor to state, in complying with the invitation, I feel sensibly the delicacy of expressing opinions that may be instrumental in depriving brother officers, who have long served their country gallantly and faithfully, of situations, which, though they might, in my present opinion, be dispensed with without serious injury to the service, yet, upon trial, it may appear that opinion was erroneous; and one injurious consequence must certainly ensue, (and one which I sincerely think would counterbalance any advantage I may be able to suggest,) viz: that, from continued attempts to reduce and displace the officers of the army, it will go far to show the instability and frail tenure by which commissions in the army are held. Gentlemen who were retained in service, especially after the last consolidation, very reasonably calculated on making the army a profession; but if every two or three years a portion are legislated out, the effect can be more easily foreseen than remedied after it has occurred. But, sir, I conceive the invitation given by you as intended to elicit the candid opinions of those to whom it is addressed, and I shall therefore, much as I dislike the office, express frankly my opinions, such as they are, in regard to those officers that I think may be dispensed with. To commence, I would recommend abolishing the office of inspector generals, and substitute that of *one* adjutant and inspector general, making it the duty of the colonel of each regiment to inspect his command annually, and thus save, in salaries alone, $5,592 96. Dispense with the district paymaster, and, as formerly, appointing a subaltern in each regiment, with, say $26 additional pay per month, thus saving, by there being eleven paymasters (one to each regiment) instead of the present number, $26,200 annually, besides the saving in travelling expenses, those paymasters being always at the headquarters of their regiments, except only when paying companies at a distance; and in lieu of paying, as is now done, every two months, that the paymasters be directed to pay only semi-annually. By this means there will not only be a direct saving in transportation, but a much greater benefit received by the government, from the less number of desertions; as I have just stated, the present mode is, in most cases, to pay off the troops every *two months*, thus affording to those harpies, the owners of tippling shops, in the neighborhood of every post, (but without the jurisdiction of the officers,) a ready return of money from the men; whereas, if they were obliged to trust them six months, the hazard would be too great, and, besides, they could not afford to wait so long for their pay. Do away with the office of assistant quartermasters, and make the assistant commissaries of posts perform those duties, (as it is now done at many posts,) say $5 additional pay, thus saving annually $6,000. In lieu of the present number of cadets at West Point, let the corps be reduced to, say 100, and should there be at any time more vacancies in the line of the army (which I think would rarely be the case) than the annual number promoted from the academy would fill, let the residue be made up by selection from citizens, or meritorious sergeants, making it at least *possible* for non-commissioned officers to receive promotion, as in other service.

The good effect of such a measure as the last mentioned would be immediately felt in the army, and greatly tend to do away the apathy that now prevails in that grade of the service, and at the same time hold out an inducement for young men of a better class than those now enlisting to enter the ranks, and to *remain in service*, when the recruit may look forward to the command, perhaps, of an army, while, under the present regulations, he cannot hope, however meritorious his conduct, to ever receive a lieutenant's commission. The saving thus made will amount to $50,000, in pay and rations of cadets; and a corresponding reduction of the officers of that academy would probably amount to, say $5,000 more. Any alterations beyond what I have stated, I conceive would be highly injurious to the country; and sooner than recommend a reduction of the officers in the line of the army, I would be in favor of a disbandment of the whole, for at present there is scarcely a company in service that has a sufficient number with them to keep it in proper order, and attention to the discipline and wants of the soldiers.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. WHISTLER, *Major 2d Regiment Infantry, U. S. A.*

Major General A. MACOMB, *United States Army, Washington.*

FORT ADAMS, *Newport Harbor, September* 16, 1830.

SIR: I have to-day received a letter from the Adjutant General of the army inviting me to communicate my views on the subject of a resolution of Congress of April 26 last, touching a reduction of the number of officers in the army; and it is proper for me now to state that I fear it will be impossible for me to find time to comply with this invitation.

All my present impressions as to this matter are favorable to our present organization, and decidedly opposed to the tenor of the resolution; but, at the same time, it would not be complying with the terms of the letter just received to state my bare dissent as to the propositions involved in the resolution, nor respectful to the source whence it emanated, or to the department to which I am asked to address my views, to offer any suggestions not resulting from careful and deliberate investigation.

I do, however, most sincely hope, as I confidently trust, that the Secretary of War, aided by the talents of the army, of which there is such just reason to be proud, will not fail to make it appear that our military establishment admits of no retrenchment of its members; that if the organization be in any degree imperfect, it is, compared with the entire interest, in small and unessential particulars; that the imperfections, if any, in its details, are due to the actual diminutiveness of the whole; and, above all, that the welfare and efficiency of the army as a body, much as they are disturbed by frequent legislative interference with its organization, are not thereby put in equal hazard with the safety and honor of the nation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient,

JOS. G. TOTTEN, *Lieut. Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Colonel.*

Major General ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Commanding U. S. Army, Washington.*

BOSTON, *September* 24, 1830.

SIR: In obedience to the directions contained in your communication of September 10, 1830, I have the honor to submit, in answer to the question "whether any reduction in the number of officers in the United States army can be made without injury to the public service," the following considerations:

The inquiry naturally divides itself into two branches: 1. Is there a superfluity of officers in the staff? 2. Is there a superfluity in the line? With respect to the staff, not having the means of precisely estimating the services performed by the various officers included in its organization, I feel myself totally incompetent to decide on the merits of that organization. Every nation liable to the casualty of war (and none are exempt) should be provided with a staff for the promulgation of orders and intelligence, for the procurement of supplies of food and clothing for armies, and for the transportation and transmission of such supplies; which organization (when its officers have become skilful and experienced by a proper distribution of their duties and a just accountability for the execution of them) should not be lightly or without good cause disturbed in time of peace, and should exist without reference to the policy which may dictate an increase or diminution of the troops of the line. My own opinion is that the general staff has attained a consummate and perfect organization, and will admit of no reduction without injury to the service, with the exception of the office of inspector general, which possibly might be dispensed with, by devolving the duties of inspection on the field officers of regiments, and requiring of them to inspect different regiments, and even corps, from those to which they are arranged. I hazard this opinion, though with great distrust, because I do not stand on ground which gives me a full view of the subject. On the second branch of the inquiry I respectfully present to the consideration of the commanding general such suggestions as have occurred to my limited knowledge and observation.

It is asserted that, under the organization of 1821, we have double the complement of officers in commission required by the service; or, in other words, that we have a *double complement of officers*. It is evident that this assertion has in itself no definite meaning, and that it can only be predicated of the organization of 1821 by comparison with some other military organization. Accordingly, it grows out of the fact that, at the reduction of 1821, the rank and file of the United States army was reduced from 11,904 to 5,558, or about one-half, whilst the commissioned officers were reduced from 535 to 427, or between a fourth and a fifth. It assumes the organization of 1815 to be the most perfect and efficient for a military force, and condemns that of 1821 as being imperfect in proportion to its departure from that *standard*. As the excess or redundancy of officers is tested by the proportion of rank and file to the command, the argument is that the latter being reduced one-half, the former should be reduced one-half also, and that all over that proportion is superfluity or redundancy, and should be lopped off. If it were not taken for granted, then, that the organization of 1815 was the most perfect of which a military body was susceptible, it could not be assumed that we have a *double complement* of officers in service; and the merits of the existing organization would be tested by other considerations than those which grow out of a comparison of it with that of 1815.

The illusion appertaining to this proposition is, that that which is true by the rule of three is not always true in itself—the rule of three being a fallacious measure of truth when applied to moral, political, and military subjects. The alleged superfluity of officers, under the organization of 1821, must consist in one of two things: 1st, either that there is too great a number of officers allowed to a company as such, with reference to the number of its rank and file; or, 2d, that the number of officers, compared with the number of rank and file, both as to companies and regiments, is disproportionably great. With respect to the number of officers allowed to a company, military nations have varied, not only from one another, but from themselves, at various periods. The United States military organizations exhibit all the varieties of allowance, from three to six officers to a company. Military writers insist on only one principle as established by experience to be essential to the efficiency of companies, which is, that a company should never have *less than four* commissioned officers. This allowance of four officers to a company, whatever may be its magnitude, is the result of its liability to break into four equal fractions for the purposes of movement and action, whilst it rarely or never breaks into odd fractions, or fractions represented by 3, 5, 7, &c. The allowance of officers to a company, or to any other military force, is further affected by the necessity which exists of sometimes detaching from that company or force, in which case an increase of officers is wanted by the casualties to which officers are subject of sickness and death, and by the necessity they are sometimes under of soliciting and obtaining furloughs. To the four commissioned officers then admitted to be indispensable to the efficiency of a company, most military nations allow an additional number, rendered necessary by the

considerations above stated. Thus the organization of the United States army in 1808 allowed six officers to a company. The French organization allows six officers to an artillery and five to an infantry company.—(See Science of War, p 49 and p. 59.) Compared with these, the organization of 1821 exhibits no superfluity, the allowance being five officers to a company of artillery and three to one of infantry. If superfluity of officers, then, exists in the present army, it must be under the second head stated above, viz: that the number of officers, compared with the number of rank and file, is disproportionably great. The truth of this proposition I propose to test by submitting to the major general the various military organizations of the United States, from the commencement in 1790 down to 1821; and for this purpose I subjoin the following tables, showing the ratio of apportionment between officers and men in each of them. The statements made are the result of a careful examination. The artillery and infantry are kept distinct. The apportionments are dated regimentally and according to companies. The letters R. R. stand for regimental ratio; the letters C. R. for company ratio.

ARTILLERY ORGANIZATIONS.

Regimental ratio.

1794,	R. R.,	1 officer to	$11\frac{3}{5}$	rank and file.	
1798,	R. R.,	1 do.	10	do.	
1799,	R. R.,	1 do.	$11\frac{43}{51}$	do.	
1802,	R. R.,	1 do.	14	do.	
1808,	R. R.,	1 do.	$9\frac{43}{68}$	do.	
1812,	R. R.,	1 do.	16	do.	Years of war.
1814,	R. R.,	1 do.	$21\frac{41}{48}$	do.	Years of war.
1821,	R. R.,	1 do.	$10\frac{47}{49}$	do.	

Company ratio.

1794,	C. R.,	1 officer to	$12\frac{3}{19}$	rank and file.	
1798,	C. R.,	1 do.	$12\frac{3}{19}$	do.	
1799,	C. R.,	1 do.	$12\frac{3}{4}$	do.	
1802,	C. R.,	1 do.	15	do.	
1808,	C. R.,	1 do.	15	do.	
1812,	C. R.,	1 do.	18	do.	Years of war.
1814,	C. R.,	1 do.	23	do.	Years of war.
1821,	C. R.,	1 do.	11	do.	

This table shows that the organization of 1821 is very nearly equal (in the apportionment of officers to the number of rank and file) to those of 1794,-'98,-'99, 1808, differing not materially from that of 1802, but materially from those of 1812 and 1814, years of war; in other words, that it conforms to five out of seven organizations adopted by Congress for a time of peace, and differs materially from only two organizations by the same authority, made for a state of war.

INFANTRY ORGANIZATIONS.

Regimental ratio.

1790-'91,	R. R.,	1 officer to	$19\frac{19}{44}$	rank and file.	War.—St. Clair's defeat.	
1796,	R. R.,	1 do.	$15\frac{7}{13}$	do.		
1798,	R. R.,	1 do.	$18\frac{3}{35}$	do.		
1799,	R. R.,	1 do.	20	do.		
1802,	R. R.,	1 do.	$17\frac{43}{44}$	do.		
1808,	R. R.,	1 do.	12	do.		
1812,	R. R.,	1 do.	$23\frac{43}{84}$	do.		
June 26, 1812,	R. R.,	1 do.	$20\frac{43}{59}$	do.	War.	
1813,	R. R.,	1 do.	$17\frac{14}{59}$	do.		
1815,	R. R.,	1 do.	$21\frac{26}{38}$	do.		
1821,	R. R.,	1 do.	$15\frac{29}{53}$	do.		

Company ratio.

1790-'91,	C. R.,	1 officer to	25	rank and file.	War.—St. Clair's defeat.	
1796,	C. R.,	1 do.	$20\frac{3}{19}$	do.		
1798,	C. R.,	1 do.	20	do.		
1799,	C. R.,	1 do.	25	do.		
1802,	C. R.,	1 do.	19	do.		
1808,	C. R.,	1 do.	13	do.		
1812,	C. R.,	1 do.	$27\frac{3}{4}$	do.		
June 26, 1812,	C. R.,	1 do.	$25\frac{3}{4}$	do.	War.	
1813,	C. R.,	1 do.	$20\frac{3}{7}$	do.		
1815,	C. R.,	1 do.	26	do.		
1821,	C. R.,	1 do.	17	do.		

This table shows that the organization of 1821 is very nearly equal (in the apportionment of officers to the number of rank and file) to those of 1796, 1798, 1802, and even one year of war, 1813; that it differs materially from those of 1790,-'91,-'99, 1812, June 26, 1812, and 1815; 1791 and 1812, both years of war, the one Indian, the other British; and that in 1808, the apportionment of officers to the number of rank and file is greater than in 1821. Thus out of ten organizations of infantry by Congress, the apportionment of officers to rank and file is nearly the same with that of 1821 in four; greater in one, viz: 1808; and less in five, three of which five were war organizations. Further, out of seventeen military organizations by the government of the United States, ten sustain the apportionment of 1821, seven are

variant from it, and six out of that seven are war organizations. The double complement, then, of officers, or superfluity asserted to exist in the organization of 1821, can only be so estimated in reference to the organization of 1815, which, so far from having a claim to be viewed as a standard of perfect apportionment, is in itself an *anomaly* in our military legislation not analogous to any other peace establishment adopted by the United States. If, by that solitary act of organization, it is made to appear that we have a double complement of officers now in service, the whole military legislation of the country refutes the supposition by repeated enactments in which ratios of apportionment, conformable to that of 1821, are deliberately settled. Those who assert, then, that we have a superfluity now in service, cannot, evidently, sustain themselves by recurring to the military legislation of this country, which, in almost every page, will falsify their assertion.

The most striking and imposing sanction of the ratio of apportionment adopted in 1821 is the organization of 1808. This organization was adopted by an administration* lauded, and with great justice, for its rigid economy, imperturbably pacific, and certainly not obnoxious to the charge of lavish expenditures on military establishments from any overweening affection for such establishments; and yet this organization exhibits a greater allowance of officers, in proportion to number of rank and file, than even that of 1821. The wisdom of this increased allowance is evident from the history of the country. The United States had unexpectedly acquired, by the purchase of Louisiana, an increased frontier of perhaps some 4,000 miles. To occupy the various stations on this new frontier, in addition to the old, it became necessary to break the United States army into numerous detachments, each of which, however small, would require a commissioned officer. I leave it to those who assert the superfluity of officers in the existing army to decide how far the increased frontier acquired by the purchase of Florida between 1815 and 1821 has diminished the necessity of detached service, and its inevitable attendant, multiplicity of commissioned officers.

Having shown that the asserted superfluity of officers now in service is relatively to the organization of 1815 only, I will conclude by comparing our military establishment with that of the French as to the apportionment of officers to rank and file.

French infantry war establishment.

R. R., 1 officer to 18 rank and file. C. R., 1 officer to 20 rank and file.—(See page 48, Science of War.)

French artillery war establishment.

R. R., 1 officer to $13\frac{79}{130}$ rank and file. C. R., 1 officer to 14 rank and file.—(Science of War, page 48.)

But the French war establishment is to the peace as 8 to 5;† consequently, on the peace establishment the ratio of apportionment is:

Infantry.—R. R., 1 officer to $11\frac{1}{4}$ rank and file. C. R., 1 officer to $12\frac{6}{13}$ rank and file.
Artillery.—R. R., 1 officer to $8\frac{1}{11}$ rank and file. C. R., 1 officer to 8 rank and file.

It will be seen that the French peace establishment exhibits a greater superfluity of officers than the organization of 1821.

To recapitulate: If, 1st, there be not a superfluous allowance of commissioned officers to a company—if, 2d, there be not a greater apportionment of officers to rank and file than is allowed either by former organizations of our own country or by the establishment of the most powerful military nation in Europe, all of which positions I have clearly established, I conclude that the asserted superfluity of officers does not exist, and that, consequently, their number will not bear reduction consistently with the interests of the service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. LINDSAY, *Brevet Col. 3d Artillery, Commanding.*

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, *Detroit, November* 1, 1830.

SIR: Your communication of the 1st of September last, calling for my opinion whether or no the number of officers in the army could be reduced without injury to the service, was duly received. The question is a delicate one for a member of the army to answer; but I shall meet it with candor, and answer it without partiality, favor, or affection. For this purpose I shall place myself in the attitude of a citizen of the country, and then say, in the words of the father of our country, that during peace is the time to prepare for war; and it is evident the then Secretary of War (the Hon. J. C. Calhoun) had in mind the words quoted when he answered the call of Congress in 1820 to report at the next session of Congress a plan for reducing the army. In that plan the number of enlisted men was reduced from ten to six thousand, and the present peace establishment was considered competent to guard our public property, and make a little military show at our exposed points, and to have a foundation upon which to build an army in case of need. To be so prepared it was indispensable to retain a greater number of officers than would be required to command the six thousand in time of war. If in 1821 it was thought necessary to have a well-appointed and efficient army, what has transpired to make it proper in 1830 to destroy its organization by reducing a portion of the officers? As I do not know of any changes, either at home or abroad, for the better, I respectfully report against a reduction of any of the officers of the present peace establishment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BRADY, *Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.*

Major General MACOMB, *Commanding the Army, Washington, D. C.*

* Jefferson's. † See Science of War, page 48.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST INFANTRY, *Fort Crawford, October* 10, 1830.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 10th ultimo, which I have just received, I have to observe, in order to determine whether the present military establishment can be further reduced or not, it will be necessary for those who discuss the question to put themselves in the situation of an officer charged with the defence of the country, and then to ask themselves this question: what would such an officer require to enable him to discharge this duty with honor to himself and with advantage to his country?

Such an officer would be most anxious to see every important point of his country well fortified and garrisoned with officers and troops perfectly acquainted with their duties, and upon whom the utmost reliance could be placed in the hour of danger. It would be at those points the enemy would strike, if he attempted to strike at all. In war the blow is always aimed at the most vital part.

Such an officer would also most anxiously wish to have a number of well-formed officers to intermix with new levies. The beneficial effects of such a mixture can scarcely be appreciated except by those who have seen service. An experienced officer will form a better regiment in six months than one of the same grade of talent and without experience would form in as many years. Of course I speak generally. There are always exceptions in favor of peculiar talent and peculiar genius.

I am satisfied if you were to ask the ablest officer of the day what was the first requisite towards the formation of an army, he would answer good officers; what the second requisite, good officers, and what the third requisite, good officers.

Such an officer would also most anxiously desire to have officers intimately acquainted with every portion of our frontiers. Hence the importance (besides other weighty reasons) of retaining our higher grades, and hence the importance of occasional changes of our regiments, when this could be effected without too great an expense to the public service.

Such an officer would also most anxiously desire to have officers intimately acquainted with every branch of service. What the consequence of beginning to form officers when war is at your very doors?

With these views of the subject, and considering the extensiveness of our frontiers, and the many important points to be defended, I should not deem it expedient to reduce the line of the army, nor do I see how the organization of this portion of it could be materially improved.

The articles of war, however, ought to be revised, both for the sake of the officer and soldier, the army and militia. The offences are too loosely defined, and both officer and soldier are too much exposed to the operation of passion and prejudice. By such a revision the expenses attending courts-martial could, I think, be materially reduced.

It has been said that there are too many officers; but setting aside the importance of having well-formed officers against the hour of trial, if such be the case, I do not remember to have witnessed it on our frontiers. Such is the great variety of detail and casualties along our extensive frontiers, I have not unfrequently seen a second lieutenant in command of two companies.

It has also been said that the officers of the old army did not distinguish themselves eminently during the late war. To this assertion there are many highly honorable exceptions; and, coming fresh into the army, as I did, at the commencement of the late war, as a captain, and having seen the army during that period and since in almost every variety of situation, I declare that I am decidedly of opinion that the country would have been greatly benefited if those officers had been more diffused throughout that army.

I do not mean to speak of the staff of the army. They will be able to explain how their respective departments operate. I wish, however, our captains could be disconnected from the staff and returned to their companies. The frequent changes in the commands of our companies, arising from the absence of our captains, are attended with serious disadvantages to our service.

These observations are respectfully submitted. I had no intention of entering largely into this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MORGAN, *Colonel 1st Infantry.*

Major General A. MACOMB, *Commander United States Army.*

FORTRESS MONROE, *Virginia, November* 12, 1830.

COLONEL: In obedience with the contents of your communication of the 10th of September last, I have the honor to state that, in my opinion, no reduction in the number of officers *of the line* of the army can be made without injury to the service. In thus expressing myself, I am guided by the opportunity which has been presented to me by being stationed at this post for the last two years, during which time there has seldom exceeded *two* officers per company, and at no time has ever this number been present with every company, notwithstanding this command is considered *one* requiring the presence of as *many* company officers as the good of the service would permit, from its peculiar duties and instructions, as directed in the regulations for the government of the same. Although I have expressed an opinion unfavorable to any reduction of the officers in the line, I hope I may be permitted here to take the opportunity to submit the following remarks on the organization of the army, &c.

1. The ordnance to remain as at present organized, with its bureau, &c., at Washington; but that a board of five officers, selected from the field officers and captains of the artillery and ordnance, be formed and permanently stationed at the seat of government; that the senior colonel of the artillery be the president of the board; that this board should have the general direction of the ordnance, so that no alteration in cannon, garrison or field-carriages, or as to small arms, &c., be made without a full report of said board, and that to be supported by its being the result of practical experiments, and which this board should in its report fully explain in all its parts.

2. That the topographical corps of engineers be organized on the principle of the corps of engineers. In which case, and with the supposition that the officers for the same would be selected from the artillery, *one subaltern* from each company of artillery would thus be deducted from the present number of artillery officers.

3. That the subalterns of the corps of *engineers*, as well as those of the *artillery*, should *all* have the *rank* of *first lieutenants*. This is proposed, 1st, because it is in justice due to the graduates from the Military Academy who by their exertions have rendered themselves meritorious, and have accordingly been *selected* for the aforenamed corps; 2d, because it will in some respect equalize the promotions in the artillery and engineers with that of the infantry, in which last it is much more rapid; and, 3d, because the

situation of the former corps is also more expensive than that of the infantry; and thus, for the reasons as above and others, not only the officers but even the enlisted men of the aforenamed corps receive in the European service an extension of pay.

4. That all permanent appointments in the quartermaster's and regimental staff be made from the captains and first lieutenants, and equalized from the regiments, *whose places in the same* should be filled by promotion, so that the effective strength of the several companies should always be the same. These selections for staff duties should not impair their lineal rank; so that in case they return to their regiments at any time, others of the same regiment and rank would be selected to fill their staff appointment.

5. To urge the passing of the bill as before Congress (I believe in January, 1830,) for the increase of pay to non-commissioned officers, and for the encouragement of re-enlistments, to which add, as an amendment, the appointment of a non-commissioned officer, called in the French service *fourrier, (company quartermaster,)* whose duty would be indispensable in the preservation of all company records and accounts between the captain and each individual soldier, as well as all other public property in charge of the same, so that in case that officer should be killed in action, taken prisoner, or otherwise unexpectedly displaced, his successor, through the explanations of this *fourrier* or *company quartermaster*, could at once understand the exact state and accounts, &c., of that company, thereby preventing the numerous mistakes, losses, &c., which always occur, and frequently to the great injustice of private soldiers, and also to the government, on such unexpected removal of officers. This company quartermaster should be considered as a non-combatant, retiring, whenever the company goes into action, with the books, papers, baggage, &c.; and he would thus be able to preserve for final settlement each soldier's claims, (although the latter may have been killed, &c.,) thereby rendering justice to widows and orphans, as well as to the government. It is believed that the services of this *fourrier* or company quartermaster would be even more important in our service, in consequence of the detached situation in which our companies frequently are, and particularly in time of war, than in the European service, where such non-commissioned officers are highly estimated. Such non-commissioned officers should have the rank of sergeant, and next to that of the orderly sergeant, and the same pay, &c., as the last named.

6. As the punishment of death for the crime of desertion, and others in the army in time of peace, has been abolished, the only punishment now left for the crime of desertion is the condemnation to hard labor for a certain period. This, it appears, is not much regarded by those who render themselves liable to incur that penalty; in fact, it falls almost as severe on those who are detailed to accompany such culprits as guard during their hours of labor; and as to the shame or disgrace of this kind of punishment, it is well known that such culprits are perfectly callous. It is believed, therefore, that, under the existing just and correct regulation and instruction for the recruiting officer, there can be no unfair means resorted to with intention of deceiving a man so as to induce him to enlist into the army; and it being understood that all who now enlist have previously been fully made acquainted with the situation in which they will find themselves, a deserter should therefore be held up to the *public scorn* for having thus *shamefully abandoned the standard of his country, disregarded his solemn oath, and forfeited the rights of citizenship.* Let, then, the law award him a punishment by *stripes*, under the sentence of a general court-martial, and the deserter to receive the number of —— stripes, afterwards be drummed out of the service as incapable of ever serving in the army; and should such deserter afterwards be discovered as having re-enlisted in the army, that for such offence he should receive double the number of stripes as ordered by the aforenamed sentence. With such punishment, it is believed that few will ever expose themselves to a second offence, and almost certainly not to a third. Deserters might also be condemned to hard labor for a certain number of years, but to undergo that punishment at some of the navy yards or on board of a government vessel, and never with any department attached to the army.

7. That, in lieu of the present mode of making payment to the troops, each artificer or private soldier be paid weekly one-fifth of his monthly pay, and that the balance remaining be credited to him, and paid over at the expiration of his term of service; that the non-commissioned officers be also paid weekly, but without any deduction as above for the artificers and privates.

8. That no graduates from the Military Academy, on their leaving the same, should be furloughed (as it is at present the case) without having to that effect the request of their parents or a near relation. This is stated with a view to prevent the ruin of many young and valuable officers who may be induced, in consequence of the removal of restraint and the allurements of cities, to spend their furloughs in the indulgence of habits ruinous to their health, and ultimately render them unfit for the *objects* of their education. Graduates from the Military Academy, if not furloughed as above, should receive special orders to repair in as short a time as practicable (and the space of time should be named in the order) to the headquarters of the corps or regiment to which they may have been appointed; and afterwards they should not be ordered on any extra service out of their corps or regiment, without having at least served one full year with the same; and this because an officer should not be placed in a situation to *lead* and *command* soldiers before he has had an opportunity of serving with them under older and experienced officers, who would serve as a check upon the rashness of inexperience.

9. With this last remark I would take the liberty to suggest the necessity of some establishment for the more effective instruction of cavalry, a corps which is as useful as its maintenance is expensive, and therefore a greater attention towards it is required. The experience of fourteen years' active service in that *arm*, both in peace and war, in the European armies, has fully satisfied me of the want of such means of instruction in our army, and particularly after having witnessed the great sacrifice in men and horses during the late war, although no corps was better composed in officers and men than our two regiments of dragoons. We have now in service four companies of light artillery. If they were mounted and incorporated, they would be sufficient for the intended object of instruction, and they not only would be instructed in all that is required for this arm proper, but in due time would also be made to serve as a school of instruction and practice for cavalry, at least in that which could be performed with two squadrons, and with which nearly all the manœuvres of a regiment could be performed; all this will require time, but can be effected by perseverance.

Respectfully submitted by, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. B. WALBACH, *Brevet Colonel 1st Artillery.*

Colonel R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND INFANTRY, *Madison Barracks, September* 26, 1830.

SIR: The communication of the Adjutant General of the 10th instant has been received, in which I am requested to give my views in relation to a reduction of the number of officers of the army, together with a plan of the most efficient organization thereof.

I cannot see that any reduction can be made from the officers of the line of the army without great injury to the service. So large a portion of our officers are detached on staff and other duties that we seldom have more than two, and frequently but one, with a company; and when that is the case, any accident or casualty happening which would take that officer from it would cause embarrassment to the command.

In looking over the Army Register, I find more than eighty officers of different grades detached from the line and doing duty in the several branches of the staff and ordnance departments, among whom are seventeen captains—a grade which should never be separated from its lineal command, as the efficiency of a company will always be lessened by the absence of its proper commander. This fact must be obvious to every military man. The evil, also, is without any good resulting from it; for it must be admitted that many persons may be found competent to the staff duties performed by those captains, but none equally competent to the command of their companies, because of the frequent changes in the grade of subalterns having a tendency to destroy responsibility. I would, therefore, propose the following plan of organization, which, I think, will in some measure remedy the evil:

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The general staff of the army to consist of one major general with two aides-de-camp; two brigadier generals with one aide-de-camp each, (the aides-de-camp to be taken from the subalterns of the line;) one Adjutant General; one Quartermaster General; one Paymaster General; one Commissary General of Subsistence; one Commissary General of Ordnance, and one Surgeon General, to be attached to general headquarters, and two deputies to each of the heads of the staff, one of which to be attached to the headquarters of a department commanded by the brigadier general.

The number of assistants in the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Ordnance departments to be regulated by the President of the United States as the service may require.

The line of the army to consist of —— regiments, (and on a peace establishment there should be no distinction of corps, as they may all be required to perform the various duties of artillery, infantry, or riflemen, as the good of the service may demand,) each regiment to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one paymaster, (to be taken from the subalterns,) one surgeon and two assistants, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies; each company to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one orderly sergeant, three sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and —— privates.

The rank, pay, &c., of the different officers of the staff to be fixed by Congress.

A small reduction of the number of cadets at West Point might be made with advantage. At present promotion is so slow in the army that the graduates generally remain several years as brevet second lieutenants before a vacancy offers for them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, *Lieutenant Colonel 2d Infantry.*

Major General A. MACOMB, *Commanding the Army, Washington City.*

MEDICAL STAFF.

P. S.—In addition to the medical officers attached to regiments, there should be a certain number of surgeons and assistant surgeons attached to posts.

CANTONMENT JESUP, *October* 18, 1830.

SIR: I have received by the last mail a letter from the Adjutant General's office, dated on the 10th of September; and, in reply to the questions therein propounded, I state as my opinion that no reduction of the officers of the army can be made without injury to the service.

As far as my observation extends, I have almost uniformly observed a scarcity of officers for duty, owing, I presume, to the number employed in the staff and other duties.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. MANY, *Lieutenant Colonel 7th Infantry.*

The ADJUTANT GENERAL, *City of Washington.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH INFANTRY, *Cantonment Brooke, T., October* 11, 1830.

SIR: The circular from the office of the Adjutant General, dated 10th of September, 1830, and based on the resolution of the House of Representatives dated the 26th April, 1830, has been received, and I have the honor to state that, after having given the subject embraced in the resolution the most serious consideration and reflection, in my opinion no reduction in the number of the officers of the army of the United States can be made without materially deranging its present able and efficient organization, and thereby inflicting a serious injury on that important arm of national defence.

With much respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

D. L. CLINCH, *Colonel 4th Infantry, Commanding.*

Major General MACOMB, *Commanding United States Army, Washington.*

FORT MACKINAC, *October* 26, 1830.

SIR: In reply to a communication from the Adjutant General, dated on the 10th ultimo, inviting me to give my views in relation to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th of April last, I have the honor to submit the following as the result of my reflections on the subject:

1. That the present organization, so far as the line of the army is concerned, cannot be improved by any reduction, and that the "public service" does not require or admit of such reduction.

2 That there should be no reduction in the number of general officers, because it would mar the symmetry of the existing organization and weaken its responsibilities.

3. That the Quartermaster's department should be reorganized, and made to consist of a Quartermaster General with the rank of colonel, two quartermasters with the rank of major, and as many assistant quartermasters as the President may deem necessary. The Quartermaster General and the quartermasters to hold no rank in the line of the army; the assistants to be taken from the subalterns or captains; but if from the grade of captains, the acceptance of the staff appointment to vacate their lineal rank, leaving to them the staff rank of captain.

4. That the Inspector's department should be abolished, and colonels required to inspect their own regiments yearly, and to forward their reports through the proper channel to the War Department; and that the generals of departments should, as now required, *actually* inspect their commands once in two years, reporting in like manner.

5. That the Adjutant General should hold no regimental rank.

6. That an Ordnance department should be organized, consisting of one colonel, two majors, and —— captains, holding no rank in the line, and such number of subalterns as the good of the service may require; the latter to be detailed from the artillery and infantry indiscriminately, and relieved at the will of the War Department.

7. That the topographical corps should be increased and organized in a manner similar to that suggested for the ordnance.

8. That the Subsistence department should be so modified as to deprive the two commissaries of their regimental rank.

9. That the Pay department might be reduced, by disbanding some two or three paymasters, without any injury to the service.

10. That, as the service sustains serious injury by the absence of so many captains from their companies, officers of all grades ought to be prohibited, by *law*, from becoming clerks in any of the departments.

11. That the pay proper and rations of all officers of the same grade, whether in the staff corps or line, ought to be the same.

I am with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. CUTLER, *Lieutenant Colonel 5th Infantry.*

Major General MACOMB, *General-in-chief, Washington.*

PIKESVILLE ARSENAL, *October* 5, 1830.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 10th September, in which I have been invited to communicate my views on the subject of the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 26th April, 1830, by which the Secretary of War has been directed to report "whether any reduction in the number of officers in the army of the United States can be made without injury to the public service, and, if any, what reduction; together with a plan of the most efficient organization of the army in conformity with the reduction proposed."

To decide, in a satisfactory manner, whether any reduction in the number of officers in the army can be made without injury to the public service, it is proper to inquire what are the duties the officers have to perform, whether any of those duties can be dispensed with, and, if indispensable, whether they can be performed by a less number of officers than are now employed. The officers in the army have now to perform, besides their proper duties in the line, the duties of the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, and Subsistence departments; many are employed on topographical duty at the Military Academy, and in other branches of the staff.

The proper number of officers which should be assigned for duty to each company of its present strength should not be less than four. If we take into consideration the casualties incident to every military establishment, such as sickness, occasional furloughs, and the number of officers who must be constantly employed on the recruiting service, it is evident that this proportion of officers for duty, with each company, will not be too great; that the number for duty would rarely average *three;* and probably the monthly returns would show that the number seldom averaged more than *two* to each company. It would be an act of supererogation to prove that, with a less number of officers to each company, the discipline and efficiency of the army could not be maintained.

By referring to the Register of the army it will be seen that nearly a hundred officers of artillery and upwards of fifty of infantry are employed on other than regimental or company duties. This number, deducted from the whole number of officers of the several regiments, leaves less than four officers, including the brevet second lieutenants, to each company.

About thirty officers of artillery are employed on ordnance service; and this number will be, probably, too limited when all the arsenals are completed which have been projected.

As it is evident that the duties of the ordnance service cannot be dispensed with, it will be for consideration whether those duties shall be performed by the officers of artillery or by a distinct ordnance corps. If not performed by the officers of artillery, it will be indispensably necessary to establish an ordnance corps to the full extent of the number of the officers now employed on that service; and in doing this, no reduction of the number of officers in service would be made. The intimate connexion of the artillery and ordnance service suggest the propriety of employing the officers of artillery on that service.

In addition to the topographical corps, upwards of thirty officers, principally of artillery, have been employed on that service. If the public interest should continue to require the services of the same number of officers, as is most probable, they must be taken from their regiments, or the topographical

corps increased to an equal number. The improvement which our well-educated young officers would derive from being occasionally employed in this department would strongly recommend the existing arrangement. The same observations will apply to the number of officers engaged as instructors at the Military Academy.

I cannot undertake to say whether the number of officers employed in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence departments is too great; but I presume that not more are thus employed than are absolutely necessary.

I have now stated the various duties which are performed by the officers of the army, and the number employed; and I think it may with safety be affirmed that these duties are indispensable. It appears, therefore, that the number of officers in service is not disproportioned to the services required of them.

Could a reduction of the number of officers be made without injury to the service by a consolidation of two regiments into one, by uniting two regiments into one, and retaining in the consolidated regiment the same number of companies *now* in each regiment, one-half the number of officers might be discharged, but all the officers retained must, from the increased strength of the companies, be exclusively employed with their regiments; none could be spared for any other duties which have been enumerated. Take, for example, the regiments of artillery. The number of officers in these four regiments amounts to 196; of this number about one-half are now detached from their regiments on other than regimental duty. If, then, by uniting the regiments, and one-half the number of officers are discharged, an equal number must be appointed to separate corps, to discharge the duties now performed by them; a consolidation of the regiments would not, therefore, lessen the necessity of having as many officers in service as there are now. Besides, great inconvenience and much mischief would result, particularly to the regiments of artillery, from this measure. These regiments now consist of thirty-six companies, and, by consolidation, the number would be reduced to eighteen companies. The number of posts to be garrisoned by the artillery would exceed this number of companies; and to give to each post a garrison, it would be necesssary to divide the companies into detachments, which invariably destroys the discipline of the company, prevents instruction from being advantageously imparted, and lessens the interest which the captain feels in, and his responsibility for the good order of, his company, with a train of consequences destructive of the efficiency of the army.

The best organization of the army, on a peace establishment, is that in which the rank and file are reduced to the minimum number indispensably necessary to perform the services required of the army, with such a proportion of officers as would be required, in the event of war, for the augmented and full strength of the companies and regiments. The four regiments of artillery are now organized on this plan. The companies are reduced to about one-half the number of men they would consist of on a war establishment, with a sufficient number of officers for full companies. In the event of the necessity to augment the strength of the army, it would only be necessary to increase the number of men in the companies; and by thus uniting recruits in the same company with disciplined soldiers, the skill and discipline which had been previously acquired by the older soldiers would be readily imparted to them; and in a shorter time we should have a more efficient force than it could be with one-half the army composed separately of recruits. These considerations alone sufficiently recommend the present organization of the regiments of artillery; but there are other considerations of some weight. The officers are now fully employed; and the variety of duties they are called upon to perform gives them a practical knowledge in these several departments of service, increases their acquirements, and enlarges their sphere of usefulness.

It would, I think, be advantageous to organize all the regiments in service as the regiments of artillery are now organized; and, perhaps, the establishment of a very limited ordnance corps would be beneficial. A corps to consist of one colonel and ten captains would be sufficient for the present. This number of officers, with a portion of the lieutenant colonels and majors of artillery having charge of the several arsenals, and about thirty subalterns of artillery detailed for service therein for limited periods, would constitute a very efficient corps; and the expense of the service would be limited to that of only one colonel and six captains to be appointed, there being now four supernumerary captains of artillery intended for ordnance service.

This corps, thus constituted, and the topographical corps, which now consists of a sufficient number of officers to take charge of the several parties engaged on the duties appertaining to that service, would be schools of practice for our young officers.

I might go much more into detail on the subjects adverted to in this communication, but I am unwilling to trespass longer on your attention, and cannot flatter myself that I could impart any new or valuable ideas.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAMES BANKHEAD, *Colonel United States Army.*

Major General MACOMB, *Commanding United States Army.*

FORT COLUMBUS, *New York, October* 11, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Adjutant General of the 10th ultimo, in which he states that the Secretary of War has been directed "to report to the House, at the commencement of the next session, whether any reduction in the number of officers in the army of the United States can be made without injury to the public service, and, if any, what reduction; together with a plan of the most efficient organization of the army, in conformity with the reduction proposed."

You are pleased to invite me to communicate my views on the subject of this resolution. I should have replied to this communication at an earlier period, but official duties took me from my post, which has prevented. At the same time, I offer my opinion with great diffidence, as I am fully sensible there are many officers of higher rank who are more capable of giving correct opinions on this subject than myself. I shall, however, give my views with frankness and candor.

In the first place, I shall at once state that, in my opinion, no reduction of the officers of the line of the army can take place without injury to the service, unless a topographical corps should be established on an enlarged organization; in which case, one second lieutenant from each company of artillery could,

with great propriety, be reduced, as no details would then be made from the artillery for this branch of service.

As regards the staff, I think there could be a reduction without any injury to the service; on the contrary, a benefit, by lessening the expense. I would propose that the generals should be the same number as at present. One major general to command the army; one brigadier general of artillery to command that arm, and to be the inspector of the same, and also director and inspector of ordnance, to be authorized to detail as many field and other officers as may be necessary to conduct this branch of the service; one brigadier general of infantry, to be also inspector of the same; the Adjutant General to remain as at present; the two inspector generals to be reduced as unnecessary; the Quartermaster General's department to be reduced to the rank of a colonel, with two deputies with the rank of majors, and twelve assistants, to be taken from the subalterns of the line, and, while performing the duties of assistants, to receive the pay and emoluments of a captain. This number, it is conceived, will be amply sufficient for all necessary purposes in this department; and as the chief of the staff, which is considered in all services as the Adjutant General, holds only the rank of a colonel, there is no sound reason why a secondary department should have a superior grade. The Commissary General's department to consist of one colonel, one deputy commissary with the rank of major, and as many assistant commissaries as may be necessary for the service, to be taken from the lieutenants of the line, to receive the same compensation as is now allowed, but not to be excused from their duty in the line, which is considered as totally unnecessary, unless when required to perform the duties of assistant quartermasters in addition to their other duties, and then to be excused only on the recommendation of the commanding officer of the post to which they are attached, when the number of troops stationed at the same exceeds two companies.

The Paymaster General's department, it is conceived, could be conducted by a Paymaster General, as at present, with *eleven* paymasters, or one for each regiment, reducing three. This would enlarge the duties of some few of them, but it is confidently believed they could very easily perform it.

The Medical department, it is believed, would be improved by abolishing the grade of assistant surgeons, (as there is no rank or distinction among medical men, except what merit may give,) and fixing their pay and emoluments according to their length of service, and allowing them a higher scale of consideration, when they come in contact with officers of the line, than they have heretofore received.

No staff officer to hold rank in the line of the army except the assistant quartermasters and assistant commissary of subsistence, as it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions for any person to hold two offices at the same time, and cannot but be injurious to the service.

I have thus freely offered my views on this subject, and am sensible there may be many imperfections, but which is submitted to your superior judgment for correction.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. CRANE, *Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 4th Regiment Artillery.*

Major General A. MACOMB, *Commanding the Army, Washington, D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS, *Cantonment Leavenworth, October* 22, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge, by the last mail, the receipt of your circular of the 10th ultimo, inviting me to say whether, in my opinion, "any reduction in the number of officers in the army of the United States can be made without injury to the service."

In the army proper I do not think any reduction can be made consistent with the good of the service. My experience does not suggest to me any organization preferable to the present one, with, perhaps, the following exceptions:

Brevet rank, I think, should be abolished. It has done much injury to our little army, and may do more.

Captains should not be permanently detached, on staff duties, from their companies. Is it not strange that the law should prohibit the major general of the army from employing an officer of higher rank than a lieutenant as aide-de-camp, yet authorizes the Quartermaster General to take captains as assistant quartermasters? The good of the service, I think, calls for a change in these cases. But what we most of all need, and is called for by the best feelings of the human heart, is the means of governing our men.

Very many have already fallen victims to our philanthropic system. Besides, it has introduced among us a lamentable state of disorder and insubordination, and left us without the hope of reformation unless we are aided by legislation.

I consider the general staff of the army and the military institution at West Point as collateral branches of the army, and do not find myself called upon to give my views upon either. If these require reform, I will leave to those who have, perhaps, made them more their study than I have to point out the way.

I have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DAVENPORT, *Major 6th Infantry, Commanding.*

General A. MACOMB, *Washington City, D. C.*

21st Congress.] No. 467. [2d Session.

ARMY REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1831.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 27, 1831.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 26, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit fifty copies of the Army Register for 1831, for the use of each member of the Senate of the United States, conformably to a resolution of December 13, 1815.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

The PRESIDENT *of the Senate of the United States.*

Register of the army of the United States for the year 1831.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.	Remarks.
Alexander Macomb, maj. gen..	May 24, 1828..		
Edmund P. Gaines, brig. general	March 9, 1814..	Maj gen. bvt., Aug. 15, 1814..	
Winfield Scott.....do.....	.....do.....	Maj. gen. bvt., July 25, 1814..	
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Roger Jones, colonel	March 7, 1825	Adjutant general	
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
John E. Wool, colonel.....	April 29, 1816..	Inspector general; brig. general bvt., April 29, 1826.	
George Croghan ..do.....	Dec. 21, 1825..	Inspector general.....	
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Thomas S. Jesup, brig. general.	May 8, 1818..	Quartermaster general.....	
William Linnard, major	May 12, 1813..	Quartermaster, lieut. col. bvt., June 15, 1825.	
Henry Stanton ....do.....	May 13, 1820..	Quartermaster.....	
George Bender.....do.....	May 22, 1826..	.....do.....	
Trueman Cross ....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
(20 *assistant quartermasters to be taken from the line*)			
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.			
George Gibson, colonel.....	April 18, 1818..	Com'ry general of subsistence; brig. gen. bvt, Apr. 29, 1826.	
James H. Hook, commissary ..	March 10, 1829..	Quartermaster	
Joseph P. Taylor.....do.....	.....do.....	Assistant quartermaster	
(50 *assistant commissaries to be taken from the subalterns of the line.*)			

PAY, PURCHASING, AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commission.	No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commission.
	PAY DEPARTMENT.				PURCHASING DEPARTM'T.		
1	Nathan Towson[o] ...	Paymaster general	May 8, 1822	1	Callender Irvine....	Commissary gen. of purchases.	Aug. 8, 1812
1	Thomas Wright	Paymaster	June 22, 1815				
2	Asher Phillips.....	....do.....	Aug. 26, 1815	1	Peter Fayssoux.....	Storekeeper	.....
3	Alphonso Wetmore ..	....do.....	Oct. 14, 1815	2	.....	....do.....	.....
4	Ben. F. Larned.....	....do.....	Nov. 24, 1815				
5	David S. Townsend ..	....do.....	April 29, 1816		MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
6	Charles B. Tallmadge	....do.....	Mar. 27, 1818				
7	Daniel Randall.....	....do.....	July 21, 1818	1	Joseph Lovell.....	Surgeon general..	April 18, 1818
8	Charles H. Smith...	....do.....	Nov. 24, 1819	1	Thomas Lawson	Surgeon	May 21, 1813
9	Thomas Biddle.....	....do.....	Aug. 7, 1820	2	Thomas G. Mower..	....do.....	June 30, 1814
10	A. A. Maesias.....	....do.....	Dec. 12, 1820	3	B. F. Harney	....do.....	Aug. 17, 1814
11	T. P. Andrews	....do.....	May 22, 1822	4	W. V. Wheaton	....do.....	Sept. 4, 1816
12	Edmund Kirby.....	....do.....	Aug. 5, 1824	5	Josiah Everett	....do.....	Jan. 28, 1820
13	L. G. De Russey....	....do.....	Sept. 21, 1826	6	J. P. C. Macmahon..	....do.....	Aug. 5, 1826
14	William Pyatt	....do.....	May 20, 1830	7	Wm. Beaumont	....do.....	Nov. 26, 1827

[o] Lieutenant colonel by brevet July 5, 1814.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commission.	No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commission.
	MEDICAL DEP'T—Con'd.			22	Zina Pitcher	Assistant surgeon	May 8, 1822
				23	Robert M'Millan	do	July 1, 1822
8	William H. Nicoll	Surgeon	July 28, 1830	24	Edwin James	do	Jan. 27, 1823
1	James H. Sargent	Assistant surgeon	June 1, 1821	25	Samuel G. I. DeCamp	do	Oct. 10, 1823
2	William Turner	do	do	26	Edward Macomb	do	Jan. 20, 1824
3	Foster Swift	do	do	27	John W. Baylor	do	July 8, 1824
4	T. I. C. Monroe	do	do	28	Hamilton S. Hawkins	do	Nov. 22, 1824
5	Samuel B. Smith	do	do	29	John Thurston	do	Jan. 1, 1825
6	James Mann	do	do	30	Alfred W. Elwes	do	May 9, 1825
7	Sylvester Day	do	do	31	Robert C. Wood	do	May 28, 1825
8	Joseph Eaton	do	do	32	Lawrence Sprague	do	June 22, 1825
9	Joseph P. Russell	do	do	33	Joel Martin	do	Aug. 15, 1825
10	Richard Weightman	do	do	34	Thomas S. Bryant	do	Oct. 5, 1825
11	Robert French	do	do	35	Philip Minis	do	April 12, 1826
12	Lyman Foot	do	do	36	Robert E. Kerr	do	May 2, 1826
13	C. A. Finley	do	do	37	Henry Stinnecke	do	May 8, 1826
14	R. M. Coleman	do	do	38	Robert Archer	do	Aug. 5, 1826
15	Benjamin King	do	do	39	Thomas Lining	do	Sept. 1, 1827
16	Prestley H. Craig	do	do	40	Lucius Abbot	do	Jan. 15, 1828
17	John Jackson	do	do	41	William L. Wharton	do	Sept. 1, 1828
18	John A. Brereton	do	July 1, 1821	42	James B. Sullivan	do	May 5, 1829
19	Henry Stevenson	do	July 16, 1821	43	Samuel W. Dalton	do	July 16, 1829
20	Mordecai Hale	do	Oct. 27, 1821	44	Ephraim M. Blaine	do	Nov. 17, 1829
21	Richard S. Satterlee	do	Feb. 25, 1822	45	Chas. S. Tripler	do	Oct. 30, 1830

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Charles Gratiot, commandant of the corps of engineers, brevet brigadier general, chief engineer.
Simon Bernard, assistant engineer, brigadier general by brevet.
John J. Abert, topographical engineer, brevet lieutenant colonel in charge of the topographical bureau.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

George Bomford, lieutenant colonel 1st regiment artillery, brevet colonel, chief of the department.
George Talcott, captain, August 5, 1813, 2d artillery, major brevet August 5, 1823.
Henry K. Craig, captain, December 23, 1813, 3d artillery, major brevet December 23, 1823.
W. Wade, captain, February 9, 1815, 4th artillery, major brevet February 9, 1825.
R. L. Baker, captain, May 21, 1817, 1st artillery, major brevet May 21, 1827.
Captains and subalterns detailed from the artillery.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointments.
	COLONEL.		
1	Charles Gratiot	May 24, 1828	Brig. gen. bvt., May 24, 1828, Chief Engineer.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Joseph G. Totten	May 24, 1828	Col. brevet, September 11, 1824.
	MAJORS.		
1	Sylvanus Thayer	May 24, 1828	Lieut. col. bvt., March 3, 1823, Supt. Mil. Academy.
2	R. E. De Russey	December 22, 1830	Brevet September 11, 1824.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	T. W. Maurice	November 12, 1818	Major brevet, November 12, 1828.
2	John L. Smith	August 29, 1820	
3	George Blaney	July 1, 1824	
4	William H. Chase	January 1, 1825	
5	Richard Delafield	May 24, 1828	
6	Andrew Talcott	December 22, 1831	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Thomas I. Leslie	March 31, 1819	Paymaster, Nov. 27, 1815, reappointed Nov. 27, 1829, Military Academy.
2	W. A. Eliason	July 28, 1823	
3	Corn. A Ogden	July 1, 1824	
4	Henry Brewerton	January 1, 1825	
5	Stephen Tuttle	May 24, 1828	
6	George Dutton	December 22, 1830	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Joseph Mansfield	July 1, 1822	
2	Alfred Mordecai	July 1, 1823	
3	Dennis H. Mahan	July 1, 1824	Military Academy.
4	Alexander H. Bowman	July 1, 1825	
5	Thompson S. Brown	do	
6	William H. C. Bartlett	July 1, 1826	

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointments.
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS		
1	Charles Mason	July 1, 1829	
2	Robert E. Lee	do	
3	Alexander J. Swift	July 1, 1830	

TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

	MAJORS, BREVET.		
1	John Anderson	April 12, 1813	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 12, 1823.
2	John J. Abert	November 22, 1814	Lieutenant colonel brevet, November 22, 1824.
3	James Kearney	April 29, 1816	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1826.
4	Stephen H. Long	do	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1826.
5	P. H. Perrault	February 17, 1817	Lieutenant colonel brevet, February 17, 1827.
6	William T. Poussin	January 15, 1829	Brevet, March 6, 1827.
	Assistant Topographical Engineers.		
	CAPTAINS, BREVET.		
1	John Le Conte	April 18, 1818	Major brevet, April 18, 1828.
2	Hartman Bache	July 24, 1818	Major brevet, July 24, 1828.
3	Wm. G. McNeill	January 27, 1823	
4	James D. Graham	January 15, 1829	

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointments.
	COLONEL.		
1	James House	May 8, 1822	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	G. Bomford	Feb. 9, 1815	Col. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825. Ord.
	MAJOR		
1	J. B. Walbach	April 25, 1818	Col. bvt, May 1, 1825.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	A. S. Brooks	July 6, 1812	Lieut. col. bvt., Sept. 11, 1824.
2	S. Churchill	Aug. 15, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 15, 1823.
3	W. J. Worth	Aug. 19, 1814	Lieut. col. bvt., July 25, 1824.
4	Milo Mason	May 17, 1816	Maj. bvt., May 17, 1826.
5	Hy. Whiting	March 3, 1817	Maj. bvt., March 17, 1824. A.Q.M.
6	F. Whiting	Sept. 10, 1819	
7	R. L. Baker	May 21, 1817	Maj. bvt, May 21, 1827. Ord.
8	H. Saunders	Nov. 4, 1823	
9	R. M. Kirby	Aug. 5, 1824	Maj bvt., Sept. 17, 1824.
10	N. G. Dana	Sept. 15, 1825	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Timothy Green	April 20, 1818	Capt. bvt., Ap'l 20, 1828. A.C.S.
2	H. W. Griswold	Dec. 12, 1818	Capt. bvt., Dec. 12, 1828. Adj.
3	W. Smith	June 5, 1819	Ordnance.
4	J. Simonson	Oct. 10, 1819	
5	J. Symington	May 17, 1820	Ordnance.
6	M. A. Patrick	Aug. 11, 1820	
7	Giles Porter	Feb. 1, 1823	
8	Geo. Webb	May 15, 1823	A. C. S.
9	J Howard	Nov. 1, 1823	Ordnance.
10	D. Van Ness	Nov. 4, 1823	Ordnance.
11	Justin Dimick	May 1, 1824	A. C. S.
12	Daniel Tyler	May 6, 1824	Ordnance.
13	W. H. Swift	Aug. 5, 1824	Top. duty.
14	Lemuel Gates	Feb. 11, 1825	
15	D. D. Tompkins	Mar. 1, 1825	
16	George D. Ramsay	Mar. 1, 1826	Top. duty.
17	Jonathan Prescott	Mar. 31, 1827	Engineer duty.
18	Chas. Dimmock	Feb. 20, 1828	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	W. Wheelright	July 1, 1821	Ordnance.
2	J. H. Cooke	July 1, 1822	Ordnance.
3	Isaac Trimble	do	
4	L. B. Webster	July 1, 1823	
5	Geo. Nauman	do	
6	John Farley	do	Special duty War Department.
7	J. N. Dillahunty	July 1, 1824	Top. duty.
8	S V. R. Ryan	July 1, 1825	Ordnance.
9	Francis Taylor	do	
10	A. D. Mackay	do	Top. duty.
11	James R. Irwin	do	Top. duty.
12	John McClellan	July 1, 1826	Top. duty.
13	John Williamson	do	A. C. S.
14	John H. Winder	April 2, 1827	Engineer duty.
15	Ebenezer S. Sibley	July 1, 1827	Engineer duty.
16	William Maynadier	do	
17	Lucian J. Bibb	do	
18	Rich'd C. Tilghman	July 1, 1828	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Edmund French	do	Top. duty.
2	William Palmer	do	
3	Miner Knowlton	July 1, 1829	Mil. Academy.
4	John F. Kennedy	do	
5	John W. Barry	July 1, 1830	
6	James H. Prentis	do	

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	----------		
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Wm. MacRea	April 19, 1814	Col. bvt., April 19, 1824.
	MAJOR.		
1	Roger Jones	Feb. 17, 1827	Col. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814. Adj. General.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	Wm. Gates	Mar. 3, 1813	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1823.
2	A. C. W. Fanning	Mar. 13, 1813	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1824
3	J. F. Heileman	May 5, 1813	Maj. bvt., May 5, 1823.
4	George Talcott	Aug. 5, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 5, 1823. Ord.
5	Frs. S. Belton	July 31, 1817	
6	R. A. Zantzinger	Dec. 12, 1818	Maj. bvt., Aug. 15, 1824.
7	J. Mountfort	Aug. 11, 1819	Maj. bvt., Sept. 11, 1824.
8	Thos. C. Legate	May 13, 1820	Ordnance.
9	N. Baden	April 1, 1824	Brevet, Aug. 6, 1823.
10	Jo. P. Taylor	July 6, 1825	Commissary.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Richard Bache	June 15, 1817	Brevet, April 17, 1813. Aide-de-camp to Bvt. Major General Scott.
2	G. S. Drane	Nov. 15, 1817	Capt. bvt., Nov. 15, 1827. A.C.S.
3	G. W. Gardiner	April 20, 1818	Capt. bvt., April 20, 1828. A.C.S.
4	C. S. Merchant	------do------	Capt. bvt., April 20, 1828. A.C.S.
5	Charles Mellon	------do------	Capt. bvt., April 20, 1828. Ord.
6	Allen Lowd	April 20, 1818	Capt. bvt., April 20, 1828. A.C.S.
7	H. W. Fitzhugh	------do------	Capt. bvt., April 20, '28. A.Q.M.
8	James S Abeel	------do------	Capt. bvt, April 20, 1828. Ord.
9	R. L. Armstrong	July 2, 1818	Capt. bvt., July 2, 1828.
10	H. S. Mallory	May 31, 1819	
11	W. Wells	Aug. 28, 1819	
12	F. L Griffith	Nov. 28, 1819	Mil. Academy.
13	S. McKenzie	Feb 20, 1825	
14	Ed. Harding	May 10, 1826	Ordnance.
15	James Green	May 31, 1826	Adjutant.
16	Abm. C. Fowler	Feb. 20, 1827	
17	Martin Thomas	Oct. 27, 1828	
18	G. W. Whistler	Aug. 16, 1829	Top. duty.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	J. A. Dumest	July 1, 1819	Top. duty.
2	W. C DeHart	July 1, 1820	
3	J. A. Chambers	------do------	
4	Joshua Barney	------do------	
5	J. A. d'Lagnel	July 1, 1821	Ord. office.
6	J. M. W. Picton	July 1, 1824	
7	C. F. Smith	July 1, 1825	Mil. Academy.
8	Const. Smith	Aug. 27, 1825	
9	F. L Dancy	July 1, 1826	Top. duty.
10	M. M. Clarke	------do------	
11	John B. Grayson	------do------	Top. duty.
12	William E. Aisquith	July 1, 1827	
13	Hugh W. Mercer	July 1, 1828	
14	Joseph L. Locke	------do------	Mil. Academy.
15	Thomas B. Adams	------do------	
16	John Mackay	July 1, 1829	
17	John C. Casey	------do------	Mil. Academy.
18	O. M'K. Mitchell	------do------	Mil. Academy.
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT.		
1	Wm. E Basinger	July 1, 1830	
2	W. S. Chandler	------do------	
3	Wm. N. Pendleton	------do------	
4	Geo. W. Lawson	------do------	
5	Thos. B Linnard	------do------	Ordnance.
6	R. H. K. Whitely	------do------	

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	W. K. Armistead	Nov. 12, 1818	Brig. gen. bvt., Nov. 12, 1828.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Wm. Lindsay	Mar. 12, 1813	Col. bvt, March 12, 1823.
	MAJOR.		
1	James Bankhead	Aug. 15, 1813	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1823, Ord.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	Henry K. Craig	Dec. 23, 1813	Maj. bvt., Dec. 23, 1823. Ord.
2	M. P. Lomax	Nov. 17, 1814	Maj. bvt., Nov. 17, 1824.
3	Felix Ansart	Nov. 28, 1819	
4	Æneas Mackay	Dec 31, 1822	A. Q. M.
5	W. L. McClintock	Aug. 11, 1823	
6	Thomas Childs	Oct. 1, 1826	
7	C. M. Thruston	Feb 17, 1827	
8	Elijah Lyon	Feb. 20, 1827	Bvt., Jan. 1, 1827.
9	U. S. Frazer	May 1, 1828	
10	T. W. Lendrum	Dec. 31, 1828	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	James D. Graham	Sept. 8, 1819	Asst. Top. Eng.
2	J. R. Vinton	Sept. 30, 1819	
3	R. B. Lee	Oct. 31, 1819	Ordnance.
4	Samuel Ringgold	May 8, 1822	
5	G. W. Corprew	Aug. 6, 1822	A. C. S.
6	W. S. Newton	Dec. 31, 1822	
7	W. B. Davidson	Jan. 1, 1825	Adj. Gen. office.
8	D. H Vinton	April 7, 1825	A. C. S.
9	Z. I. D. Kinsley	Aug. 30, 1825	M. Academy.
10	John L'Engle	Dec. 11, 1825	A. Q. M.
11	A. Brockenbrough	Oct. 1, 1826	A. C. S.
12	H. Garner	Feb. 26, 1827	Adjutant.
13	F. N. Barbarin	Feb. 28, 1827	A. C. S.
14	M. Burke	May 1, 1828	
15	R D. A. Wade	Sept. 10, 1828	
16	C. Graham	Sept. 11, 1828	Top. duty.
17	W. S Maitland	Dec. 31, 1828	
18	G. S. Green	May 31, 1829	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	R. P. Parrott	July 1, 1824	
2	N. B. Bennett	------do------	
3	Benjamin Huger	July 1, 1825	
4	J. W. Harris	------do------	A. C. S.
5	Robert Anderson	------do------	Ordnance.
6	William Bryant	July 1, 1826	
7	Bent. H. Henderson	------do------	
8	Edw. B. White	------do------	
9	Dan. S. Herring	------do------	
10	Theop. B. Brown	------do------	M. Academy.
11	John Childs	July 1, 1827	Ordnance.
12	Jas. A. J. Bradford	------do------	Engineer duty.
13	N. B. Buford	------do------	A. C. S.
14	George Fetterman	------do------	
15	Albert E Church	July 1, 1828	M. Academy.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	SECOND LIEUTS —Con'd.		
16	Robert E. Temple	July 1, 1828	
17	George E. Chase	do	Top. duty.
18	Joseph A. Smith	July 1, 1829	M. Academy.
	BREVET 2D LIEUTS.		
1	C. P. Buckingham	do	M. Academy.
2	Charles W. Hackley	July 1, 1829	M. Academy.
3	William R. McKee	do	
4	Gustavus Brown	do	
5	Frs. Vinton	July 1, 1830	
6	Benj. Poole	do	
7	Edwin Rose	do	

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL		
1	J. R. Fenwick	May 8, 1822	Brig. gen. bvt., Mar. 18, 1823.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL		
1	Abram Eustis	do	Col. bvt., Sept. 10, 1823.
	MAJOR.		
1	Ich. B. Crane	Sept. 15, 1825	Lt. col. bvt., Nov. 13, 1823.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	B. K. Pierce	Oct. 1, 1813	Maj. bvt., Oct. 1, 1823.
2	M. M Payne	March 2, 1814	Maj. bvt., Mar. 2, 1824.
3	William Wade	Feb. 9, 1815	Maj. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825. Ord.
4	John Erving	April 25, 1818	Maj. bvt., April 25, 1828.
5	L. Whiting	May 21, 1822	
6	I. L. Gardner	Nov. 1, 1823	
7	John Munroe	March 2, 1825	
8	Jac. Schmuck	April 11, 1825	
9	J. W. Ripley	Aug 1, 1825	
10	Patrick H. Galt	May 15, 1829	Bvt., Sept 26, '28.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	James Monroe	Dec. 31, 1818	Capt. bvt., Dec. 31, '28. A.C.S.
2	I. M. Washington	May 23, 1820	Ordnance.
3	Harvey Brown	Aug. 23, 1821	
4	Samuel Cooper	July 6, 1821	Aid to Maj. Gen Macomb.
5	Charles Ward	July 20, 1822	
6	H. A. Thompson	Dec. 31, 1822	Adjutant.
7	Wm. Turnbull	Jan. 15, 1823	Top. duty.
8	W. W. Morris	Aug. 11, 1823	
9	Wm. H. Bell	Nov. 1, 1823	A. Q. M.
10	E. G. W Butler	Nov. 6, 1823	Aid to Maj. Gen. Gaines.
11	S. B. Dusenbury	March 1, 1825	A. C. S.
12	Wm. W. Wells	April 11, 1825	
13	Edw. C. Ross	Nov. 27, 1826	M. Academy.
14	John B. Scott	July 31, 1827	A. C. S.
15	Horace Bliss	Dec. 31, 1827	
16	Wm. Cook	May 15, 1829	
17	Walter Gwynn	Oct. 19, 1829	
18	Aug Canfield	Mar. 1, 1830	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS		
1	John Pickell	July 1, 1822	Top. duty.
2	A. Beckley	July 1, 1823	Ordnance.
3	F. Searle	do	Top. duty.
4	F. L. Jones	July 1, 1824	
5	G W. Long	do	Engineer duty.
6	J M. Fessenden	do	
7	W. P. Bainbridge	do	A. C. S.
8	H. A Wilson	do	
9	R. C. Smead	July 1, 1825	Ordnance.
10	W. F. Hopkins	do	M. Academy.
11	W A. Thornton	do	Ordnance.
12	Fregl. Norcom	do	
13	Thomas J. Cram	July 1, 1826	M. Academy.
14	M. C. Ewing	do	Top. duty.
15	D. H. Tufts	do	
16	Charles O. Collins	July 1, 1828	
17	John F. Lane	do	
18	James Barnes	July 1, 1829	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Joseph B. Smith	do	M. Academy.
2	J. E. Johnston	do	
3	Charles Pettigru	do	
4	Franklin E. Hunt	do	
5	Thos J. Lee	July 1, 1830	
6	Simon H. Drum	do	M. Academy.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	W. Morgan	April 23, 1830	Brevet, Nov. 10, 1828.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Z. Taylor	April 20, 1819	
	MAJOR.		
1	D. E. Twiggs	May 14, 1825	Brevet, Sept. 21, 1814.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	James H. Gale	July 31, 1817	
2	T. J. Beall	Sept. 26, 1818	Maj. bvt., Sept. 26, 1828.
3	G. Loomis	April 7, 1819	
4	T. F. Smith	April 25, 1819	
5	R. B. Mason	July 31, 1819	
6	G. C. Spencer	June 1, 1822	
7	E. A. Hitchcock	Dec. 31, 1824	M. Academy.
8	Wm. S. Harney	May 14, 1825	
9	W. R. Jouett	May 1, 1829	
10	Thos. Barker	May 31, 1829	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	S. Shannon	Feb. 23, 1820	A. Q. M.
2	Sam. McRee	Sept. 30, 1823	
3	Wm. Day	Dec. 25, 1823	
4	Thos. P. Gwynne	Dec. 31, 1824	A. C. S.
5	Jefferson Vail	May 14, 1825	
6	W. M. Boyce	June 30, 1825	Top. duty.
7	J. J. Abercrombie	Sept. 26, 1828	Adjutant.
8	A. S. Miller	May 31, 1829	
9	J. W. Kingsbury	Aug. 1, 1830	A. C. S.
10	W. L. Harris	Dec. 31, 1830	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	E. Backus	July 1, 1824	
2	O. Cross	July 1, 1825	A. C. S.
3	Geo. W. Garey	do	
4	T. B. W Stockton	July 1, 1827	
5	Joseph H. Lamotte	do	
6	Levin Gale	do	
7	Jonas K. Greenough	do	
8	Eros G. Mitchell	July 1, 1828	
9	Jefferson Davis	do	
10	J. R. B. Gardenier	do	

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			3	Tho. A Davis	July 1, 1829	
				4	Geo R Sullivan	do	
				5	E R. Williams	do	
1	Sid. Burbank	July 1, 1829		6	Lloyd J. Beall	July 1, 1830	
2	Seth Eastman	do		7	George Wilson	do	

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

	COLONEL.			4	E. K. Barnum	Dec. 31, 1820	
				5	John Bradley	Oct. 2, 1822	
1	Hugh Brady	July 6, 1812	Brig. Gen. bvt., July 6, 1822.	6	E. V. Sumner	Jan. 25, 1823	A. C. S.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			7	Samuel L. Russell	Dec. 31, 1827	A. C. S.
				8	Carlos A. Waite	May 1, 1828	A. Q. M.
				9	J. S. Gallagher	Feb. 1, 1830	A. C. S.
1	Alexander Cummings	Aug. 20, 1828		10	T. Morris	May 26, 1830	
	MAJOR.				SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	William Whistler	April 28, 1826	Bvt., Dec. 31, 1822.	1	J. J. B Kingsbury	July 1, 1823	A. C. S.
				2	J. R. Smith	do	
	CAPTAINS.			3	H. Day	do	Top. duty.
				4	W. Bloodgood	July 1, 1824	
1	A. R. Thompson	May 1, 1814	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1824.	5	S. P. Heintzelman	July 1, 1826	
				6	Amos B. Eaton	do	
2	N. S. Clark	Oct. 1, 1814	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1824.	7	Silas Casey	do	
				8	Abner R. Hetzel	July 1, 1827	
3	E. Boardman	Mar. 31, 1817	Maj. Brevet, Mar. 31, 1827.	9	Isaac P. Simonton	do	
				10	Abraham Van Buren	do	Aid to General Macomb.
4	W. V. Cobbs	Mar. 31, 1819					
5	W. Hoffman	May 1, 1819					
6	G. Dearborn	Sept. 30, 1819			BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
7	T. Staniford	Mar. 1, 1820					
8	B. A. Boynton	Jan. 8, 1823					
9	Owen Ransom	Jan. 25, 1823		1	James F. Izard	July 1, 1828	
10	C. F. Morton	May 26, 1830		2	James W. Penrose	do	
				3	Edwin R. Long	July 1, 1829	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			4	Rd. B. Screven	do	
				5	James M. Hill	July 1, 1830	
1	Seth Johnson	May 1, 1819	A. C. S.	6	J. H. K. Burgwin	do	
2	Joshua B. Brant	Dec 1, 1819	Capt. bvt., Sept 17, 1824, A.Q.M.	7	Geo. W. Patten	do	
				8	J. M. Clendenin	do	
3	John Clitz	Dec. 31, 1819	Adjutant.				

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

	COLONEL.			4	Otis Wheeler	April 28, 1826	
				5	Hy. Bainbridge	June 6, 1827	
1	H. Leavenworth	Dec. 16, 1825	B. G. bvt, July 25, 1824.	6	George Wright	Sept. 23, 1827	
				7	J. W. Cotton	Oct. 4, 1827	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			8	E. B. Alexander	Dec. 29, 1827	
				9	E. B. Birdsall	Feb. 17, 1829	A. C. S.
1	Josiah H. Vose	April 23, 1830		10	Nat. S. Harris	Sept. 11, 1829	Adjutant.
	MAJOR.				SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Stp. W. Kearney	May 1, 1829	Brevet, Apr. 1, 1823.	1	Joseph Bonnell	July 1, 1825	
				2	W. R. Montgomery	do	
	CAPTAINS.			3	John Archer	July 1, 1826	
				4	Edw. B. Babbitt	do	
1	John Bliss	May 13, 1813	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823.	5	Richard W. Colcock	do	
				6	Charles L. C. Minor	do	A. Q. M.
2	John Green	Sept. 25, 1814	Major bvt., Sept. 25, 1824.	7	Nath. C. Macrae	do	
				8	Alex. G. Baldwin	do	
3	J. Garland	May 7, 1817	Maj. bvt., May 7, 1827, A. Q. M.	9	Jefferson Van Horne	July 1, 1827	
				10	William S. Stillwell	do	
4	J. S. Nelson	Aug. 13, 1819	Brevet, April 30, 1813.				
					BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
5	S. H. Webb	July 9, 1820					
6	W. G. Belknap	Feb. 1, 1822		1	Thomas Cutts	July 1, 1828	
7	John B. Clark	Mar. 18, 1826		2	Samuel K. Cobb	do	
8	Andrew Lewis	June 6, 1827		3	Lan. P. Lupton	July 1, 1829	
9	T. J. Harrison	Sept. 23, 1827		4	A G. Blanchard	do	
10	James Dean	Oct. 4, 1827		5	W. H. Warfield	do	
				6	Benj. W. Brice	do	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			7	Wm. C Heyward	July 1, 1830	
				8	James H. Taylor	do	
1	Hy. H. Loring	Oct. 17, 1820		9	Wm. Eustis	do	
2	Benj. Walker	Oct. 13, 1823		10	Stp. B. Legate	do	
3	L. N. Morris	Dec. 31, 1825	A. C. S.				

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	D. L. Clinch	April 20, 1819	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	G. M. Brooke	Mar. 1, 1819	Brig. gen. bvt., Sept. 17, 1824.
	MAJOR.		
1	William S. Foster	July 7, 1826	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1824.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	James H. Hook	May 20, 1813	Major bvt., May 20, 1823. Office C. G. S.
2	J. S. McIntosh	Mar. 8, 1817	Maj. bvt., Mar. 8, 1827.
3	J. M. Glassell	Feb. 10, 1818	Maj. bvt., Feb. 10, 1828.
4	Francis L. Dade	Feb. 24, 1818	Maj. bvt., Feb. 24, 1828.
5	Philip Wager	May 8, 1818	Maj. bvt., May 8, 1828.
6	Henry Wilson	April 20, 1819	
7	R. M. Sands	April 30, 1819	
8	F. W. Brady	Dec. 31, 1820	
9	Wm. Lear	May 1, 1824	
10	G. W. Allen	Jan. 25, 1829	Brevet, Jan. 1, 1829.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	J. Page	Jan. 1, 1819	Capt. bvt., Jan. 1, 1829, A. C. S.
2	Wm M. Graham	Aug. 11, 1819	
3	Jos B. Shaw	Feb. 3, 1822	
4	A W. Thornton	April 25, 1823	A. C. S.
5	Wm. Martin	Mar. 25, 1826	
6	P. Morrison	Aug. 26, 1826	A. C. S.
7	Eustace Trenor	Nov. 29, 1826	
8	Geo. A. McCall	Jan. 9, 1829	A. S. C.
9	L Thomas	Mar. 17, 1829	Adjutant.
10	R. D. C. Collins	Nov. 3, 1829	A. Q. M.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS		
1	Elias Phillips	July 1, 1823	
2	Gov. Morris	May 24, 1824	
3	F. D. Newcomb	July 1, 1824	A. Q. M.
4	Timothy Page	do	
5	Joseph Clay	July 1, 1825	
6	Samuel R. Alston	do	
7	Washington Hood	July 1, 1827	
8	Nelson N. Clark	do	
9	William H. Baker	July 1, 1828	
10	Samuel Torrence	do	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Wm. H. Harford	July 1, 1829	Top. duty.
2	Thomas Swords	do	
3	Chileab S. Howe	do	Eng. duty.
5	Ro. W. Burnet	do	
4	J. H. Leavenworth	July 1, 1830	
6	Joseph Ritner	do	
7	Rob. C. Buchanan	do	
8	D. A. Manning	do	

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	Wm. Lawrence	Aug. 20, 1828	Brevet, Sept. 15, 1824.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Enos Cutler	April 28, 1826	
	MAJOR.		
1	Geo. Bender	April 23, 1830	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823, Q. M.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	J. Fowle	June 10, 1814	Maj. bvt., June 10, 1824.
2	T. F. Hunt	May 20, 1820	A. Q. M.
3	J. Plympton	June 1, 1821	
4	D. Wilcox	April 1, 1822	
5	R. A. McCabe	May 1, 1824	
6	Nathan Clarke	June 29, 1824	
7	Thos. Hunt	Sept. 27, 1824	Office of C. G. S.
8	M. Scott	Aug. 16, 1828	
9	G. Lowe	Aug. 20, 1828	
10	J. B. F. Russell	April 23, 1830	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Jos. M. Baxley	May 1, 1824	
2	W. E. Cruger	June 29, 1824	Adjutant.
3	W. Alexander	Oct. 31, 1825	
4	St. Clair Denny	Nov. 30, 1827	A. Q. M.
5	David Hunter	June 30, 1828	
6	Anthony Drane	Aug. 20, 1828	A. Q. M.
7	Alex. Johnston	Aug. 22, 1828	
8	L. T. Jamison	April 23, 1830	A. C. S.
9	James Engle	Oct. 14, 1830	
10	John M. Berrien	Dec. 31, 1830	Top. duty.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Moses E. Merrill	July 1, 1826	A. C. S.
2	Alexander S. Hooe	July 1, 1827	A. C. S.
3	David Perkins	do	
4	Alexander J. Center	do	
5	Edgar M. Lacy	do	
6	Isaac Lynde	do	
7	Robert E. Clary	July 1, 1828	
8	James L. Thompson	do	
9	Amos Foster	do	
10	Caleb Sibley	July 1, 1829	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	James Allen	do	
2	J. S. Stoddard	July 1, 1830	
3	J. T. Collinsworth	do	
4	C. C. Daveiss	do	
5	Geo. W. McClure	do	

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	Henry Atkinson	April 15, 1814	Brig. gen. bvt., May 13, 1820.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Daniel Baker	May 1, 1829	Brevet, Aug. 9, 1822.
	MAJOR.		
1	W. Davenport	Dec. 16, 1825	Brevet, Sept. 28, 1822.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	Bennet Riley	Aug. 6, 1818	Maj. bvt., Aug. 6, 1828.
2	J. Clark, jr	Aug. 27, 1822	A. Q. M.
3	Jacob Brown	April 7, 1825	
4	Z. C. Palmer	Feb. 15, 1826	
5	W. N. Wickliffe	do	
6	Henry Smith	July 7, 1826	
7	Thos. Noel	May 1, 1827	
8	Jason Rogers	Aug. 30, 1828	
9	Geo C. Hutter	May 12, 1829	
10	C. Wharton	April 22, 1830	

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	R. Holmes	Feb. 15, 1826	A. C. S.
2	G. W. Waters	do	
3	Levi M. Nute	July 7, 1826	
4	M. W. Batman	Dec. 20, 1826	
5	Geo. Andrews	Feb. 11, 1827	
6	Asa Richardson	May 1, 1827	
7	John Nichols	Oct. 31, 1827	
8	G. H. Crosman	Aug 30, 1828	A. Q. M.
9	J. Van Swearengen	May 12, 1829	
10	Joseph S. Worth	April 22, 1830	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	J. S. Thompson	July 1, 1825	
2	Gustavus Dorr	do	
3	Albt. S Johnston	July 1, 1826	Adjutant.
4	Jos. D. Searight	do	A. C. S.
5	F. J. Brooke	July 1, 1826	
6	John Hills	June 25, 1827	Ordnance.
7	P. St. George Cooke	July 1, 1827	
8	Nathaniel J. Eaton	do	A. C. S.
9	Robert Sevier	July 1, 1828	
10	Gustave S. Rosseau	do	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Thomas Drayton	do	
2	William Hoffman	July 1, 1829	
3	Alber'e Cady	do	
4	Jona. Freeman	do	
5	M. L. Clark	July 1, 1830	
6	T. L. Alexander	do	
7	J. S. Van Derveer	do	
8	Thos. J. Royster	do	

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	M. Arbuckle	Mar. 16, 1820	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	J. B Many	June 1, 1821	
	MAJOR.		
1	Sullivan Burbank	Aug. 20, 1828	Lieut. col. bvt., July 25, 1824.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	George Birch	Aug. 21, 1816	Maj. bvt., Aug. 31, 1826.
2	R. B. Hyde	Oct. 31, 1818	Maj. bvt., Oct. 31, 1828.
3	Nath. Young	Jan. 1, 1819	Maj. bvt., Jan. 1, 1829.
4	Trueman Cross	Sept. 27, 1819	Q. M.
5	Daniel E Burch	June 30, 1820	A. Q. M.
6	H. Berryman	Oct. 6, 1822	
7	N. G. Wilkinson	July 31, 1824	
8	B. L. E. Bonneville	Oct. 4, 1825	
9	John Stuart	June 30, 1828	
10	E. S. Hawkins	Nov. 10, 1829	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Charles Thomas	Mar. 1, 1824	A. Q. M.
2	James L. Dawson	May 1, 1824	
3	Al. H. Morton	July 31, 1824	A. C. S.
4	Francis Lee	Sept. 24, 1824	A. Q. M.
5	J. R. Stephenson	Oct. 4, 1825	
6	Thomas Johnson	Dec. 16, 1825	
7	Jos. A. Phillips	June 30, 1828	Adjutant.
8	J E. Newell	Nov. 10, 1829	
9	Jasper Macomb	do	
10	N. Tillinghast	June 30, 1830	M. Academy.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	W. G. Williams	July 1, 1824	
2	D. S. Miles	do	
3	W. Seawell	July 1, 1825	Engineer duty.
4	L. F. Carter	do	A. C. S.
5	Fred. Thomas	July 2, 1825	
6	Gabriel J. Rains	July 1, 1827	
7	Stephen W. Moore	do	
8	William W. Mather	July 1, 1828	M. Academy.
9	Benj W. Kinsman	do	
10	Thos C. Brockway	do	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	G. A. Sterling	July 1, 1829	
2	John P. Davis	do	
3	The. H. Holmes	do	
4	J. B. Magruder	July 1, 1830	
5	Alb. T. Bledsoe	do	
6	John W. Murray	do	
7	James West	do	
8	Samuel Kinney	do	
9	Richard H. Ross	do	

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
	COLONELS.			
1	W. K. Armistead	Nov. 12, 1818	3d artillery	
2	John R. Fenwick	May 8, 1822	4th artillery	
3	James House	do	1st artillery	
4			2d artillery	
	LIEUTENANT COLONELS.			
1	William Lindsay	Mar. 12, 1813	3d artillery	
2	William MacRea	April 19, 1814	2d artillery	
3	George Bomford	Feb. 9, 1815	1st artillery	Ordnance.
4	Abraham Eustis	May 8, 1822	4th artillery	
	MAJORS.			
1	James Bankhead	Aug. 15, 1813	3d artillery	Ordnance.
2	John B. Walbach	April 25, 1818	1st artillery	Ordnance.
3	J. B. Crane	Sept. 15, 1825	4th artillery	
4	Roger Jones	Feb. 17, 1827	2d artillery	Adjutant General.

NOTE.—This mark ° affixed to any officer's name denotes a voluntary *transfer*, which is the cause of his anomalous regimental position.

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
	CAPTAINS.			
1	Alex. S. Brooke	July 6, 1812	1st artillery	
2	William Gates	Mar. 3, 1813	2d artillery	
3	A. C. W. Fanning	Mar. 13, 1813	2d artillery	
4	J. F. Heileman	May 5, 1813	2d artillery	
5	George Talcott	Aug. 5, 1813	2d artillery	Ordnance.
6	Sylvester Churchill	Aug. 15, 1813	1st artillery	
7	B. K. Pierce	Oct. 1, 1813	4th artillery	
8	H. K. Craig	Dec. 23, 1813	3d artillery	Ordnance.
9	M. M. Payne	Mar. 2, 1814	4th artillery	
10	W. J. Worth	Aug. 19, 1814	1st artillery	
11	M. P Lomax	Nov. 17, 1814	3d artillery	
12	W. Wade	Feb. 9, 1815	4th artillery	Ordnance.
13	Milo Mason	May 17, 1816	1st artillery	
14	Henry Whiting	Mar. 3, 1817	1st artillery	Assistant Quartermaster.
15	R. L Baker	May 21, 1817	1st artillery	Ordnance.
16	Francis S Belton	July 31, 1817	2d artillery	
17	J. Erving	April 25, 1818	4th artillery	
18	R. A. Zantzinger	Dec. 12, 1818	2d artillery	
19	John Mountfort	Aug 11, 1819	2d artillery	
20	F. Whiting	Sept. 10, 1819	1st artillery	
21	Felix Ansart	Nov. 28, 1819	3d artillery	
22	Thomas C. Legate	May 13, 1820	2d artillery	Ordnance.
23	L. Whiting	May 21, 1822	4th artillery	
24	Æneas Mackay	Dec. 31, 1822	3d artillery	Assistant Quartermaster.
25	W. L. M'Clintock	Aug. 11, 1823	3d artillery	
26	J. L. Gardner	Nov. 1, 1823	4th artillery	
27	H. Saunders	Nov 4, 1823	1st artillery	
28	N Baden	April 1, 1824	2d artillery	
29	R. M. Kirby	Aug. 5, 1824	1st artillery	
30	John Munroe	Mar. 2, 1825	4th artillery	
31	Jac. Schmuck	April 11, 1825	4th artillery	
32	Jos. P. Taylor	July 6, 1825	2d artillery	Commissary.
33	Jas. W. Ripley	Aug. 1, 1825	4th artillery	
34	Nathaniel G. Dana	Sept. 15, 1825	1st artillery	
35	Thomas Childs	Oct. 1, 1826	3d artillery	
36	Charles M. Thruston	Feb. 17, 1827	3d artillery	
37	Elijah Lyon	Feb. 20, 1827	3d artillery	
38	U. S. Fraser	May 1, 1828	3d artillery	
39	Thomas W. Lendrum	Dec. 31, 1828	3d artillery	
40	Patrick H. Galt	May 15, 1829	4th artillery	

LINEAL RANK OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
	COLONELS.			
1	Hugh Brady	July 6, 1812	2d infantry	
2	Henry Atkinson	April 15, 1814	6th infantry	
3	Duncan L. Clinch	April 20, 1819	4th infantry	
4	Matthew Arbuckle	Mar. 16, 1820	7th infantry	
5	Henry Leavenworth	Dec. 16, 1825	3d infantry	
6	William Lawrence	Aug. 20, 1828	5th infantry	
7	Willoughby Morgan	April 23, 1830	1st infantry	
	LIEUTENANT COLONELS.			
1	George M. Brooke	Mar. 1, 1819	4th infantry	
2	Z. Taylor	April 20, 1819	1st infantry	
3	James B. Many	June 1, 1821	7th infantry	
4	Enos Cutler	April 28, 1826	5th infantry	
5	Alexander Cummings	Aug. 20, 1828	2d infantry	
6	Daniel Baker	May 1, 1829	6th infantry	
7	Josiah H. Vose	April 23, 1830	3d infantry	
	MAJORS.			
1	David E. Twiggs	May 14, 1825	1st infantry	
2	William Davenport	Dec. 16, 1825	6th infantry	
3	William Whistler	April 28, 1826	2d infantry	
4	William S. Foster	July 7, 1826	4th infantry	
5	Sullivan Burbank	Aug. 20, 1828	7th infantry	
6	Stephen W. Kearney	May 1, 1829	3d infantry	
7	George Bender	April 23, 1830	5th infantry	Q. M.
	CAPTAINS.			
1	John Bliss	May 13, 1813	3d infantry	
2	James H. Hook	May 20, 1813	4th infantry	Com. office of C. G. S.
3	Alex. R. Thompson	May 1, 1814	2d infantry	

LINEAL RANK OF INFANTRY OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
	CAPTAINS—Continued.			
4	John Fowle	June 10, 1814	5th infantry	
5	John Green	Sept. 25, 1814	3d infantry	
6	Newman S Clarke	Oct. 1, 1814	2d infantry	
7	George Birch	Aug. 31, 1816	7th infantry	
8	J. S. McIntosh	Mar. 8, 1817	4th infantry	
9	Elijah Boardman	Mar 31, 1817	2d infantry	
10	John Garland	May 7, 1817	3d infantry	A. Q. M.
11	James H. Gale	July 31, 1817	1st infantry	
12	James M. Glassell	Feb. 10, 1818	4th infantry	
13	F. L. Dade	Feb. 24, 1818	4th infantry	
14	Philip Wager	May 8, 1818	4th infantry	
15	Bennet Riley	Aug. 6, 1818	6th infantry	
16	Thomas J. Beall	Sept. 26, 1818	1st infantry	
17	R B. Hyde	Oct. 31, 1818	7th infantry	
18	Nathaniel Young	Jan. 1, 1819	7th infantry	
19	W. V. Cobbs	Mar. 31, 1819	2d infantry	
20	Gustavus Loomis	April 7, 1819	1st infantry	
21	Henry Wilson	April 20, 1819	4th infantry	
22	Thomas F. Smith	April 25, 1819	1st infantry	
23	Richard M. Sands	April 30, 1819	4th infantry	
24	William Hoffman	May 1, 1819	2d infantry	
25	R. B. Mason	July 31, 1819	1st infantry	
26	Joseph S. Nelson	Aug. 13, 1819	3d infantry	
27	Trueman Cross	Sept. 27, 1819	7th infantry	Q. M.
28	Greenleaf Dearborn	Sept 30, 1819	2d infantry	
29	Thomas Staniford	Mar. 1, 1820	2d infantry	
30	Thomas F Hunt	May 20, 1820	5th infantry	A. Q. M.
31	Daniel E. Burch	June 30, 1820	7th infantry	A. Q. M.
32	Stephen H. Webb	July 9, 1820	3d infantry	
33	F. W. Brady	Dec. 31, 1820	4th infantry	
34	J. Plympton	June 1, 1821	5th infantry	
35	W. G. Belknap	Feb. 1, 1822	3d infantry	
36	Delafayette Wilcox	April 1, 1822	5th infantry	
37	G. C. Spencer	June 1, 1822	1st infantry	
38	J. Clark, jr	Aug. 27, 1822	6th infantry	A. Q. M.
39	H. Berryman	Oct. 6, 1822	7th infantry	
40	B. A. Boynton	Jan. 8, 1823	2d infantry	
41	Owen Ransom	Jan. 25, 1823	2d infantry	
42	Robert A. McCabe	May 1, 1824	5th infantry	
43	William Lear	do	4th infantry	
44	Nathan Clark	June 29, 1824	5th infantry	
45	N G. Wilkinson	July 31, 1824	7th infantry	
46	Thomas Hunt	Sept. 27, 1824	5th infantry	Office Com. Gen. of Sub.
47	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Dec 31, 1824	1st infantry	
48	Jacob Brown	April 7, 1825	6th infantry	
49	W. S. Harney	May 14, 1825	1st infantry	
50	B. L. E. Bonneville	Oct. 4, 1825	7th infantry	
51	Zalmon C Palmer	Feb. 15, 1826	6th infantry	
52	William N. Wickliffe	do	6th infantry	
53	John B. Clark	Mar. 18, 1826	3d infantry	
54	Henry Smith	July 7, 1826	6th infantry	
55	Thomas Noel	May 1, 1827	6th infantry	
56	Andrew Lewis	June 6, 1827	3d infantry	
57	Thomas J. Harrison	Sept. 23, 1827	3d infantry	
58	James Dean	Oct. 4, 1827	3d infantry	
59	John Stuart	June 30, 1828	7th infantry	
60	Martin Scott	Aug. 16, 1828	5th infantry	
61	Gideon Lowe	Aug. 20, 1828	5th infantry	
62	Jason Rogers	Aug. 30, 1828	6th infantry	
63	George W. Allen	Jan. 25, 1829	4th infantry	
64	William R. Jouett	May 1, 1829	1st infantry	
65	George C. Hutter	May 12, 1829	6th infantry	
66	Thomas Barker	May 31, 1829	1st infantry	
67	Edgar S Hawkins	Nov. 10, 1829	7th infantry	
68	Clifton Wharton	April 22, 1830	6th infantry	
69	J. B. F. Russell	April 23, 1830	5th infantry	
70	C. F. Morton	May 26, 1830	2d infantry	

RELATIVE RANK

Of the field officers and captains of the artillery and infantry.

No.	Names, rank, and date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.	Remarks.
	COLONELS.			
1	Hugh Brady, July 6, 1812	2d infantry	Brig. gen. bvt, July 6, 1822	
2	Henry Atkinson, April 15, 1814	6th infantry	Brig. gen. bvt., May 13, 1820	
3	W. K. Armistead, November 12, 1818	3d artillery	Brig. gen. bvt., November 12, 1828	
4	Duncan L. Clinch, April 20, 1819	4th infantry		

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.	Remarks.
	COLONELS—Continued.			
5	Matthew Arbuckle, March 16, 1820	7th infantry		
6	John R. Fenwick, May 8, 1822	4th artillery	Brig. gen. bvt., March 18, 1823	
7	James House, May 8, 1822	1st artillery		
8	Henry Leavenworth, December 16, 1825	3d infantry	Brig. gen. bvt., July 25, 1824	
9	William Lawrence, August 20, 1828	5th infantry	Brevet, September 15, 1824	
10	Willoughby Morgan, April 32, 1830	1st infantry	Brevet, November 10, 1828	
11		2d artillery		
	LIEUTENANT COLONELS.			
1	William Lindsay, March 12, 1813	3d artillery	Col. bvt., March 12, 1823	
2	William MacRea, April 19, 1814	2d artillery	Col. bvt, April 19, 1824	
3	George Bomford, February 9, 1815	1st artillery	Col. bvt., February 9, 1825	
4	George M. Brooke, March 1, 1819	4th infantry	Brig. gen. bvt., September 17, 1824	
5	Zach. Taylor, April 20, 1819	1st infantry		
6	James B. Many, June 1, 1821	7th infantry		
7	Abraham Eustis, May 8, 1822	4th artillery	Col. bvt., September 10, 1823	
8	Enos Cutler, April 28, 1826	5th infantry		
9	Alexander Cummings, August 20, 1828	2d infantry		
10	Daniel Baker, May 1, 1829	6th infantry	Brevet, August 9, 1822	
11	Josiah H. Vose, April 23, 1830	3d infantry		
	MAJORS.			
1	James Bankhead, August 15, 1813	3d artillery	Lieut. col. bvt., August 15, 1823	
2	John B. Walbach, April 25, 1818	1st artillery	Col. bvt., May 1, 1825	
3	David E. Twiggs, May 14, 1825	1st infantry	Brevet, September 21, 1814	
4	J. B. Crane, September 15, 1825	4th artillery	Lieut. col. bvt., Nov. 13, 1823	
5	William Davenport, December 16, 1825	6th infantry	Brevet, September 28, 1822	
6	William Whistler, April 28, 1826	2d infantry	Brevet, December 31, 1822	
7	W. S. Foster, July 7, 1826	4th infantry	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1824	
8	Roger Jones, February 17, 1827	2d artillery	Col. bvt., September 17, 1824	
9	Sullivan Burbank, August 20, 1828	7th infantry	Lieut. col. bvt., July 25, 1824	
10	Stephen W. Kearney, May 1, 1829	3d infantry		
11	George Bender, April 23, 1830	5th infantry	Brevet, May 13, 1823	
	CAPTAINS.			
1	Alexander S. Brooks, July 6, 1812	1st artillery	Lieut. col. bvt., Sept. 11, 1824	
2	William Gates, March 3, 1813	2d artillery	Maj bvt., March 3, 1823	
3	A. C. W. Fanning, March 13, 1813	2d artillery	Lieut. col. bvt., August 15, 1824	
4	J. F. Heileman, May 5, 1813	2d artillery	Maj. bvt, May 5, 1823	
5	John Bliss, May 13, 1813	3d infantry	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823	
6	James H. Hook, May 20, 1813	4th infantry	Maj. bvt., May 20, 1823	
7	George Talcott, August 5, 1813	2d artillery	Maj. bvt., August 5, 1823	
8	Sylvester Churchill, August 15, 1813	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., August 15, 1823	
9	Benjamin K. Pierce, October 1, 1813	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., October 1, 1823	
10	Henry K. Craig, December 23, 1813	3d artillery	Maj. bvt., December 23, 1823	
11	M. M. Payne, March 2, 1814	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., March 2, 1824	
12	Alex. R. Thompson, May 1, 1814	2d infantry	Maj. bvt, May 1, 1824	
13	J. Fowle, June 10, 1814	5th infantry	Maj. bvt., June 10, 1824	
14	W. J. Worth, August 19, 1814	1st artillery	Lieut. col. bvt, July 25, 1824	
15	John Green, September 25, 1814	3d infantry	Maj. bvt., September 25, 1824	
16	Newman S. Clarke, October 1, 1814	2d infantry	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1824	
17	M. P. Lomax, November 17, 1814	3d artillery	Maj. bvt., November 17, 1824	
18	W. Wade, February 9, 1815	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., February 9, 1825	
19	Milo Mason, May 17, 1816	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., May 17, 1826	
20	George Birch, August 31, 1816	7th infantry	Maj. bvt., August 31, 1826	
21	Henry Whiting, March 3, 1817	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., March 17, 1824	
22	J. S. McIntosh, March 8, 1817	4th infantry	Maj. bvt., March 8, 1827	
23	Elijah Boardman, March 31, 1817	2d infantry	Maj. bvt., March 31, 1827	
24	John Garland, May 7, 1817	3d infantry	Maj. bvt., May 7, 1827	
25	Rufus L. Baker, May 21, 1817	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., May 21, 1827	
26	Francis S. Belton, July 31, 1817	2d artillery		
27	James H. Gale, July 31, 1817	1st infantry		
28	James M. Glassell, February 10, 1818	4th infantry	Maj. bvt., February 10, 1828	
29	Francis L. Dade, February 24, 1818	4th infantry	Maj. bvt., February 24, 1828	
30	J. Erving, April 25, 1818	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., April 25, 1828	
31	Philip Wager, May 8, 1818	4th infantry	Maj. bvt., May 8, 1828	
32	Bennet Riley, August 6, 1818	6th infantry	Maj. bvt., August 6, 1828	
33	Thomas J. Beall, September 26, 1818	1st infantry	Maj. bvt., September 26, 1828	
34	R. B. Hyde, October 31, 1818	7th infantry	Maj. bvt., October 31, 1828	
35	R. A. Zantzinger, December 12, 1818	2d artillery	Maj. bvt, August 15, 1824	
36	Nathaniel Young, January 1, 1819	7th infantry	Maj. bvt., January 1, 1829	
37	W. V. Cobbs, March 31, 1819	2d infantry		
38	Gustavus Loomis, April 7, 1819	1st infantry		
39	Henry Wilson, April 20, 1819	4th infantry		
40	Thomas F. Smith, April 25, 1819	1st infantry		
41	Richard M. Sands, April 30, 1819	4th infantry		
42	William Hoffman, May 1, 1819	2d infantry		
43	R. B. Mason, July 31, 1819	1st infantry		
44	John Mountfort, August 11, 1819	2d artillery	Maj. bvt, September 11, 1824	
45	J. S. Nelson, August 13, 1819	3d infantry	Brevet, April 30, 1813	
46	F. Whiting, September 10, 1819	1st artillery		
47	Trueman Cross, September 27, 1819	7th infantry		

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.	Remarks.
	CAPTAINS—Continued.			
48	Greenleaf Dearborn, September 30, 1819	2d infantry		
49	Felix Ansart, November 28, 1819	3d artillery		
50	Thomas Staniford, March 1, 1820	2d infantry		
51	Thomas C. Legate, May 13, 1820	2d artillery		
52	Thomas F. Hunt, May 20, 1820	5th infantry		
53	Daniel E. Burch, June 30, 1820	7th infantry		
54	Stephen H. Webb, July 9, 1820	3d infantry		
55	F. W. Brady, December 31, 1820	4th infantry		
56	J. Plympton, June 1, 1821	5th infantry		
57	W. G. Belknap, February 1, 1822	3d infantry		
58	D. Wilcox, April 1, 1822	5th infantry		
59	Levi Whiting, May 21, 1822	4th artillery		
60	G. C. Spencer, June 1, 1822	1st infantry		
61	J. Clark, jr., August 27, 1822	6th infantry		
62	Henry Berryman, October 6, 1822	7th infantry		
63	Æneas Mackay, December 31, 1822	3d artillery		
64	Benjamin A. Boynton, January 8, 1823	2d infantry		
65	Owen Ransom, January 25, 1823	2d infantry		
66	W. L. McClintock, August 11, 1823	3d artillery		
67	J. L. Gardner, November 1, 1823	4th artillery		
68	Henry Saunders, November 4, 1823	1st artillery		
69	N. Baden, April 1, 1824	2d artillery	Brevet, August 6, 1823	
70	Robert A. McCabe, May 1, 1824	5th infantry		
71	W. Lear, May 1, 1824	4th infantry		
72	Nath. Clark, June 29, 1824	5th infantry		
73	N. G. Wilkinson, July 31, 1824	7th infantry		
74	R. M. Kirby, August 5, 1824	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., Sept. 17, 1824	
75	Thomas Hunt, September 27, 1824	5th infantry		
76	Ethan A. Hitchcock, December 31, 1824	1st infantry		
77	John Munroe, March 2, 1825	4th artillery		
78	Jacob Brown, April 7, 1825	6th infantry		
79	J. Schmuck, April 11, 1825	4th artillery		
80	W. S. Harney, May 14, 1825	1st infantry		
81	Joseph P. Taylor, July 6, 1825	2d artillery		
82	James W. Ripley, August 1, 1825	4th artillery		
83	Nath. G. Dana, September 15, 1825	1st artillery		
84	B. L. E. Bonneville, October 4, 1825	7th infantry		
85	Z. C. Palmer, February 15, 1826	6th infantry		
86	W. N. Wickliffe, February 15, 1826	6th infantry		
87	John B. Clark, March 18, 1826	3d infantry		
88	Henry Smith, July 7, 1826	6th infantry		
89	Thomas Childs, October 1, 1826	3d artillery		
90	Charles M. Thruston, February 17, 1827	3d artillery		
91	Elijah Lyon, February 20, 1827	3d artillery	Brevet, January 1, 1827	
92	Thomas Noel, May 1, 1827	6th infantry		
93	Andrew Lewis, June 6, 1827	3d infantry		
94	Thomas J. Harrison, September 23, 1827	3d infantry		
95	James Dean, October 4, 1827	3d infantry		
96	U. S. Fraser, May 1, 1828	3d artillery		
97	John Stuart, June 30, 1828	7th infantry		
98	Martin Scott, August 16, 1828	5th infantry		
99	Gideon Lowe, August 20, 1828	5th infantry		
100	Jason Rogers, August 30, 1828	6th infantry		
101	Thomas W. Lendrum, December 31, 1828	3d artillery		
102	George W. Allen, January 25, 1829	4th infantry	Brevet, January 1, 1829	
103	William R. Jouett, May 1, 1829	1st infantry		
104	George C. Hutter, May 12, 1829	6th infantry		
105	Patrick H. Galt, May 15, 1829	4th artillery	Brevet, September 26, 1828	
106	Thomas Barker, May 31, 1829	1st infantry		
107	Edgar S. Hawkins, November 10, 1829	7th infantry		
108	Clifton Wharton, April 22, 1830	6th infantry		
109	J. B. F. Russell, April 23, 1830	5th infantry		
110	C. F. Morton, May 26, 1830	2d infantry		

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

INSPECTOR.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles Gratiot, chief of the corps of engineers, (*ex-officio,*) inspector of the Military Academy.

SUPERINTENDENT AND COMMANDANT.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. Thayer, corps of engineers.

INSTRUCTOR OF TACTICS, AND COMMANDANT OF THE CORPS OF CADETS.

Captain Ethan A. Hitchcock, first infantry.

ASSISTANT INSTRUCTORS.

Second Lieutenant Charles F. Smith, second artillery.
Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Locke, second artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Simon H. Drum, fourth artillery.

INSTRUCTOR OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Z. J. D. Kinsley, third artillery.

ACADEMIC STAFF.

PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Edward H. Courtenay.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Cram, fourth artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Cath. P. Buckingham, third artillery.

PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING.

Captain David B. Douglass.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles Mason, corps of engineers.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

Charles Davies.

MILITARY ACADEMY—Continued.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

First Lieutenant Edward C. Ross, fourth artillery.
Second Lieutenant Albert E. Church, third artillery
Second Lieutenant O. McK. Mitchell, second artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Joseph B. Smith, fourth artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles W. Hackley, third artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Miner Knowlton, first artillery.
Cadet Robert P. Smith, second class.
Cadet Frederick A. Smith, 3d class.

CHAPLAIN AND PROFESSOR OF ETHICS.

Rev. Thomas Warner.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR.

Second Lieutenant Joseph A. Smith, third artillery.

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

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ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Second Lieutenant William F. Hopkins, fourth artillery.
Second Lieutenant William W. Mather, seventh infantry.
Second Lieutenant John C. Casey, second artillery.

TEACHERS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Claudius Berard.
Joseph Du Commun.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS

Cadet Roswell Park, first class.
Cadet Henry Clay, first class.

TEACHER OF DRAWING.

Thomas Gimbrede.

ASSISTANT TEACHER.

Lieutenant Theophilus B. Brown, third artillery.

SWORD MASTER.

Louis S. Simon.

MILITARY STAFF.

QUARTERMASTER.

Æneas Mackay, third artillery.

SURGEON.

Dr. W. V. Wheaton.

PAYMASTER AND TREASURER.

First Lieutenant Thomas J. Leslie, corps of engineers.

ADJUTANT.

First Lieutenant F. L. Griffith, second artillery.

Officers of the army attached to the Military Academy.

Engineer	3
Artillery	17
Infantry	2
Total	22

Resignations, &c., since the publication of the last Register.

RESIGNATIONS.

COLONEL.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. John McNeal, jr., 1st infantry, April 23, 1830.

MAJOR.

Samuel Babcock, corps of engineers, December 22, 1830.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Charles Despenville, 4th artillery, March 1, 1830.
Thomas McNamara, 7th infantry, June 30, 1830.
Wm. Reynolds, 1st infantry, August 1, 1830.
Rawlins Lowndes, 1st infantry, December 31, 1830.
William B. Thompson, 5th infantry, December 31, 1830.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Augustus J Pleasonton, 3d artillery, June 30, 1830.
Jas. J Anderson, 4th infantry, July 1, 1830.
Andrew Kinnard, 1st artillery, October 31, 1830.
T. P. Ridgeley, 2d artillery, December 31, 1830.

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

James Clark, 4th infantry, August 18, 1830.
Antes Snyder, 2d infantry, September 20, 1830.
W. L. E. Morrison, 2d infantry, October 16, 1830.
Joseph H. Pawling, 1st infantry, November 30, 1830.

DEATHS.

CAPTAIN.

James Young, 2d infantry, May 26, 1830.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Henry Clark, 5th infantry, October 14, 1830.
J. B. Pendleton, 2d infantry, February 2, 1830.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

John G. Furman, fifth infantry, August 29, 1830.

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Charles May, sixth infantry, January 19, 1830.
James H. Wright, 6th infantry, September 21, 1830.

SURGEON.

John Gale, July 27, 1830.

DISMISSED.

CAPTAIN.

Joseph Pentland, sixth infantry, April 22, 1830.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph Cadle, 7th infantry, April 7, 1830.
Ephraim K. Smith, 5th infantry, October 6, 1830.

The following list of cadets is attached to the Army Register conformably to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy requiring the names of the most distinguished cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose at each annual examination.

REPORTED AT THE EXAMINATION IN JUNE, 1830.

Names.	Studies in which each cadet particularly excels.
FIRST CLASS.	
Alexander J. Swift	Mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, engineering, French language, drawing, rhetoric and moral philosophy, artillery and tactics.
Wm. E. Basinger	Mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, engineering, French language, rhetoric and moral philosophy, artillery and tactics.
Walter S. Chandler	Mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, engineering, French language, drawing, rhetoric and moral philosophy, artillery and tactics.
Francis Vinton	Mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, engineering, French language, drawing, rhetoric and moral philosophy, artillery and tactics.
William N. Pendleton	Mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, engineering, French language, rhetoric, and moral philosophy, artillery and tactics.
SECOND CLASS.	
Roswell Park, James Allen	Natural philosophy, chemistry, and drawing.
Henry Clay, Richard H. Peyton, William A. Norton	Natural philosophy and chemistry.

LIST OF CADETS ATTACHED TO THE ARMY REGISTER—Continued.

Names.	Studies in which each cadet particularly excels.
THIRD CLASS.	
Robert P. Smith	Mathematics, French, and drawing.
Benj. S Ewell George W Ward Jacob W. Bailey Lewis Howell	Mathematics and French.
FOURTH CLASS.	
Frederick A. Smith John H. Allen Francis H Smith David B. Harris	Mathematics and French.
Wm. H. Sidell	Mathematics.

A list of the military posts and arsenals.

Permanent commanders of military posts	Regiments.	Posts.	State or Territory.	Post office.	Sutlers.
Captain Wilcox	5th infantry.	Fort Brady	Michigan Territory.	Sault Ste Marie.	C. W. Griswold.
Lieut. Col. Cutler	5th infantry	Fort Mackinac	....do	Michilimackinac.	David Jones.
Colonel Lawrence	5th infantry.	Fort Howard	....do	Green Bay	S. Clark and S. Clark, jr.
Brevet Major Fowle	5th infantry.	Fort Dearborn	....do	Fort Wayne	Benjamin B. Kerchival.
Brevet Major Thompson	2d infantry.	Fort Gratiot	....do	Fort Gratiot	William B. Hunt.
Major Whistler	2d infantry.	Fort Niagara	New York	Youngstown	Donald Frazer.
Lieut. Col. Cummings	2d infantry.	Madison Barracks	....do	Sackett's Harbor.	William Burrell.
Brevet Major Clark	2d infantry.	Hancock Barracks	Maine	Houlton	James Thomas.
Captain Childs	3d artillery.	Fort Sullivan	....do	Eastport	Joel W. Jones.
Captain McClintock	3d artillery.	Fort Preble	....do	Portland	Luther Dana.
Captain Ansart	3d artillery.	Fort Constitution	New Hampshire	Portsmouth	S. S. Stacey.
Brevet Col. Lindsay	3d artillery	Fort Independence	Massachusetts	Boston	Frederick Conklin.
Brevet Major Lomax	3d artillery.	Fort Wolcott	Rhode Island	Newport	
Captain Thruston	3d artillery.	Fort Trumbull	Connecticut	New London	
Bvt. Lieut. Col. Thayer.	Engineers	West Point	New York	West Point	
Bvt. Lieut. Col. Crane.	4th artillery.	Fort Columbus	....do	New York	William Kendall.
Brevet Major Pierce	4th artillery.	Fort Delaware	Delaware	New Castle	John Farley.
Brevet Major Payne	4th artillery.	Fort McHenry	Maryland	Baltimore	Alexander Sanford.
Brevet Major Erving	4th artillery.	Fort Severn	....do	Annapolis	
Brevet Major Mason	1st artillery.	Fort Washington	....do	Fort Washington	James R. Miller.
Colonel House	1st artillery.	Fortress Monroe	Virginia	Old Point Comfort	William Armistead and R. J. Scott.
Bvt. Maj. Churchill	1st artillery.	Fort Johnston	North Carolina	Smithville	John H. Holmes.
Bvt. Maj. Heileman	2d artillery.	Fort Moultrie	South Carolina	Charleston	Hyam Cohen.
Bvt. Capt. Merchant	2d artillery.	Oglethorpe Barracks	Georgia	Savannah	William Williams.
Bvt. Major Gates	2d artillery.	Fort Marion	Florida	St. Augustine	John M. Hanson.
Lieut. Col. Taylor	1st infantry.	Fort Snelling	Upper Mississippi	Fort Snelling	John Culbertson.
Colonel Morgan	1st infantry.	Fort Crawford	....do	Prairie du Chien.	William M. Read.
Major Twiggs	1st infantry.	Fort Winnebago	Michigan Territory.	Green Bay	Robert Gray.
Bvt. Major Bliss	3d infantry.	Fort Armstrong	Illinois	Rock Island	George C. Gooding.
Major Davenport	6th infantry.	Cant. Leavenworth	Right bank of the Missouri, near the Little Platte.	Clay Court-House, Mo.	B. C. Wallace and Alex. Morgan.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. Atkinson	6th infantry.	Jefferson Barracks	Missouri	Jefferson Barracks	G. H. Kennerly.
Colonel Arbuckle	7th infantry.	Cantonment Gibson	Arkansas	Cantonm't Gibson	John Nicks.
Lieut. Colonel Many	7th infantry.	Cantonment Jesup	Louisiana	Natchitoches	John P. Decatur.
Colonel Clinch	4th infantry.	Baton Rouge	....do	Baton Rouge	L. L. Near.
Bvt. Major Birch	7th infantry.	Cant Atkinson	....do	Natchitoches	
Bvt. Maj. Zantzinger	2d artillery.	Fort Wood	....do	New Orleans	Nathaniel Wells.
Bvt. Maj. Mountfort	2d artillery.	Fort Pike	....do	Petite Coquille	
Bvt. Maj. Dade	4th infantry.	Fort St. Philip	....do	New Orleans	
Captain Baden	2d artillery.	Fort Jackson	....do	....do	Wm. Johnson.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. Brooke.	4th infantry.	Cantonment Brooke	Florida	Seminole Agency	Wm. G. Sanders.
Bvt. Major Wager	4th infantry	Fort Mitchell	Alabama	Creek Agency	Samuel C. Benton.
Bvt. Major Glassell	4th infantry.	Key West	Florida	Key West	
Bvt. Major Craig	3d artillery.	Arsenal, Watertown	Massachusetts.	Watertown	
Bvt. Major Talcott	2d artillery.	Arsenal, Watervliet	New York	Watervliet	Robert McClellan.
Bvt. Captain Abeel	2d artillery.	Arsenal, Rome	....do	Rome	
Bvt. Major Baker	1st artillery.	Arsenal, Pittsburg	Pennsylvania	Pittsburg	John Sauber.
Bvt. Col. Walbach	1st artillery.	Arsenal, Frankford	....do	Frankford	
Bvt. Lt. Col. Bankhead.	3d artillery.	Arsenal, Baltimore	Maryland	Baltimore	
Lieut. Symington	1st artillery.	Arsenal, Washington.	District of Columbia	Washington	
Bvt. Lieut. Col. Brooks.	1st artillery.	Arsenal, Bellona	Virginia	Bellona	Nathaniel Glen.
Bvt. Lieut. Col. Fanning	2d artillery.	Arsenal, Augusta	Georgia	Augusta	John Fetters.
Lieut. Anderson	3d artillery.	Arsenal, Baton Rouge.	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	

The western department comprises all west of a line drawn from the southernmost point of East Florida to the northwest extremity of Lake Superior, taking in the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky; and the eastern department all east of such line.

The headquarters of the general-in-chief are in the District of Columbia.

The headquarters of the western department are at Jefferson barracks.

The headquarters of the eastern department are in the city of New York.

Those officers whose stations are changed by transfers and promotions will report for duty accordingly.

By order:

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

21st Congress.] No. 468. [2d Session.

ON THE SUBJECT OF A CHANGE IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 28, 1831.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 28, 1831.

SIR: A resolution from the House of Representatives of the 11th January directs that the Secretary of War "communicate to the House whether the existing laws do not provide for a greater number of cadets at the United States Military Academy than is consistent with the objects for which it was established; and if so, that he report a plan and organization for that academy corresponding with the alterations and reductions which may be deemed expedient."

In reply, I have the honor to state that this subject was adverted to in the annual communication to the President from this department at the commencement of the present session of Congress, and, more recently, in another report, founded upon a resolution of the House of Representatives, on the subject of reducing the number of officers which compose the army of the United States.

The graduates who obtain commissions in the army, and whose services are not needed, are perhaps the greatest inconvenience which attaches to the Military Academy, or is one which, more than others, calls for reformation. The act of Congress of 1818 does not absolutely require that each and every one who graduates shall receive a brevet appointment; yet as ours has become, in a great measure, a country of precedent, and as the practice so long has been to appoint to the army every graduate, the right of each to admission has assumed, in a great degree, the character and force of law. To remedy this is, perhaps, matter of the first and highest importance. It is a sound maxim that no government should employ more agents than are necessary to attend to its service and its wants; all others should be dispensed with. The understanding and the direction should be, that no more of the graduates of this academy shall be retained for army purposes in future than may be necessary to the probable vacancies that happen within the year in the different corps of the army; the others to return home, to enter into such engagements and pursuits as their discretion may suggest.

My opinion, as it regards the Military Academy, is, that it is one of the most valuable institutions of which the country can boast. It should be to us not matter of jealousy and opposition, but of pride. Objections have been often urged against it. It is said to be an institution to which the sons of the wealthy alone obtain admission. This is not correct. No consideration of the kind influences in the selections which are made. The rules which govern are, first, to select those of best seeming merit, and, next, to distribute them as equally as possible throughout the States. It has been usual to appoint a cadet for each congressional district, that the military advantages received at the institution might be as extensively diffused as possible, and every section of the country obtain equal benefits; but that the wealth or influence of the applicant and his relations give any preference is incorrect; or, if correct, it attaches to the member of the district who prefers and urges the claim, not to the department. It is impossible for the Secretary of War to be acquainted with all the applicants; he must rely on the information of others; and on none more securely ought that reliance to be placed than on those whom the people select as the organ of their wishes. He does repose respect and reliance there; and hence, if there be error committed, it is not his, but the fault of those to whom this confidence is extended. The rule which has been sought to be rendered general (other things being equal) is to select for this school the parentless and the poor, upon the calculation that they have the least opportunity to obtain an education. A failure to reach the Military Academy to a youth of humble means may prove fatal to his hopes and prospects; while those possessed of wealth and friends, through the provision which such means secure, may rise superior to the failure. The one cannot, while the other may, obtain an education notwithstanding the disappointment.

By an estimate made for the last five years, it appears that the supply to the army from the corps of graduated cadets has averaged about 22 annually, while those who graduate are at about 40, making in each year an excess of 18. The number received annually into the academy averages 100, of which only the number stated, to wit, 40, pass through the prescribed course of education at the school, and become supernumerary lieutenants in the army. Thus, it is perceivable that but two-fifths of the young gentlemen who in each year are admitted to the academy succeed in passing through the regular course of studies, or obtain admittance into the military service of the country.

Two plans suggest themselves for the consideration of Congress as remedies for this state of things:

To reduce the number which may be admitted, corresponding to the actual or probable vacancies which may occur in the army. Let the number to be appointed in each year be limited to 60; and then, supposing two-fifths, as heretofore has been the case, to be graduated, there will be but 24 at the termination of each annual commencement of the institution, which, by the standard of the last five years, will supply the exigencies of the annual army deficiency.

But a more acceptable plan than this, and which I beg leave to suggest, would be to direct that no greater number of the graduated cadets shall receive brevet commissions than may be equal to the probable vacancies which may take place, and that no more appointments to the army be made until the present number of supernumerary brevets be absorbed.

The importance and value to the country of this military institution is plainly perceivable. It constitutes the great nursery of military science. When war shall overtake us, it will be our main reliance for all those important benefits and advantages which the scientific and informed can lay claim to over the untutored soldier. Examples are familiar in our country of persons not trained to the profession of arms who have risen to the highest military distinction. It has been remarked, too, of a distinguished writer, that, without the knowledge of the rules of prosody and grammar, he produced a poem which has been the admiration of successive ages. But these make the exceptions, not the rule. The intelligent and thinking must admit that, though the human mind may oftentimes display itself to bold and admirable advantage, yet it will not answer to assume as a general rule that education and culture are unnecessary. These, it is true, cannot give mind, but all must admit that they may enlarge and greatly expand it.

I should be pleased that those who believe in the inutility of this institution, could for a while be

present to witness its course, government, and the character of its instruction. The important points available in war for assault and defence, the means of guarding the various approaches to our country, our towns and seaports, and the proper selections for military posts, with all the important and valuable topography we possess, result from the untiring industry of the graduates of this institution. These are on file in the Department of War, for the future service and benefit of the country; and when danger and occasion shall make it necessary, the fruits of this industry will be found to be of invaluable importance.

At the commencement of our late war, many were the disasters encountered. It is true we were badly prepared, but in a great measure are the discomfitures we met with attributable to the circumstance, that nothing was known of the topography of the country where those military operations were carried on. Without this information, a general cannot act securely or to advantage. It is to the Military Academy that we are essentially indebted for the valuable information we possess on these subjects. It is to those who have been graduated at the institution that our indebtedness arises for the construction and erection of our various fortifications, those valuable defences which give protection and safety to our commerce; and it is to them we are hereafter to look for that knowledge and science in war which, being diffused through the country, shall become general and servicable. The advantages to be derived from this institution, and which in time will be derived, surely cannot be computed by any standard of dollars and cents.

I agree it is not necessary or proper to retain persons in office whose employment is not actually necessary or needful to the public service. It might be advisable, therefore, to retain no more of those young gentlemen than are necessary to supply vacancies in the army; but, while a provision to this extent should be made, it is questionable if the interest of the government does not require rather that the academy should be enlarged than reduced; whether, if the resources of the country permitted, it would not be preferable to create another similar institution, rather than in the least to diminish the present one.

From the remarks I have made, it will be seen that upon the present plan the average number which is annually graduated is 40, and the vacancies in the army 22; of course there will be 18 in each year who cannot be brevetted and who will return home. The benefit to be derived, however, from their educations will not be lost, but, on the contrary, will be felt in the several States where they reside. By preserving this institution upon this organization, other advantages will result. The graduates, understanding that about one-half only of the class can receive appointments in the army, will become more emulous and industrious, and hence will be found to be better qualified for military service.

With this report, I beg leave to submit a plan of organization for the institution; it is the same which was presented at the last session of Congress.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. EATON.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

MILITARY ACADEMY, *West Point, November* 18, 1829.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the department, a "bill making further provision for the Military Academy." The act placing the academy on its present footing was passed in April, 1812. It cannot, I think, be matter of surprise to any one, that a plan for the organization of the academy, drawn up so long ago as the commencement of the last war, and without the lights of experience, should be found at this time to be susceptible of great improvements. That the present organization is essentially defective in many of its parts is generally acknowledged. As to the nature of these defects and the proper remedies, there is also a very general agreement of opinion among those who have enjoyed the advantage of witnessing the operation of the system, and of making examinations on the spot. My own views on the subject are embraced in the bill now presented. Other improvements of minor importance might be suggested; but in drawing up the bill, it was my object to include in it only such provisions as were deemed indispensably necessary to the advancement of the institution. By reference to the reports of the various boards of visitors, appointed to attend the annual examinations in the course of the last six years, it will be seen that nearly every provision embraced in the bill has been discussed and recommended in some one or more of these reports. Although the provisions of the bill are many, they all, with a single exception, tend towards one object; which is, to prevent frequent changes in the corps of instructors, and thus to render it permanent and efficient. Some idea of the frequency of these changes may be inferred from the fact that of the twenty-eight instructors employed in the academy, fourteen have filled their situations only one year, and not more than eight over three years. As a large body, therefore, they are measurably destitute of experience, and consequently of skill. This is the grand obstacle to the progress of the institution, although it may not be duly appreciated, except by those who are practically acquainted with the business of the instruction. To remove it, I can suggest no other way than by a moderate increase of the pay of a certain portion of instructors. The whole amount of the increase proposed is $1,807 36, which, together with the compensations of the professor of chemistry and teacher of French, as also proposed, would add to the present expenses of the academy the sum of $4,368 60, as is more particularly shown in the subjoined statement. Thus the effect of the bill would be to increase the present expenses of the academy about four per cent.; on the other hand, its effects on the condition of the institution would be more than proportionally great, or rather would be incalculable.

In the hope that the present may be deemed a favorable time for presenting the subject to the consideration of Congress, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient and humble servant,

S. THAYER, *Lieutenant Colonel, Superintendent Military Academy.*

Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer, Inspector of the Military Academy.*

A BILL making further provision for the Military Academy at West Point.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a professor of chemistry and mineralogy in the United States Military Academy.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the professors of the Military Academy, from and after the passing of this act, shall receive each the pay and emoluments allowed to the professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the teacher of the French language and teacher of drawing shall each receive the pay and emoluments of a major of infantry.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint two other teachers of the French language, who shall each receive the pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint an assistant professor of chemistry and mineralogy, who, together with the assistant professors already provided, shall, if an officer of the army, receive so much, in addition to his pay and emoluments, as shall equal those of a captain of infantry; and if not taken from the army, shall receive the pay and emoluments allowed to a captain of light dragoons by an act entitled "An act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force," passed the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all lieutenants who shall, under the direction of the President, be detailed from the army to act as instructors, assistant professors, or assistant teachers in the Military Academy, shall, after the first year, while so employed, be allowed each ten dollars per month, in addition to his pay in the line.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That each officer of the army, in the actual command of a company of cadets, shall be entitled to receive the same additional compensation as is allowed to every officer in the actual command of a company in the army by the second section of an act entitled "An act giving further compensation to the captains and subalterns in the army of the United States, in certain cases," passed the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "An act making further provision for the corps of engineers," passed the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, as confines the selection of assistant professors to the corps of engineers and cadets, shall be, and is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the professors and officers attached to the Military Academy who, by law, are entitled to forage, shall receive, in lieu thereof, an equivalent in money, at the rate allowed to officers of the army, although they may not actually keep the horses for which they are allowed the forage.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers, professors, teachers, and their assistants, and all other persons authorized to be employed for the service of the Military Academy, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war which are now, or which hereafter may be, established.

Remarks on the foregoing bill.

SEC. 1. The importance of a knowledge of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, to the military officer, will not, it is believed, be disputed by any one. Those sciences form a part of the system of education in every military school of Europe, and have been taught (imperfectly, it must be confessed) at this institution for more than eight years, during which there have been four different persons acting as professor. Little or no improvement can be expected in this department of instruction till provision shall be made by law for a permanent professor, as recommended by various boards of visitors.

SEC. 2. The object of this section is to equalize the compensation of the professors. This may be done either by reducing the compensation of the professor of natural and experimental philosophy, or by allowing to each of the other professors one hundred and ninety-three dollars a year more than he now receives. The latter is recommended as both reasonable and expedient. The pay and emoluments of the professors, increased as proposed, would be considerably less than the salaries paid the professors at many of our colleges and universities; those, for instance, of Pennsylvania and Virginia, in which the professors receive from two to three thousand dollars a year.

SEC. 3. The considerations which I would mention in favor of this section of the bill are the importance of French and drawing in a system of military education; the number of cadets attending to these branches, which varies in the French department from 160 to 180, and in drawing from 120 to 140; the valuable services rendered by the able teachers who have presided over those departments, the one for fifteen and the other for eleven years; and, finally, the prospect of promotion which it holds out to the under teachers, and which will, as I believe, be found necessary, in order to procure competent under teachers for the moderate compensation proposed in the next section.

SEC. 4. The number of French teachers at the academy is three, (the same number that has been employed during the last twelve years,) each of whom has about 60 pupils under his charge. There is, however, no legal provision for more than one teacher. The second teacher is employed by virtue of an order issued by the Secretary of War in February, 1818. The third is an officer of the army detailed for that purpose. It is proper, however, to state that he performs the duty with reluctance, because he is sensible that it can be properly performed only by a native Frenchman.

SEC. 5. The object of the last clause of this section is to induce the principal assistant professor in each department to resign his army commission, that he may be connected with the institution by stronger and more durable ties than at present. As the law now stands, an assistant professor would be required to leave the academy on his promotion to a captaincy; even while a subaltern, he is liable to be removed, either at the will of his superiors or at his own request. From one or the other causes such removals must frequently occur; moreover, it cannot be expected that an assistant professor, who considers himself as only on temporary duty at the academy, and is looking elsewhere for promotion or a more durable situation, will pursue those peculiar studies which best fit him for the profession of a teacher, or that he will be as devoted as one whose entire views and prospects are confined to the institution.

SEC. 6 proposes to allow to lieutenants performing the duties of instructors the same extra compensation as is now allowed by the army regulations to cadets detailed to perform the same duties. Until two or three years ago these duties were almost exclusively performed by cadets, whose extra compensation amounted to $1,200 or $1,400 a year; since that time the places of cadet instructors have, agreeably to the recommendation of the boards of visitors, been gradually supplied by graduates, so that the number of the former employed now is only two, while that of the latter (in addition to the

assistant professors provided for by law, and the assistant instructors of tactics) is twelve, which may be considered as the average number that will be required. Of these, *two* have been attached to the academy three years; *three* during two years; and the other *seven* since last September. According to the principles proposed in the bill, the first five only would be entitled to extra pay, although, should the bill pass, it may be calculated that, one year with another, *eight* would be entitled to the extra allowance, the total amount of which would be $960 a year. It must not, however, be supposed that this sum, small as it is, would be so much added to the expense of the academy, since it cannot be doubted that if the provision recommended be refused, resort must again be had to cadet instructors. The only question is whether it shall be paid to lieutenants or to cadets—for good or for bad instruction.

SEC. 7. The provision embraced in this section having been discussed at length and strongly recommended in the report of the visitors who attended the examination in June last, any further remarks on the subject are deemed unnecessary

SEC. 8. The provision proposed to be repealed would, in effect, become null and void by passing the 5th section of the bill. Indeed that provision has never been complied with. The officers of engineers having been required elsewhere, and cadets not being qualified to discharge the duties of principal assistant professors, it became indispensably necessary to make the selection from other corps.

Statement showing the number of professors, teachers, assistant professors, and assistant teachers at the United States Military Academy, and the amount of pay and emoluments of each.

ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT ORGANIZATION.

Professor of natural and experimental philosophy, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel..		$1, 699 24
Professor of mathematics, pay and emoluments of major		1, 506 24
Professor of engineering, pay and emoluments of major		1, 506 24
Second lieutenant, acting professor of chemistry and mineralogy, ten dollars a month extra pay, (1)		180 00
Chaplain, and professor of geography, history, and ethics, pay and emoluments of major...		1, 506 24
Second lieutenant, assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, extra pay to equal pay and emoluments of captain, (2)		180 00
First lieutenant, assistant professor of mathematics, extra pay to equal pay and emoluments of captain, (2)		120 00
Second lieutenant, assistant professor of engineering, extra pay to equal pay and emoluments of captain, (2)		180 00
Two teachers of French, pay and emoluments of captains, (3)		1, 724 24
Teacher of drawing, pay and emoluments of captain		862 12
Twelve cadets, assistant professors, each ten dollars a month extra pay, (4)		1, 440 00
Pay and emoluments of the professor of chemistry, and of an additional teacher, as proposed in the bill	$2, 561 24	
Proposed increase of the pay of the present professors, teachers, and assistants..	1, 807 36	
		4, 368 60
		15, 272 92

ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSED ORGANIZATION.

Professor of natural and experimental philosophy, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel.	$1, 699 24
Professor of mathematics, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel	1, 699 24
Professor of engineering, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel	1, 699 24
Professor of chemistry and mineralogy, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel	1, 699 24
Chaplain, and professor of geography, history, and ethics, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel	1, 699 24
Second lieutenant, assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, so much extra pay as equals that of captain, (5)	180 00
First lieutenant, assistant professor of mathematics, so much extra pay as equals that of captain, (5)	120 00
Second lieutenant, assistant professor of engineering, so much extra pay as equals that of captain, (5)	180 00
First lieutenant, assistant professor of chemistry and mineralogy, so much extra pay as equals that of captain, (5)	120 00
One teacher of French, pay and emoluments of major	1, 506 24
Second and third teachers of French, pay and emoluments of captains	1, 724 24
Teacher of drawing, pay and emoluments of major	1, 506 24
Eight lieutenants, acting assistant professors, ten dollars per month extra pay	960 00
Four lieutenants, commanding companies of cadets, ten dollars per month extra pay	480 00
	15, 272 92

(1) The acting professor of chemistry and mineralogy, who is a lieutenant, is, by a regulation of the War Department, allowed ten dollars a month in addition to his pay proper.

(2) The principal assistant professor in each of the departments of mathematics, natural and experimental philosophy, and engineering, is, by law, entitled to so much, in addition to his pay and emoluments as a lieutenant, as shall equal those of a captain. This difference only is chargeable to the academy.

(3) One teacher of French only is provided for by law. The other is employed by virtue of an order issued by the Secretary of War in 1818.

(4) See remarks on the bill under 6th section.

(5) These assistant professors are here supposed to be officers of the army, as at present. Should any of them be appointed from citizens, the compensation to which each would then be entitled should be inserted in lieu of the extra compensation here charged.—(See 5th section of the bill)

21st Congress.] No. 469. [2d Session.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF FORTIFICATIONS AT OCRACOKE INLET.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 3, 1831.

War Department, *February* 2, 1831.

Sir: In reply to a resolution adopted yesterday by the House of Representatives, directing the Secretary of War to "inform the House whether or not it is expedient to erect fortifications at or near Ocracoke inlet, with a view to the more permanent security of that section of North Carolina in case of invasion," I have the honor to state that in the present condition of the inlets on the coast of North Carolina, the completion of the projected works at Beaufort, and at the mouth of Cape Fear river, will effect all that is considered essential in the way of *permanent* fortification for the security of that coast. Should the measures now in progress for deepening the channel of entrance into Ocracoke inlet be attended with complete success, or should a suggestion made by the board of engineers relative to the connexion by canals of the Roanoke, Tar, and Neuse rivers with Beaufort harbor be ever carried into effect, it may then be necessary to provide against the interruption of this communication by an enemy having access through Ocracoke inlet. These, however, will be subjects for consideration at a future time, and the erection of fortifications at that inlet is not, therefore, considered expedient.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. EATON.

Hon. Andrew Stevenson, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

21st Congress.] No. 470. [2d Session.

ON CLAIM OF A SUTLER OF THE ARMY FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED BY THE ARMY TO PREVENT ITS BEING USED BY THE ENEMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 4, 1831.

Mr. Whittlesey, from the Committee on Claims, to whom had been referred the bill from the Senate (No. 9) entitled "An act for the relief of Benjamin S. Smoot, of Alabama," reported:

The Committee on Claims, to whom has been referred a bill from the Senate for the relief of Benjamin S. Smoot, have had the same under consideration, and a majority of the committee dissented from the Senate in believing the petitioner is entitled to relief, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate for the relief of Benjamin S. Smoot be rejected.

SENATE REPORT.

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Benjamin S. Smoot, of Mobile, Alabama, report:

That the petitioner was sutler to the second regiment of the United States infantry from the year 1809 to 1815, and that he, with his partner in business, Dennison Darling, erected, in the year 1812, at Fort Bowyer, a storehouse, thirty-five feet long and eighteen feet wide, one story and a half high, of good materials; that the commanding officer, by and with the advice of his subordinate officers, on the approach of the British land and naval forces at that place in 1814, ordered said storehouse to be demolished and destroyed to prevent its being occupied by the enemy as a shelter, and as a point from which to attack the fort, it being in musket shot of the same. The building is proved by the witnesses to be worth one thousand dollars.

The committee are of opinion that, as the property of the petitioner was destroyed by the order of the United States to prevent its being useful and advantageous to the enemies of the country, he is entitled to relief. They therefore report a bill for that purpose.

PETITION OF BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your petitioner, Benjamin S. Smoot, of Mobile, Alabama, represents that he was sutler to the second regiment of the United States infantry from 1809 to 1815; that he, with his partner in business, Dennison Darling, erected, about the year 1814, at Fort Bowyer, a storehouse, which was of the following dimensions, viz: thirty-five feet long by eighteen feet in width, and a story and a half in height, of good materials, weather-boarded, floored, and ceiled, and fitted with all necessary appurtenances, and that just previous to the attack on the fort by the land and naval forces of Great Britain in 1814, the com-

manding officer had said storehouse demolished, in order that it might not afford to the invaders a shelter.

In testimony of the above, your petitioner begs leave to refer to the deposition herewith of Major R. Chamberlain, then of the second infantry, who was present at the attack above mentioned, and that of Mr. Curtis Lewis, the agent and clerk of the sutler. These gentlemen estimate the cost of the storehouse at about one thousand dollars; but this amount is not within five hundred dollars of the actual expense incurred in its erection. By the destruction of this house your petitioner has sustained a loss of at least one thousand five hundred dollars, independently of a very considerable loss in goods by their hasty removal and deposit in an insecure and exposed situation. Your petitioner therefore asks that the amount of his house may, with legal interest, be paid to him; and, as in duty bound, he will ever pray.

BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.

WASHINGTON CITY, *December* 17, 1830.

Major R. Chamberlain's deposition.

Major Reuben Chamberlain is respectfully requested to answer the following questions upon oath:

1. How long did you serve in the south, and in what regiment, and with what rank?

2. Was Benjamin S. Smoot sutler to the second regiment during the years 1809-'10-'11-'12-'13-'14, and 1815, and up to the capture of Fort Bowyer, in 1815, by the British army?

3. How much pay was due to the second regiment in 1815?

4. Was it disbanded without pay? if so, why was it not paid prior to its discharge?

5. Was it not the custom to permit the soldier to take up the amount of his pay, or nearly so, from the sutler as it became due?

6. During the inability of the United States to pay their troops, would not their privations have been vastly increased but for the stores of the sutlers?

7. If the United States had paid their troops agreeably to law, would the sutler have lost anything?

8. Did the troops, by order of the commanding officer at Fort Bowyer, demolish a building of the sutler, Benjamin S. Smoot, or Smoot & Darling, on the Point of Mobile, prior to the assault on Fort Bowyer, in 1814; if so, what was his object in so doing, and what was the size, construction, and value of said house?

9. Did the sutler sustain any damage by the removal of his goods, other than the destruction of the house? If so, state the probable amount as well as you can.

BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.

Answers to the foregoing interrogatories.

1. I served in the south from 1814 to the disbanding of the army in 1815, in the second regiment of infantry, in the grades of second and first lieutenant and captain, and was promoted to the twentieth regiment in 1814.

2. He was.

3. There were several months' pay due, but how many I do not recollect.

4. They were disbanded without pay, because the paymaster had no funds.

5. It was my custom, and I believe the custom of the officers commanding companies in the second regiment generally, to permit the soldiers, as their pay became due, to receive from the sutler from one-half to three-fourths of the amount of their pay, and on pay day to see the sutler paid.

6. The troops received many comforts and conveniences from the sutler's store which they could not have procured from any other.

7. The sutler would have lost but little, if anything.

8. Colonel (then Major) Lawrence, the commanding officer at Fort Bowyer, (by the advice of his subordinate officers,) prior to the assault on Fort Bowyer, in 1814, ordered the sutler's store, owned by Smoot & Darling, to be demolished, it being so situated as to afford the enemy a shelter within musket-shot of the fort. The size and construction of the building I do not distinctly recollect, but I suppose that such a building, at that time and place, would have cost something like one thousand dollars.

9. The sutler no doubt did sustain considerable loss by the removal of his goods, but the amount I am not able to state.

R. CHAMBERLAIN.

STATE OF ALABAMA, *Washington County, ss:*

Personally came before me, Paul Deane, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, R. Chamberlain, and made oath that the above answers to the foregoing interrogatories are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. CHAMBERLAIN.

Sworn before me and subscribed, at St. Stephen's, this 6th day of January, 1830.

P. DEANE, *Justice of the Peace.*

Curtis Lewis's deposition.

STATE OF ALABAMA, *County of Mobile, ss:*

Personally appeared before me, B. B. Breedin, a justice of the peace in and for Mobile county, Curtis Lewis, for a long time one of the custom-house officers for the district of Mobile, to me well known, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did solemnly swear that he went into the service of Benjamin S. Smoot and Dennison Darling, who were sutlers in copartnership for the second regiment of United States infantry, in the month of February, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen; that the station was at that time at Mobile Point; and that deponent continued in their service until the spring of the year eighteen hundred and fifteen—he thinks about the month of May; that deponent was made and continued the active agent of the said Smoot & Darling in their sutling business; and that

their assortment and stock were always extensive, and well calculated to contribute to the comfort and necessities of the regiment; that it was the uniform practice of the officers in command of companies to permit their men to trade with the sutlers, in advance of their pay, from one-half to three-fourths of the same; that at the time the troops were disbanded, in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen, as nearly as deponent recollects, there was something like one year's pay due to them, and, there being no funds, the men were discharged on certificates; that Smoot & Darling built a storehouse at Mobile Point, in which they kept their sutler's merchandise. The house was a story and a half high, about thirty-five feet long, by about eighteen feet wide; it was a frame house, weatherboarded and ceiled inside; it was worth from nine hundred to a thousand dollars; it was the only house they ever had at Mobile Point.

And further, that the sutlers, upon the troops being discharged on certificates, lost the whole of the amount which had been taken up in anticipation of their pay.

CURTIS LEWIS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 27th day of October, anno Domini 1830.

B. B. BREEDIN, *Justice of the Peace.*

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, January* 9, 1831.

No one is permitted to build a house or other establishment within the limits of a post or the lands attached to it without the approbation and consent of the commanding officer or some other higher authority. If any one should build a house within such limits without the proper authority, the commanding officer could either remove it or pull it down. Sutlers or others, permitted to build for their own accommodation within the limits of a fort, have suitable places assigned them, with sufficient grounds.

From the size of Fort Bowyer, as represented by the plan as it was at the time of the attack, there does not appear to have been room within for the accommodation of the sutler—the area not occupied by parapets, ramparts, and magazines, being exceedingly limited.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

Colonel SMOOT.

NEW YORK, *February* 4, 1831.

MY DEAR SIR: Having been compelled to leave Washington very suddenly, I had not time to give you the information you required. I now forward you, under cover to D. H. Lewis, esq., the answers to your interrogatories, which, I trust, will be satisfactory, and shall be happy if they contribute to the adjustment of your claim.

Very truly, dear sir, your friend,

SANDS.

B. S. SMOOT, Esq.

Captain A. L. Sands is respectfully requested to answer the following questions upon oath:

1. How long did you serve in the south, and in what regiment, and with what rank?

2. Was Benjamin S. Smoot sutler to the second regiment of infantry during the years 1809–'10–'11–'12–'13–'14, and 1815, and up to the capture of Fort Bowyer, in 1815, by the British army?

3. How much pay was due to the second regiment in 1815?

4. Was it disbanded without pay? If so, why was it not paid prior to its discharge?

5. Was it not the custom to permit the soldiers to take up the amount of their pay, or nearly so, from the sutler as it became due?

6. During the inability of the United States to pay their troops, would not their privations have been vastly increased but for the stores of the sutlers?

7. If the United States had paid their troops agreeably to law, would the sutler have lost anything?

8. Did the United States troops demolish a building of the sutler, Benjamin S. Smoot, or Smoot & Darling, on the Point of Mobile, prior to the assault on Fort Bowyer, in 1814? If so, what was the object in doing so, and what was the size, construction, and value of said house?

9. Did the sutler sustain any damage by the removal of his goods other than the destruction of this house? If so, state the probable amount as well as you can.

To the accompanying interrogatories of Benjamin S. Smoot, esq., I answer as follows, viz:

1. My first tour of service in the south was from 1809 to 1816, my rank that of lieutenant of artillery, and in October, 1812, was attached, as ordnance officer, to the second regiment of infantry, with which I served until its capture at Mobile Point, in February, 1815, at which time I was in command of Fort Charlotte, (in the town of Mobile,) having a part of that regiment under my orders.

2. Smoot & Darling were sutlers to the second infantry from the time of my joining it until its capture.

3. I do not recollect exactly how much pay was due at the time of its capture, but believe something like twelve months, as I had nearly or quite two years' pay due on the arrival of a paymaster in the spring of 1816.

4. It was disbanded without pay; the reason, of course, the want of funds in the hands of the paymaster, which were not supplied, as before stated, until the spring of 1816.

5. It was the custom to allow the soldiers to trade with the sutler to the amount of half their pay; in many cases to a larger extent.

6. The soldiers were dependent upon the sutlers for all their comforts, which could not have been elsewhere procured while they were kept without pay.

7. If the men had been paid, the sutlers could have lost nothing, as it was the duty of the commanding officers of companies to attend the pay-table and see that their men settled their accounts with the sutler.

8. A frame building belonging to the sutlers at Mobile Point was destroyed, by order of Major Lawrence, in September, 1814, to prevent its affording a cover to the enemy, then landing to assault the fort. The value of the building I do not know, but presume, from the difficulty and expense of transporting materials at that time, and the high wages of mechanics, it must have cost some twelve or fifteen hundred dollars.

Of the 9th interrogatory I know nothing.

A. L. SANDS, *Late Captain United States Artillery.*

Sworn this 4th day of February, 1831, before me.

WM. VAN HOOLE, *Notary Public, City of New York.*

21ST CONGRESS.] No. 471. [2D SESSION.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF REDUCING THE NUMBER OF CADETS AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY, DISCHARGING SUPERNUMERARY BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS, AND APPOINTING MERITORIOUS NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 4, 1831.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the following resolutions were referred by order of the House, viz:

1. "*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of dismissing from the army the supernumerary second lieutenants by brevet commission."

2. "That the committee also inquire into the expediency of fixing the age between seventeen and twenty-one years as the period of admission into the West Point Academy, and that all the graduates from time to time at that institution shall be discharged from the army when not needed in the actual service of the country."

3. "That they inquire into the expediency of authorizing appointments in the line of the army from the meritorious non-commissioned officers of the army."

4. "And also of reducing the number of cadets in said academy now authorized by law," reported:

1. The committee do not think that the addition to the regiments of artillery and infantry of the number of second brevet lieutenants authorized by the existing law would exceed what is necessary for the performance of the duties of the company officers belonging to those regiments, and of officers of the staff and other appointments, which are discharged by the officers of companies. They are therefore of opinion that it would be inexpedient to dismiss from the army the brevet second lieutenants who are now attached to it.

2. The committee are of opinion that cadets under the age of sixteen ought not to be admitted into the United States Military Academy, and that it would be expedient to discharge from the army all the graduates of that academy after the number of one hundred and six brevet second lieutenants shall have been annexed to the several regiments in the service, excepting those who may be appointed to supply vacancies.

3. After an examination of the acts of Congress, the committee cannot find that the President is restrained by any of them from conferring commissions in the army upon non-commissioned officers; and were such a limitation imposed upon him it would, they conceive, be unconstitutional and void, as, by the Constitution, he is vested with the power to "nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint" all officers of the United States, civil and military, with certain exceptions not applicable to the subject under consideration. In addition to the constitutional objection to this restraint upon Executive authority, it would, in the judgment of the committee, be utterly at variance with the genius and spirit of our government to exclude any class of citizens from eligibility to any office. The committee are therefore of opinion that commissions ought to be given to non-commissioned officers whenever the President considers that their merits and qualifications entitle them to advancement.

4. The committee, being satisfied that more cadets are educated at the Military Academy than are necessary to supply the vacancies in the army, recommend that from and after the ——— day of——— the number be so reduced as to be adequate to that object.

The committee report a bill to carry into execution the second and fourth of the foregoing paragraphs.

21ST CONGRESS.] No. 472. [2D SESSION.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND RANK OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY ON DUTY IN THE LINE, STAFF, OR DETACHED SERVICE, AND THOSE ABSENT ON FURLOUGH.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 8, 1831.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February* 7, 1831.

SIR: I transmit herewith the information required by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th of January, in reference to the officers of the army.

Respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, February* 7, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a return exhibiting the number and rank of field and company officers now upon duty with their regiments or companies, or exercising appointments in the staff, or other appointments which detach them from their regiments or companies; and also the number of officers who are upon furlough, distinguishing their grades, and the length of time for which their furloughs have been respectively granted, required by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th of January, and am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

Statement showing the number and rank of field and company officers of the army on duty with their regiments and companies; the number and rank of officers of the line employed in the staff or other detached service; and also the number of commissioned officers absent on furlough; in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of January 29, 1831.

Regiments.	Field and company officers on duty with their regiments and companies.								FIELD AND COMPANY OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE STAFF OR OTHER DETACHED SERVICE.																					
									Regimental officers on the recruiting service.				Regimental officers detached and on duty in the staff.						Regimental officers detached, and employed in the Ordnance department.							Regimental officers detached and employed on topographical duty.			
	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Total.	Lieutenant colonels.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Total.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Total.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Total.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Total.
1st regiment of artillery	1	.....	.....	8	9	6	2	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	5	4	.....	12	2	4	1	7
2d regiment of artillery	.....	1	.....	6	9	8	4	28	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	3	1	.....	6	.....	.....	2	4	1	1	8	1	3	.....	4
3d regiment of artillery	.....	1	.....	7	11	9	4	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	5	2	1	.....	3
4th regiment of artillery	1	.....	1	7	9	7	4	29	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	5	1	3	.....	4
Aggregate of artillery	2	2	1	28	38	30	14	115	.....	2	.....	2	1	3	7	2	1	14	1	2	5	11	10	1	30	6	11	1	18
1st regiment of infantry	1	.....	1	7	4	7	4	24	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
2d regiment of infantry	1	1	1	9	5	8	8	33	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
3d regiment of infantry	1	.....	1	5	7	9	8	31	1	2	1	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th regiment of infantry	1	.....	.....	8	7	8	5	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
5th regiment of infantry	1	1	1	4	7	9	5	28	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
6th regiment of infantry	1	1	1	7	7	8	6	31	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th regiment of infantry	1	1	1	5	6	7	8	29	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate of infantry	7	4	6	45	43	56	44	205	1	4	6	11	.....	7	15	4	1	27	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	1	4
Grand aggregate	9	6	7	73	81	86	58	320	1	6	6	13	1	10	22	6	2	41	1	2	5	11	11	1	31	7	13	2	22

Of the five captains of artillery who are reported on ordnance duty, four are the supernumerary captains specially provided by law for duty in that department.

Statement showing the number and rank of field and company officers of the army on duty, &c.—Continued.

Regiments.	FIELD AND COMPANY OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE STAFF OR OTHER DETACHED SERVICE.																			Commissioned officers absent on furlough.									
	Regimental officers detached, on duty in the engineer corps.			Regimental officers detached, and employed at the Military Academy.					Regimental officers employed in the offices of the adj. general and com. general.			Aggregate.	Recapitulation of the field and company officers on detached service.																
	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Total.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Total.		Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Aggregate.	Brigadier generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Total.
1st regiment of artillery	1	3	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	27	1	1	2	8	12	3	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2d regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	5	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	1	4	9	8	2	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2
3d regiment of artillery	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	3	6	.....	1	1	19	.....	1	2	6	7	2	19	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	5
4th regiment of artillery	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	2	6	9	2	19	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	8
Aggregate of artillery	1	5	6	.....	3	8	7	18	.....	1	1	89	1	3	10	29	36	10	89	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	6	6	1	18
regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	4	1	2	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	8
d regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
d regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	6
th regiment of infantry	.....	Bvt. 1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	3	1	2	7	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	5
5th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	5	2	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	5
th regiment of infantry	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	2	4	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	6
Aggregate of infantry	.....	2	2	1	1	2	1	5	1	.....	1	51	1	.....	13	23	10	3	51	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	13	5	5	7	33
Grand aggregate	1	7	8	1	4	10	8	23	1	1	2	140	2	3	23	52	46	13	140	1	1	3	1	1	5	15	11	11	8	57

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 5, 1831.*

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

List of officers of the army and members of the medical staff on furlough, with the period of absence specified.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Period of absence.	Remarks.
	OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.				
1	E. P. Gaines	Brigadier general	United States army	9 months	
1	G. Porter	First lieutenant	First artillery	5 months	Benefit of health.
2	J. W. Barry	Brevet second lieutenant	do	9 months	
1	J. M. Picton	Second lieutenant	Second artillery	6 months	
2	J. Barney	do	do	8 months	
1	W. K. Armistead	Colonel	Third artillery	3 months	
2	T. W. Lendrum	Captain	do	4 months	Benefit of health.
3	S. Ringgold	First lieutenant	do	7 months	
4	B. Huger	Second lieutenant	do	2 months	
5	G. Chase	do	do	6 months	
1	A. Eustis	Lieutenant colonel	Fourth artillery	do	
2	J. L. Gardner	Captain	do	2 months	
3	E. G. W. Butler	First lieutenant	do	9 months	Aid to General Gaines.
4	W. W. Morris	do	do	3 months	
5	W. Gwynne	do	do	6 months	
6	W. Cooke	do	do	9 months	
7	J. M. Fessenden	Second lieutenant	do	2 months	
8	F. Norcum	do	do	6 months	
1	Z. Taylor	Lieutenant colonel	First infantry	8 months	
2	T. J. Beall	Captain	do	6 months	
3	T. F. Smith	do	do	do	
4	T. W. Gwynne	First lieutenant	do	10 months	
5	W. L. Harris	do	do	6 months	
6	G. W. Garey	Second lieutenant	do	9 months	
7	O. Cross	do	do	6 months	
8	L. J. Beall	Brevet second lieutenant	do	9 months	
1	C. F. Morton	Captain	Second infantry	8 months	
1	J. Garland	do	Third infantry	6 months	Assistant quartermaster.
2	J. H. Webb	do	do	10 months	
3	J. B. Clark	do	do	6 months	
4	E. B. Birdsall	First lieutenant	do	do	
5	W. C. Heyward	Brevet second lieutenant	do	do	
6	J. H. Taylor	do	do	7 months	
1	G. M. Brooke	Lieutenant colonel	Fourth infantry	10 months	
2	W. S. Foster	Major	do	6 months	
3	F. Brady	Captain	do	do	
4	S. R. Allston	Second lieutenant	do	do	
5	J. H. Leavenworth	Brevet second lieutenant	do	8 months	
1	J. Fowle	Captain	Fifth infantry	2 months	
2	A. Johnston	First lieutenant	do	6 months	
1	B. Riley	Captain	Sixth infantry	do	
2	C. Wharton	do	do	do	Benefit of health.
3	R. Sevier	Second lieutenant	do	do	
4	M. L. Clark	Brevet second lieutenant	do	4 months	
5	T. J. Royster	do	do	6 months	
1	R. B. Hyde	Captain	Seventh infantry	10 months	Benefit of health.
2	H. Berryman	do	do	6 months	
3	B. S. E. Bonneville	do	do	do	
4	F. Lee	First lieutenant	do	9 months	Assistant quartermaster.
5	W. G. Williams	Second lieutenant	do	8 months	
6	J. B. Magruder	Brevet second lieutenant	do	do	
51					
	MEDICAL STAFF.				
1	J. P. C. Macmahon	Surgeon		6 months	
1	C. A. Finley	Assistant surgeon		do	
2	H. Stevenson	do	do	3 months	
3	J. Thruston	do	do	6 months	
4	R. E. Kerr	do	do	5 months	
	L. Abbott	do	do	6 months	
6					

RECAPITULATION.

Army officers on furlough	51
Medical staff on furlough	6
Total	57

21st Congress.] **No. 473.** [2d Session.

ON CLAIM OF AN OFFICER FOR PAY AFTER HAVING RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION IN THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 9, 1831.

Mr. Naudain, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the petition and documents of John Clarke, late a lieutenant in the 22d regiment of United States infantry, reported:

That the petitioner, on May 26, 1814, resigned his commission in the United States army, alleging as his reasons therefor his pecuniary circumstances and the duty he owed to his family. This resignation was transmitted to his commanding officer, Colonel Brady, who, on June 3, 1814, informed the petitioner that his resignation had been forwarded to the War Department, and directing him to deliver over all military stores and funds in his possession, and return to his residence until he should hear from the War Department. It appears further that his resignation was accepted by the department on June 18, 1814, and notice thereof forwarded to the petitioner to Brownsville, New York, instead of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, the place of his residence; the petitioner having omitted, in his letter of resignation, to mention the State in which he resided, although it must have been known to the department that the 22d regiment was a Pennsylvania regiment. It appears further that the petitioner was fully paid up till the acceptance of his resignation.

It does not appear that after his resignation, and the order of Colonel Brady superseding him in command, he ever performed any military duty, or took any measures to ascertain whether his resignation was accepted or not; but he must have presumed that it had been accepted, as no instance occurred of such resignation being refused; and although the petitioner alleges that he did repair to his residence, in pursuance of the colonel's orders, and there remained waiting instructions from the government, and considered himself in service, the committee do not think his case of that character to warrant the interposition of Congress in his favor; and especially so, because, besides not having performed any duty, he ought, when he found there was a delay in acknowledging the receipt of his resignation, and he considered himself subject to orders, to have reported himself for duty to his senior officer in command in the district in which he resided.

The committee therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition and documents.

21st Congress.] **No. 474.** [2d Session.

ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WIDOW OF COLONEL WILLIAM KING, LATE OF THE ARMY, WHO HAD BEEN SUSPENDED BY A COURT-MARTIAL, ETC., FOR PAY CLAIMED TO BE DUE HIM.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 9, 1831.

Mr. Barnard, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Mrs. Catharine King, widow of Colonel William King, late of the United States army, reported:

That they have carefully examined the case of the memorialist, and find that Colonel King was tried by a court-martial in November, 1820, and suspended from rank, pay, and emoluments for five years, which sentence was approved of by the President, and took effect from February 7, 1821; that during such suspension, by virtue of an act of Congress of March 2, 1821, the military peace establishment was reduced, and a new organization of the army having accordingly taken place, Colonel King was left out of service and considered as disbanded from and after June 1, 1821, as appears by a general order from the War Department of the date of May 17, 1821. But, by the same order, all arrests and proceedings of courts-martial instituted against officers not retained in service were so far annulled as to release such officers from arrest, and who were to be thereafter discharged from duty. The sentence of the court having deprived Colonel King of all pay and emoluments for five years, he was entitled to no compensation till the expiration of that period; but the order referred to, of May 17, 1821, having released him, as a disbanded officer, from arrest, and the new organization not taking effect till June 1 following, his legal representatives may, perhaps, be entitled to his pay for the intermediate time. By the act for reducing the army, three months' extra pay was allowed to all officers disbanded under it; and as Colonel King was one of this class, his legal representatives are also entitled to this sum. By an application to the Pay department of the army there can be no difficulty in receiving these amounts.

The committee, being of opinion that no further claim can be made on the government, offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

21st Congress.] **No. 475.** [2d Session.

ANNUAL RETURNS OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1830.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 12, 1831.

Department of War, *February* 9, 1831.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstracts of the returns of the militia of the United States, required by the first section of the act of March 2, 1803, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled 'An act the more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States.'"

Very respectfully, J. H. EATON.

The President *of the Senate of the United States.*

Abstract of the general annual return of the militia of the United States, by States and Territories, according to the act of March, 1803.

States and Territories.	Returns.		Infantry, &c.								Cavalry.								Artillery.				
	For what year received.	Date.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies	Commiss'ned officers, including general division, brigade, staff, &c.	Non-commiss'ed officers, musicians, and privates.	Total.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commission'd officers.	Non-commiss'ed officers, musicians, and privates.	Total.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.
Maine	1830	Jan. 1, 1831	8	16	55	.....	517	2,061	33,468	35,529	.....	.....	1	11	22	163	1,410	1,573	.....	.....	2	7	30
New Hampshire	1830	June 10	3	6	40	80	373	1,400	23,570	24,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	140	1,448	1,588	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Massachusetts	1830	Dec. 13	7	16	67	1	607	2,442	43,020	45,462	.....	.....	3	2	32	155	1,133	1,288	.....	.....	4	12	51
Vermont	1823	Mar. 20, 1824	4	10	35	.....	.....	1,330	21,790	23,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	. . .	123	1,302	1,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Rhode Island	1830	Dec. 29	1	4	8	.....	51	250	3,814	4,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	23	309	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Connecticut	1830	Dec. 30	3	6	.....	25	206	1,041	18,991	20,032	.....	.....	5	.....	21	120	870	990	.....	1	6	.....	42
New York	1830	Jan. 1, 1831	28	59	248	14	2,127	8,570	151,168	159,738	3	9	32	3	92	541	4,755	5,296	4	9	33	2	169
New Jersey	1829	Dec. 2	4	13	49	105	437	1,681	31,983	33,664	.....	.....	4	8	33	137	1,617	1,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Pennsylvania	1828	Feb. 20, 1829	16	32	142	78	319	.....	.....	162,512	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	2,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	1830	Dec. 31	4	14	50	106	477	1,841	39,354	41,195	.....	.....	14	28	60	308	2,246	2,554	.....	1	2	3	33
Virginia	1830	Nov. 11	5	22	134	.....	1,082	3,232	84,937	88,169	.....	.....	5	.....	101	366	6,841	7,207	.....	.....	5	.....	72
North Carolina	1830	Dec. 24	8	18	93	186	719	2,563	58,600	61,163	.....	.....	3	6	12	38	526	564	.....	.....	1	2	5
South Carolina	1830	Jan. 19, 1831	5	10	51	102	489	1,886	43,719	45,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	1,310	1,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1826	May 17, 1827	7	15	58	.....	563	2,751	35,414	38,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	56	728	784	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Alabama	1829	Dec. 20	3	5	22	44	206	720	13,990	14,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	170	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	1829	Jan. 1, 1830	3	7	23	49	163	659	12,375	13,034	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7	149	156	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Mississippi	1830	Dec. 6	2	6	26	.....	.....	613	12,989	13,602	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	1823	Jan. 31, 1824	2	10	.....	.....	.....	1,999	39,478	41,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	1,076	1,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	1830	Dec. 10	14	28	106	212	848	3,075	58,078	61,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	40	571	611	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Ohio	1830	Jan. 3, 1831	14	50	147	7	1,233	4,613	98,600	103,213	.....	.....	3	14	78	391	3,646	4,037	.....	.....	.....	4	33
Indiana	1830	Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	769	14,222	14,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	322	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	1822	.....	2	5	21	.....	127	650	7,660	8,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	1829	Dec. 30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	182	3,017	3,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Michigan Territory	1822	Nov. 16	.....	1	4	.....	22	80	1,311	1,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	12	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Arkansas Territory	1825	Dec. 16	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	145	1,740	1,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	131	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	1830	Sept. 13	.....	1	3	6	19	91	1,216	1,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Abstract of the general annual return of the militia of the United States, &c—Continued.

States and Territories.	Returns.		Artillery.			Riflemen.								Aggregate.	Remarks.
	For what year received.	Date.	Commission'd officers.	Non-commiss'ed officers, musicians, and privates.	Total.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commission'd officers.	Non-commiss'ed officers, musicians, and privates.	Total.		
Maine	1830	Jan. 1, 1831	125	1,861	1,986	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	84	1,360	1,444	40,532	The adjutant general reports "seven companies of infantry not embraced in this return, no return of them having been received."
New Hampshire	1830	June 10	112	1,476	1,588	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	68	935	1,003	29,149	
Massachusetts	1830	Dec. 13	205	2,605	2,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	49,560	
Vermont	1823	Mar. 20, 1824	83	953	1,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,581	
Rhode Island	1830	Dec. 29	36	453	489	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	192	204	5,089	The adjutant general reports the whole number of militia to be about 9,600.
Connecticut	1830	Dec. 30	903	2,515	2,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	64	1,089	1,153	24,893	
New York	1830	Jan. 1, 1831	756	11,967	12,723	2	4	25	4	131	577	8,101	8,678	186,435	The adjutant general reports the strength of the militia to be 188,615.
New Jersey	1829	Dec. 2	89	1,836	1,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	81	1,747	1,828	39,171	
Pennsylvania	1828	Feb. 20, 1829	.....	.....	3,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	.....	.....	10,114	177,741	
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,451	No return since 1814.
Maryland	1830	Dec. 31	106	1,536	1,642	.....	.....	2	4	75	49	673	722	46,113	
Virginia	1830	Nov. 11	218	5,460	5,678	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,054	
North Carolina	1830	Dec. 24	10	48	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,785	
South Carolina	1830	Jan. 19, 1831	72	970	1,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	1,270	1,374	49,512	
Georgia	1826	May 17, 1827	7	100	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	39,056	
Alabama	1829	Dec. 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,892	The adjutant general reports the aggregate greatly below the real strength of the militia.
Louisiana	1829	Jan. 1, 1830	55	719	774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	784	844	14,808	
Mississippi	1830	Dec. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	116	122	13,724	
Tennessee	1823	Jan. 31, 1824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,685	The governor reports several brigades not heard from.
Kentucky	1830	Dec. 10	28	509	537	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	56	1,245	1,301	63,602	
Ohio	1830	Jan. 3, 1831	112	1,991	2,103	.....	.....	23	8	252	946	14,860	15,806	125,159	
Indiana	1830	Dec. 31	29	307	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	707	741	16,420	The governor and adjutant general certify the strength of the militia to be 50,000.
Illinois	1822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,310	
Missouri	1829	Dec. 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3,199	The adjutant general reports the strength of two brigades; four brigades not heard from.
Michigan Territory	1822	Nov. 16	6	92	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,503	
Arkansas Territory	1825	Dec. 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,028	The governor reports the 1st regiment of infantry imperfect; the 2d only two companies returned; the 5th and 9th no returns received.
Florida Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return.
District of Columbia	1830	Sept. 13	2	96	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	62	66	1,401	First and second brigades not heard from.
														1,190,853	

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 8, 1831.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Abstract of the annual returns of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the militia of the United States.

States and Territories.	ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.																														
	Brass.									Iron.													Sponges and rammers.	Ladles and worms.	Bricoles and drag ropes.	Trail handspikes.	Lead aprons.	Ammunition boxes.	Tumbrels and powder carts.	Sets of harness.	Pounds of shot and shells.	Pounds of cannon powder.	Screws and worms.
	32-pounders.	24-pounders.	12-pounders.	9-pounders.	6-pounders.	4-pounders.	3-pounders.	2-pounders.	Howitzers.	42-pounders.	32-pounders.	24-pounders.	18-pounders.	12-pounders.	9-pounders.	6-pounders.	5-pounders.	4-pounders.	3-pounders.	Howitzers.	Swivels.	Cannon.										
Maine	.....	.....	2	.....	18	....	38	.....	3	1	4	25	5	2	5	10	.....	8	9	1	.....	.....	107	99	374	152	47	142	32	142	8,246	.....	.....
New Hampshire	4	8	.....	2	14	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	76	98	44	29	102	7	55	2,461	.....	....
Massachusetts	.....	.....	2	.....	42	5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	93	655	140	79	142	46	203	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	7	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	76	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.. ...	117	60	274	68	76	87	2	49	8,510	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	.....	1	66	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	90	200	147	64	153	24	96	75	1,274	.....
New Jersey	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	6	1	.....	3	.....	33	.....	39	22	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Delaware *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	37	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	42	200	84	34	34	3	23	.....	.....	3,166
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	7	10	3	.....	11	6	7	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....
South Carolina	.....	.....	....	.....	2	18	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	8	21	10	8	13	.....	4	.....	15	.....
Georgia *	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12	6	6	6	2	8	100	100	.....
Mississippi *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	2	2	.....	1	.....	....	.....
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	17	9	59	20	10	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	32	6	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	. ...
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Arkansas Territory *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida Territory *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No returns of arms, &c., from these States.

NOTE.—This return of arms, &c., is taken from returns corresponding in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia.

Abstract of the annual returns of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Cartridge-boxes and belts.	Bayonet scabbards and belts.	Brushes and picks.	Spare flints.	Ball cartridges.	Rifles.	Powder-horns.	Pouches.	Loose balls.	Pounds of rifle powder.	Horsemen's pistols.	Swords.	Sword scabbards and belts.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Drums.	Fifes.	Bugles and trumpets.	Remarks.
Maine	27,531	26,367	23,459	20,389	20,573	38,884	36,412	1,273	1,051	1,048	113,452	26½	1,474	2,366	2,366	17,715	63	567	433	83	
New Hampshire	21,176	21,001	17,006	15,970	15,739	33,688	†4,000	557	494	389	55 boxes.	.....	2,171	2,274	2,296	16,576	39	524	399	28	
Massachusetts	17,840	17,483	18,198	17,356	18,618	39,317	255,325	2,742	1,984	1,985	31,280	658	1,222	2,232	2,232	17,366	109	570	361	87	
Vermont	15,986	15,081	17,696	11,910	15,438	23,110	.....	265	116	275	.....	.....	2,778	2,624	1,994	.....	13,508	422	469	7	
Rhode Island	2,271	2,214	2,216	2,214	2,240	4,808	.....	182	182	182	.....	.....	468	470	470	920	.....	84	64	9	
Connecticut	21,254	21,109	15,108	14,841	12,689	109,820	217,412	877	673	563	16,716 lbs.	175	3,056	3,742	3,740	7,138	51	578	619	92	
New York	37,671	36,942	39,582	20,883	59,464	58,484	5,812	30,382	25,663	23,399	517,781	3,380	5,579	15,125	15,125	1,977	.....	3,596	2,475	527	
New Jersey	12,968	2,932	1,060	2,932	.....	.....	.....	764	117	94	.....	.....	1,308	2,339	2,339	.....	.....	387	349	51	
Pennsylvania	14,651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	569	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Exclusive of those in State arsenals.
Delaware*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maryland	15,338	4,987	13,502	3,689	577	6,770	29,014	1,723	1,092	1,975	11,658	160	391	1,943	935	2,454	2	120	94	20	
Virginia	31,036	30,721	1,682	110	.....	75	1 box.	1,471	154	216	.....	.....	428	1,125	760	.....	2	364	122	15	
North Carolina	7,998	5,934	.....	.....	1,112	.....	.....	12,012	12,182	.....	.....	.....	1,220	2,676	2,620	.....	.....	530	526	24	
South Carolina	‡1,961	1,828	1,957	1,599	1,321	11,070	2,510	11,050	7,211	7,211	22,280	877	231	1,948	1,960	5,378	79	168	147	30	
Georgia*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Alabama	2,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	367	725	395	2,165	229	121	375	124	.....	.....	49	51	4	
Louisiana	1,000	1,000	550	550	550	2,000	2,000	206	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	500	.....	11	11	29	
Mississippi*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tennessee	1,168	137	337	137	.....	.....	.....	12,533	11,031	.....	.....	.....	485	1,481	.....	.....	.....	314	293	98	
Kentucky	1,736	1,516	1,408	678	206	30,394	.....	8,763	7,946	6,502	20,749	2,670	286	1,374	1,256	56	.....	184	196	21	
Ohio	16,760	5,466	2,079	1,581	1,282	3,546	1,096	18,411	4,699	6,086	5,202	252	3,544	5,008	4,227	104	98	1,007	766	141	
Indiana	166	136	3	.....	.....	2,200	.....	2,016	1,666	1,604	11,454	462	100	.....	250	.....	.....	63	61	3	
Illinois	236	194	155	12	60	2,805	102	1,150	1,152	1,151	8,847	693	24	46	46	1	.....	12	12	1	
Missouri	63	43	1	.....	13	2,237	.....	693	634	598	14,817	514‡	.....	.....	49	1	.....	7	3	.....	
Michigan Territory	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	30	2	78	78	1,172	15	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Arkansas Territory*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Florida Territory*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
District of Columbia	112	112	112	112	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* No returns of arms, &c., from these States.

† And 14 boxes.

‡ Shot guns included.

NOTE.—This return of arms, &c., is taken from the returns corresponding in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 8, 1831.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

21st Congress.] No. 476. [2d Session.

APPLICATION OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY FOR COMPENSATION FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY LOST BY THE DESTRUCTION OF FORT DELAWARE BY FIRE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 15, 1831.

War Department, *February* 15, 1831.

Sir: The enclosed communication from Major General Macomb, transmitting to this department a letter from the commanding officer of Fort Delaware, with a petition from the officers of that post, praying to be remunerated for losses of property sustained by them at the late fire, is respectfully submitted to the consideration of Congress.

The facts upon which the petitioners rest their claim are fully stated in the accompanying papers, and they will, it is hoped, receive that attention which they well deserve.

The principle of making compensation for losses sustained in the discharge of public duties claims commendation from the consideration that its tendency is to stimulate to laudable exertions in the public service; while to withhold such compensation, especially under circumstances so peculiar as in the present case, would naturally have the opposite tendency, and induce a preference of individual to the public interest.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. EATON.

The Hon. Speaker *of the House of Representatives.*

Schedule of losses sustained by the undersigned officers of the United States army, at Fort Delaware, by the conflagration on the night of the 8th instant.

Major B. K. Pierce, one hundred and ninety dollars.
Captain John L. Gardner, thirteen hundred dollars.
Lieutenant Harvey Brown, four hundred dollars.
Lieutenant Charles Ward, six hundred and forty dollars.
Assistant Surgeon Alfred W. Elwes, three hundred dollars.
Sutler John Farley, eighteen hundred dollars.

We certify on honor that by the fire at Fort Delaware we have, to the best of our knowledge and belief, sustained losses to the amount set opposite our names respectively.

B. K. PIERCE, *Major United States Army.*
JOHN L. GARDNER, *Captain.*
HARVEY BROWN, *Lieutenant Fourth Artillery.*
CHARLES WARD, *Lieutenant 4th Regiment U. S. Artillery.*
ALFRED W. ELWES, *Assistant Surgeon.*
JOHN FARLEY, *Sutler.*

Delaware City, *February* 11, 1831.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

The petition of the undersigned officers of the United States army, recently stationed at Fort Delaware, most respectfully showeth: That your petitioners, by the late conflagration at that post, have sustained considerable losses by the destruction of a large portion of their furniture, stores, and the clothing of themselves and families; and they would state that during the time in which they were employed in endeavoring to arrest the progress of the flames, removing the powder from the magazine, and various other public duties incident to their situation, they were precluded from making those endeavors to save their own property which they otherwise might have made; and whereas their losses are in no manner to be attributed to their carelessness or negligence, but to their endeavors to save the public property, they most respectfully solicit that they may be remunerated therefor. They would also represent that the annexed schedule contains, as they believe, a very small estimate of their respective losses. They therefore request aid. And, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

B. K. PIERCE, *Major United States Army.*
JOHN L. GARDNER, *Captain.*
HARVEY BROWN, *Lieutenant.*
ALFRED W. ELWES, *Assistant Surgeon.*
CHARLES WARD, *Lieutenant 4th Regiment U. S. Artillery.*
JOHN FARLEY, *Sutler.*

Delaware City, *February* 11, 1831.

Headquarters of the Army, *Washington, February* 14, 1831.

Sir: I have the honor to hand you herewith a communication just received from the commanding officer of Fort Delaware, enclosing a petition from several of the officers of that post, praying to be remunerated for the loss of property sustained by them at the late fire at Fort Delaware. It will be per-

ceived by the communication herewith that all the officers were busily engaged during the conflagration in endeavoring to save the public property, by which means they were unable to make any exertion to save their own, and it would seem to be but an act of justice that some remuneration should be made for the loss which they have sustained.

I respectfully submit the subject to your consideration, and have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

FORT DELAWARE, *February* 11, 1831.

SIR: I have already communicated to you, through the Adjutant General, that a calamitous fire on the night of the 8th instant had placed the command generally in a very distressing situation. After due consideration on the subject, it has been deemed expedient, and a matter of justice to those who have sustained heavy losses, to send an officer to Washington, to give to you a detailed account of all the circumstances attending the late conflagration. I have therefore thought it most advisable to write to you direct by Doctor Elwes, whom I have ordered upon this service. On the night of the 8th instant, at about half-past ten o'clock, the sentinel gave the alarm of fire, which appeared from the roof, or under the roof which covers the walls of the fortification. The officers and men, with great promptness and alacrity, leaped from their quarters and repaired to the scene of danger to arrest and suppress the fire. Axes were put in requisition, and attempts made at various points to cut away the roof, but the roof being very dry, the fire and smoke spread with amazing rapidity under the roof, so much so that in a few minutes the men with axes and buckets of water were driven from every part of the roof to avoid suffocation and death. The powder was early removed from the magazine and thrown through the embrasures out upon the canal, to prevent an explosion and destruction of the walls, which remain, I believe, uninjured.

Finding the roof could not be saved, the exertions of the officers and men were directed to the preservation of the platforms and quarters, but the flaming shingles and rafters falling in constant succession upon the platforms, the parade, and against the quarters, rendered the increasing exertions of all hands unavailing. It was with difficulty and peril that the families of the officers were removed from the garrison.

After contending long to arrest this terrible element, it became impossible to save the property in their quarters, and they have all sustained more or less some heavy losses. I trust in the justice of the government that the amount of the losses of those unfortunate officers may be refunded, and I most urgently solicit your aid in that object. From the rapidity with which the fire spread around the roof, it has been suggested that it must have been the act of an incendiary, but I can hardly believe that there is a human being on the station so depraved and wicked as to commit so diabolical an act. I would, therefore, rather conclude, that the roof took fire from some of the stove pipes of the fireplaces, to which it has always been exposed, and on account of which I have repeatedly represented the importance and necessity of a fire-engine as the only means of preserving the work should it unfortunately ever take fire.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. K. PIERCE, *Major Commanding.*

Major General A. MACOMB, *Commander-in-Chief of the Army.*

21ST CONGRESS.] **No. 477.** [2D SESSION.

ON THE APPLICATION OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY FOR COMPENSATION FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY LOST BY THE DESTRUCTION OF FORT DELAWARE BY FIRE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 19, 1831.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers of Fort Delaware, reported:

That nothing has appeared in the evidence submitted to them to induce the belief or suspicion that the destruction of the fort was occasioned by design, negligence, or want of due exertions to suppress the flames; but that the destruction of a fort by fire is an event of so serious a nature, involving always a loss of public property, endangering the country in time of war, exposing to loss papers and vouchers on which the settlement of accounts or other important matters might depend, and liable, besides, to happen in so many ways besides that of accident, that the committee are of opinion that every event of the kind should become the subject of a court of inquiry; and accordingly recommend that no further proceedings be had on the bill referred to them, and which is herewith returned to the Senate, until a court of inquiry shall examine into the circumstances of the destruction of Fort Delaware, and the facts of the case be reported to the Senate through the Department of War. The committee have the satisfaction to add, that since this report was resolved upon by them, they have learned that immediately upon the happening of the accident to Fort Delaware, the commanding officer, Major Pierce, applied for a court of inquiry, and that it has since been ordered.

The committee recommend, for the present, that the bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers of Fort Delaware lie upon the table.

21st Congress.] **No. 478.** [2d Session.

COMPROMISE OF THE TITLE OF THE ISLAND ON WHICH FORT DELAWARE HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 19, 1831.

To the Senate of the United States:

I present for the consideration of Congress a report from the Secretary of War, relative to a compromise of title of the island on which Fort Delaware has been constructed.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, *February* 19, 1831.

Department of War, *February* 18, 1831.

Sir: The island below New Castle, upon which Fort Delaware is situated, is held by the United States under a cession by the State of Delaware. A citizen of New York, Dr. Henry Gale, alleges the title to be in him by virtue of a grant of New Jersey, and of subsequent purchases made under that grant.

The agent of Dr. Gale has proposed a surrender of title to the United States for the sum of $17,000, subject to an examination as to the strength and validity of this title.

The United States having expended large sums in the construction of Fort Delaware, it is not proper that the right of property should be at all questionable.

I present to you copies of an agreement entered into with the agent, and propose that authority be given by Congress to have the title inquired into, and if ascertained to be defective, then to be compromised upon the terms stated in the agreement; for which purpose an appropriation will be necessary.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

The President *of the United States.*

It is agreed by James La Tounette, agent and attorney in fact of Henry Gale, on the one part, and John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, of the other part, for and on behalf of the United States, as follows:

The United States are possessed of an island, on which is constructed Fort Delaware, situated about seven miles below New Castle, in the State of Delaware, which island is claimed by Henry Gale.

James La Tounette being agent and specially authorized to dispose of said island, proposes, and it is agreed to, that the United States government may examine into said title, and on being satisfied that the right and claim of said Gale is a valid one, shall pay the sum of seventeen thousand dollars.

And on payment of said amount, said agent covenants and agrees to and with the said Eaton to convey the whole of said island, by good and sufficient title, to the United States.

This agreement to be submitted to Congress, and to be binding on the United States if Congress shall make the appropriation and the title now held be ascertained to be defective.

Executed this 18th February, 1831.

JNO. H. EATON, *Secretary of War.* [L. S.]
JAMES LA TOUNETTE, *Attorney for Henry Gale.*

Witness: Law. L. V. Kleech.

21st Congress.] **No. 479.** [2d Session.

STATEMENT OF SUMS PAID TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY ON ACCOUNT OF REGULAR AND EXTRA PAY IN THE YEAR 1829.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 22, 1831.

February 21, 1831.

Gentlemen: I have the honor, in reply to your request of the 31st ultimo, to lay before you the enclosed report to me from the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

C. P. White, C. Dorsey, and D. H. Miller, Esquires.

Treasury Department, *Second Auditor's Office, February* 19, 1831.

Sir: In compliance with the request contained in a letter from the Hon. C. Dorsey, C. P. White, and D. H. Miller, dated the 31st ultimo, and referred to this office the 7th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the sums paid to officers of the army on account of extra pay or compensation for the whole or any part of the year 1829, showing the amount to which each was entitled in the line of the army, and the amount received for extra pay or compensation.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. B. LEWIS.

Hon. J. H. Eaton, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of the sums paid to officers of the army on account of extra pay or compensation for the whole or any part of the year 1829; showing the amount to which each was entitled in the line of the army, and the amount received for extra pay or compensation; furnished from the records of the Second Auditor's office pursuant to a requisition of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, dated January 31, 1831.

Names and lineal rank.	Lineal pay and emoluments.	Nature of the services or command for which extra pay or compensation was received.	Extra pay or compensation.	Amount of extra and lineal pay, &c.
A. Macomb, major general	$4,819 00	Double rations as commanding general	$1,095 00	$5,914 00
E. P. Gaines, brigadier general	3,093 00	Brevet pay and double rations as major general commanding dep't	1,761 93	4,854 93
W. Scott, brigadier general	3,093 00	ditto ditto ditto	315 13	3,408 13
Roger Jones, major	1,506 00	Pay of colonel of ordnance, and double rations as Adjutant General	1,256 00	2,762 00
Thomas S. Jesup, brigadier general	3,093 00	Double rations as Quartermaster General	772 80	3,865 80
George Bender, captain	935 00	Additional pay and forage as quartermaster	787 00	1,722 00
Trueman Cross, captain	935 00	As quartermaster, and per diem for bureau duty	1,277 65	2,212 65
George Gibson, colonel of ordnance	2,324 00	Double rations as Commissary General	411 00	2,735 00
James H. Hook, captain	935 00	Additional pay as assistant commissary and as acting assistant commissary of subsistence; double rations in the absence of Commissary General; per diem for bureau duty—for commanding the detachment of orderlies	1,396 40	2,331 40
Joseph P. Taylor, captain	935 00	Additional pay and forage as assistant commissary	432 00	1,367 00
Charles Gratiot, colonel	2,048 00	Brevet pay and double rations of brigadier general as chief engineer	1,921 00	3,969 00
George Bomford, lieutenant colonel	1,699 00	Brevet pay and double rations of colonel of ordnance	959 00	2,658 00
J. Roberdeau, topographical engineer	62 01	Per diem as chief of topographical bureau, (died January 15, 1829)	18 75	80 76
J. J. Abert, topographical engineer	1,722 00	Brevet as lieut. col. of ordnance, and per diem as chief of top. bureau	658 20	2,380 20
Hugh Brady, colonel	2,048 00	Brevet pay, &c., as brigadier general, and double rations	1,450 61	3,498 61
H. Atkinson, colonel	2,048 00	ditto ditto ditto	1,913 00	3,961 00
D. L. Clinch, colonel	2,048 00	Double rations, on separate command	319 20	2,367 20
M. Arbuckle, colonel	2,048 00	ditto ditto	334 80	2,382 80
James House, colonel	2,048 00	ditto ditto	255 60	2,303 60
H. Leavenworth, colonel	2,048 00	Brevet pay and double rations as brigadier general commanding	1,127 72	3,175 72
W. Lawrence, colonel	2,048 00	Double rations, on separate command	110 40	2,158 40
W. Lindsay, lieutenant colonel	1,699 00	Brevet pay and double rations as colonel commanding	430 20	2,129 20
W. McRea, lieutenant colonel	1,699 00	ditto ditto ditto	441 10	2,140 10
Geo. M. Brooke, lieutenant colonel	1,699 00	Double rations, commanding	205 00	1,904 00
Z. Taylor, lieutenant colonel	1,699 00	ditto ditto	359 00	2,058 00
James B. Many, lieutenant colonel	1,699 00	ditto ditto	283 00	1,982 00
Enos Cutler, lieutenant colonel	1,699 00	ditto ditto	170 00	1,869 00
Jos G. Totten, lieutenant colonel	1,699 00	ditto ditto	365 00	2,064 00
A. Cummings, lieutenant colonel	1,699 00	ditto ditto	351 00	2,050 00
James Bankhead, major	1,506 00	Ordnance duty, per diem inspecting cannon, and double rations	688 70	2,194 70
S. Babcock, major	1,506 00	Double rations, commanding	134 40	1,640 40
S. Thayer, major	1,506 00	Commanding Military Academy	923 00	2,429 00
J. B. Walbach, major	1,506 00	Brevet pay and double rations as lieutenant colonel and col. comd'g.	460 98	1,966 98
D. E. Twiggs, major	1,506 00	Double rations, commanding	194 40	1,700 40
J. B. Crane, major	1,506 00	Brevet pay and double rations as lieutenant colonel commanding	181 87	1,687 87
W. Whistler, major	1,506 00	Double rations commanding	34 40	1,540 40
W. S. Foster, major	1,506 00	ditto ditto	247 20	1,753 20
R. E. De Russey, captain	935 00	Brevet major and double rations, commanding	863 00	1,798 00
T. Maurice, captain	935 00	Double rations on separate command	292 00	1,227 00
John L. Smith, captain	935 00	ditto ditto	292 00	1,227 00
George Blaney, captain	935 00	ditto ditto	292 00	1,227 00
William H. Chase, captain	935 00	ditto ditto	292 00	1,227 00
R. Delafield, captain	935 00	ditto ditto	292 00	1,227 00
A. S. Brooks, captain	935 00	Brevet major and double rations, commanding	842 76	1,777 76
A. C. W. Fanning, captain	935 00	Brevet major, command of company, double rations, commanding, and commission for disbursements at arsenal at Augusta	628 04	1,563 04
W. Gates, captain	935 00	Brevet major and double rations, commanding	489 60	1,424 60
J. F. Heileman, captain	935 00	Brevet major, command of company, and double rations	896 22	1,831 22
George Talcott, captain	935 00	Double rations, commanding, and on ordnance	412 00	1,347 00
B. K. Pierce, captain	935 00	Brevet major, command of company, and double rations	893 00	1,828 00
H. K. Craig, captain	935 00	Double rations, and on ordnance duty	412 00	1,347 00
M. M. Payne, captain	935 00	Brevet major, command of company, and double rations	591 28	1,536 28
W. J. Worth, captain	935 00	Brevet pay, &c., as major and lieutenant colonel, and double rations	747 40	1,682 40
M. P. Lomax, captain	935 00	Brevet major and command of company	863 00	1,798 00
M. Mason, captain	935 00	Double rations, commanding	358 00	1,293 00
R. L. Baker, captain	935 00	Ordnance duty, and commission on disbursements at Pittsburg	695 22	1,630 22
F. S. Belton, captain	935 00	Double rations, commanding, and command of company	290 98	1,225 98
John Erving, captain	935 00	ditto ditto ditto	274 40	1,209 40
R. A. Zantzinger, captain	935 00	ditto ditto ditto	320 80	1,255 80
John Mountford, captain	935 00	ditto ditto ditto	273 60	1,208 60
F. Whiting, captain	935 00	Command of company	38 80	973 80
F. Ansart, captain	935 00	Double rations and command of company	366 97	1,301 97
S. Spotts, captain	935 00	On ordnance duty and command of company, (resigned May 15)	29 02	435 02
L. Whiting, captain	935 00	Double rations and command of company	252 54	1,187 54
W. L. McClintock, captain	935 00	ditto ditto	412 00	1,347 00
H. Saunders, captain	935 00	Command of company	120 00	1,055 00
N. Baden, captain	935 00	Double rations and command of company	152 80	1,087 80
R. M. Kirby, captain	935 00	Command of company	120 00	1,055 00
John Munroe, captain	935 00	ditto	120 00	1,055 00

Statement of the sums paid to officers of the army on account of extra pay, &c.—Continued.

Names and lineal rank.	Lineal pay and emoluments.	Nature of the services or command for which extra pay or compensation was received.	Extra pay or compensation.	Amount of extra and lineal pay, &c.
J. Schmuck, captain	$935 00	Command of company	$120 00	$1,055 00
J. W. Ripley, captain	935 00	Double rations and command of company	358 40	1,293 40
T. Childs, captain	935 00	do do	412 00	1,347 00
S. Burbank, major	1,506 00	Double rations, commanding	292 00	1,798 00
N. G. Dana, captain	935 00	Command of company	120 00	1,055 00
S. W. Kearney, captain and major	1,316 00	Double rations	157 60	1,473 60
John Bliss, captain	935 00	Brevet major, double rations, commanding	678 20	1,613 20
Thomas C. Legate, captain	935 00	Per diem as superintendent of lead mines	522 18	1,457 18
A. R. Thompson, captain	935 00	Brevet major, double rations, commanding	856 60	1,791 60
John Fowle, captain	935 00	Brevet major, double rations, and command of company	887 74	1,822 74
John Green, captain	935 00	do do do	875 00	1,810 00
N. S. Clark, captain	935 00	do do do	561 63	1,496 63
J. S. McIntosh, captain	935 00	do do do	219 38	1,154 38
George Birch, captain	935 00	Command of company	60 00	995 00
Thomas F. Hunt, captain	935 00	Per diem for bureau duty	336 25	1,271 25
E. Boardman, captain	935 00	Brevet major, double rations, and command of company	436 51	1,371 51
James H. Gale, captain	935 00	Double rations and command of company	238 40	1,173 40
J. M. Glassell, captain	935 00	do do	164 40	1,099 40
Bennett Riley, captain	935 00	Brevet major, double rations, and command of company	740 60	1,675 60
T. J. Beall, captain	935 00	do do do	353 82	1,288 82
R. B. Hyde, captain	935 00	Command of company	10 00	945 00
N. Young, captain	935 00	do	33 87	968 87
W. V. Cobbs, captain	935 00	Double rations and command of company	104 86	1,039 86
H. Wilson, captain	935 00	do do	202 40	1,137 40
Thomas F. Smith, captain	935 00	Command of company	60 25	995 25
R. M. Sands, captain	935 00	do	120 00	1,055 00
W. Hoffman, captain	935 00	Double rations and command of company	209 60	1,144 60
R. B. Mason, captain	935 00	Command of company	80 00	1,015 00
Joseph S. Nelson, captain	935 00	Double rations, commanding	100 00	1,035 00
W. Wade, captain	935 00	Ordnance duty and per diem for bureau duty	576 25	1,511 25
G. Dearborn, captain	935 00	Double rations and command of company	186 80	1,121 80
T. Staniford, captain	935 00	Command of company	120 00	1,055 00
S. H. Webb, captain	935 00	do	60 00	995 00
F. W. Brady, captain	935 00	do	120 00	1,055 00
J. Plympton, captain	935 00	Double rations and command of company	214 40	1,149 40
W. G. Belknap, captain	935 00	do do	127 40	1,062 40
D. Wilcox, captain	935 00	do d	392 00	1,327 00
G. C. Spencer, captain	935 00	Command of company	79 68	1,014 68
H. Berryman, captain	935 00	Double rations and command of company	212 00	1,147 00
B. A. Boynton, captain	935 00	Command of company	60 00	995 00
O. Ransom, captain	935 00	do	80 00	1,015 00
John Gantt, captain	935 00	do	26 12	961 12
R. A. McCabe, captain	935 00	Double rations and command of company	140 00	1,075 00
W. Lear, captain	935 00	Command of company	120 00	1,055 00
N. G. Wilkinson, captain	935 00	Double rations and command of company	118 80	1,123 80
Thomas Hunt, captain	935 00	Per diem for bureau duty	456 25	1,391 25
E. A. Hitchcock, captain	935 00	Additional pay and double rations, commanding cadets	331 32	1,266 32
B. L. E. Bonneville, captain	935 00	Command of company	94 75	1,029 75
Z. C. Palmer, captain	935 00	Double rations and command of company	185 60	1,120 60
W. N. Wickliffe, captain	935 00	Command of company	120 00	1,055 00
E. Lyon, captain	935 00	do	47 07	982 07
C. M. Thruston, captain	935 00	Double rations and command of company	217 60	1,152 60
U. S. Fraser, captain	935 00	do do	229 60	1,164 60
T. W. Lendrum, captain	935 00	do do	168 40	1,103 40
A. Lewis, captain	935 00	Command of company	8 07	943 07
T. J. Harrison, captain	935 00	do	98 07	963 07
James Dean, captain	935 00	do	73 55	1,008 55
George W. Allen, captain	935 00	Double rations and command of company	56 80	991 80
M. Scott, captain	935 00	Command of company	60 00	995 00
Gideon Lowe, captain	935 00	do	110 00	1,045 00
Thomas Noel, captain	935 00	do	120 00	1,055 00
J. Pentland, captain	935 00	do	120 00	1,055 00
J. Rogers, captain	935 00	do	46 66	981 66
John Stewart, captain	935 00	do	120 00	1,055 00
John Whistler, M. S. K	656 66	Acting assistant commissary, (died September 2)	121 00	777 66
H. Johnston, M. S. K	935 00	Acting assistant commissary	180 00	1,115 00
H. Whiting, captain	935 00	Assistant quartermaster and double rations	722 40	1,657 40
D. E. Burch, captain	935 00	do do	336 00	1,271 00
J. Clark, captain	935 00	do do	432 00	1,367 00
J. Brown, captain	935 00	do do	432 00	1,367 00
J. B. Clark, captain	935 00	do do	432 00	1,367 00
H. Smith, captain	935 00	do do	432 00	1,367 00
H. W. Fitzhugh, first lieutenant	815 00	do do	359 00	1,174 00
Harvey Brown, first lieutenant	815 00	Assistant quartermaster and company	51 93	866 93
J. B. Brant, first lieutenant	815 00	Assistant quartermaster and double rations	359 00	1,174 00
C. Wharton, first lieutenant	815 00	do do	359 00	1,174 00

Statement of the sums paid to officers of the army on account of extra pay, &c.—Continued.

Names and lineal rank.	Lineal pay and emoluments.	Names of the services or command for which extra pay or compensation was received.	Extra pay or compensation.	Amount of extra and lineal pay, &c.
Charles Thomas, first lieutenant	$815 00	Assistant quartermaster and company.....	$359 00	$1,174 00
James Dawson, first lieutenant	815 00	.....do.....do	359 00	1,174 00
Francis Lee, first lieutenant	815 00	Assistant quartermaster.....	359 00	1,174 00
C. A. Waite, first lieutenant.....	815 00	.....do	359 00	1,174 00
John L'Engle, first lieutenant.....	815 00	Assistant commissary, assistant quartermaster, and company.....	164 65	979 65
S. Churchill, captain.....	935 00	Acting assistant commissary and quartermaster, and company.....	409 06	1,344 06
W. S. Harney, captain.....	935 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster, and company.....	160 00	1,095 00
F. L. Dade, captain	935 00	Acting assistant commissary, and double rations, and company.....	288 40	1,223 40
N. Clarke, captain	935 00	Assistant commissary and company	98 00	1,033 00
Tim. Green, first lieutenant.....	815 00	Assistant commissary.....	167 00	982 00
M. A. Patrick, first lieutenant.....	815 00	Quartermaster, assistant commissary, double rations, and company..	139 32	954 32
Giles Porter, first lieutenant	815 00	Assistant commissary and company.....	35 99	850 99
George Webb, first lieutenant.....	815 00	Quartermaster, assistant commissary, double rations	171 20	986 20
D. Van Ness, first lieutenant	815 00	Quartermaster, assistant commissary, and on ordnance duty.....	207 00	1,022 00
G. S. Drane, first lieutenant.....	815 00	Quartermaster, assistant commissary, company, and double rations..	207 38	1,082 38
G. W. Gardiner, first lieutenant	815 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	219 81	1,034 81
C. S. Merchant, first lieutenant	815 00	Assistant commissary, company, and brevet pay as captain.....	245 26	1,060 26
A. Lowd, first lieutenant.....	815 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	407 00	1,222 00
R. B. Lee, first lieutenant.....	815 00	Assistant commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance duty	207 00	1,022 00
G. W. Corprew, first lieutenant	815 00	Assistant commissary, quartermaster, and company.....	149 06	964 06
W. S. Newton, first lieutenant.....	815 00	.....do.....do.....do.....	167 00	982 00
D. H. Vinton, first lieutenant	815 00	Assistant commissary, quartermaster, company, and double rations ..	293 40	1,108 40
Z. D. J. Kinsley, first lieutenant.....	815 00	Assistant commissary, ordnance duty, and double rations.....	173 00	988 00
A. Brockenborough, first lieutenant ..	815 00	Assistant commissary, company, and double rations	211 12	1,026 12
James Monroe, first lieutenant.....	815 00	Assistant commissary.	167 00	982 00
S. B. Dusenbury, first lieutenant.....	815 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster.....	125 40	940 40
Thos. Barker, first lieut. and captain.	885 00	Assistant commissary, quartermaster, and company.....	158 52	1,043 52
Thos. P. Gwynne, first lieutenant....	815 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster	167 00	982 00
S. Johnston, first lieutenant.....	815 00	.....do.....do	143 20	958 20
E. V. Sumner, first lieutenant	815 00	Assistant commissary, and quartermaster, and company	169 90	984 90
H. H. Loring, first lieutenant	815 00	Assistant commissary and company.....	73 80	888 80
B. Walker, first lieutenant.....	815 00	.....do.....do	189 80	1,004 80
L. N. Morris, first lieutenant.....	815 00	Assistant commissary	153 20	968 20
J. Page, first lieutenant.....	815 00	.....do	27 00	842 00
P. Morrison, first lieutenant.....	815 00	..... do	167 00	982 00
John Childe, second lieutenant.....	755 00	Assistant commissary and ordnance duty.....	145 38	900 38
R. Holmes, first lieutenant	815 00	.....do.....do	167 00	982 00
A. H. Morton, first lieutenant.....	815 00	.....do.....do	167 00	982 00
Thomas Johnson, first lieutenant	815 00	.....do..... do	163 74	978 74
W. Wheelwright, second lieutenant..	755 00	Assistant commissary and ordnance duty, and double rations.....	108 72	863 72
A. C. Fowler, first lieutenant.....	815 00	Assistant commissary and ordnance duty.....	83 29	898 29
R. D. A. Wade, first lieutenant	815 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster	42 00	857 00
J. B. Scott, first lieutenant	815 00	Assist. commissary and quartermaster, company, and double rations.	266 40	1,081 40
A. Canfield, first lieutenant.....	815 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster	41 60	856 60
S. L. Russell, first lieutenant	815 00	Assistant commissary.....	119 54	934 54
E. B. Birdsall, first lieutenant.....	815 00	.....do	111 00	926 00
N. S. Harris, first and second lieut....	773 33	Assistant commissary and adjutant.....	269 19	1,042 52
St. Clair Denny, first lieutenant	815 00	Assistant commissary and company	130 20	945 20
A. Drane, first lieutenant.....	815 00	Assist. commissary and quartermaster, and per diem for bureau duty.	441 94	1,256 94
M. W. Batman, first lieutenant	815 00	Assistant commissary and company	203 07	1,018 07
George H. Crossman, first lieutenant.	815 00	Assistant commissary.....	167 00	982 00
J. E. Newell, first and second lieut...	763 50	Assistant commissary and company	207 60	971 10
George Dutton, second lieutenant....	755 00	Assistant commissary and double rations	220 00	975 00
J. Mansfield, second lieutenant.....	755 00	Assistant commissary	27 00	782 00
J. H. Cooke, second lieutenant	755 00	Assistant commissary and ordnance duty.....	36 17	791 17
S. V. R. Ryan, second lieutenant	755 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster, and company	102 37	857 37
John H. Winder, second lieutenant..	755 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster.....	97 60	852 60
J. A. Chambers, second lieutenant...	755 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster, and company.....	88 47	843 47
W. S. Maitland, second lieutenant...	755 00	Assistant commissary.....	107 00	862 00
Thomas Burke, second lieutenant....	755 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster	147 00	902 00
F. L. Jones, second lieutenant.....	755 00	.....do..... ....do	76 93	831 93
J. M. W. Picton, second lieutenant...	755 00	Assistant commissary and company double rations.....	114 38	869 38
Charles F. Smith, second lieutenant..	755 00	Assistant commissary and ordnance duty.....	27 40	782 40
F. N. Barbarin, second lieutenant....	755 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster, and company.....	250 66	1,005 66
L. T. Jamieson, second lieutenant...	755 00	Assistant commissary.....	159 91	914 91
W. Seawell, second lieutenant.....	755 00	Assistant commissary and double rations.....	245 20	1,000 20
L. F. Carter, second lieutenant	755 00	Assistant commissary and company.....	155 20	910 20
J. L. Thompson, second lieutenant ..	755 00	Assist. commissary, and on duty in office of adjt. gen., eastern dept..	19 98	774 98
D. H. Tufts, second lieutenant.....	755 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster.....	13 80	768 80
M. M. Clarke, second lieutenant.....	755 00	Assist. commis. and quartermaster, and company, and act. asst. q. m.	192 00	947 00
John Williamson, second lieutenant..	755 00	Assist. commis. and quartermaster, and company, and double rations.	157 35	912 35
S. P. Heintzelman, second lieutenant.	755 00	Assistant commissary and company.....	287 00	1,042 00
E. B. Babbett, second lieutenant.....	755 00	.....do .....do	13 56	768 56
A. B. Eaton, second lieutenant	755 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster, and company.....	61 21	816 21
C. L. C. Minor, second lieutenant....	755 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster	63 80	818 80
M. E. Merrill, second lieutenant.....	755 00	.. ...do.....do	167 00	922 00

Statement of the sums paid to officers of the army on account of extra pay, &c. - Continued.

Names and lineal rank.	Lineal pay and emoluments.	Nature of the services or command for which extra pay or compensation was received.	Extra pay or compensation.	Amount of extra and lineal pay, &c.
F. J. Brooke, second lieutenant	$755 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster, and company	$73 03	$828 03
S. R. Alston, second lieutenant	755 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster	167 00	922 00
Thomas C. Brockway, second lieut	755 00	do do	19 86	774 86
Geo. Fetterman, second lieutenant	775 00	Assistant commissary, quartermaster, and company	51 60	806 60
John G. Furman, second lieutenant	775 00	do do do	197 00	952 00
T. B. W. Stockton, second lieutenant	775 00	Assistant commissary	14 00	769 00
A. R. Hetzell, second lieutenant	775 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster	81 46	836 46
J. W. Harris, second lieutenant	775 00	do do	167 00	922 00
R. E. Clary, second lieutenant	775 00	Assistant commissary and company	27 60	782 60
R. Anderson, second lieutenant	775 00	Assistant commissary, ordnance duty, double rations, and commission on disbursements at Baton Rouge	243 87	998 87
F. Searle, second lieutenant	775 00	Assistant commissary and company	56 20	811 20
Geo. W. Long, second lieutenant	775 00	do do	58 34	813 34
W. P. Bainbridge, second lieutenant	775 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster	167 00	922 00
H. A. Wilson, second lieutenant	775 00	Assistant commissary and company	35 69	790 69
J. W. Kingsbury, second lieutenant	775 00	do do	207 00	962 00
Tim. Paige, second lieutenant	775 00	do do	84 68	839 68
J. S. Gallagher, second lieutenant	775 00	Assistant commissary and quartermaster	167 00	922 00
Jos. Bonnell, second lieutenant	775 00	Assistant commissary	23 59	778 59
R. D. C. Collins, second lieutenant	775 00	do	74 49	829 49
F. D. Newcomb, second lieutenant	775 00	do	111 40	866 40
O. Cross, second lieutenant	775 00	Assistant commissary and company	61 60	816 60
S. W. Moore, second lieutenant	775 00	Assistant commissary	36 00	791 00
J K. Greenough, second lieutenant	775 00	Assistant commissary and company	29 00	784 00
J. Symington, first lieutenant	815 00	Double rations and per diem, and travelling allowance inspecting cannon, as member of a board of inquiry at Harper's Ferry, and commission on disbursements at Greenleaf's Point.	568 37	1,383 37
W. Smith, first lieutenant	815 00	Per diem superintending construction of arsenal	365 00	1,180 00
A. Talcott, first lieutenant	815 00	Double rations	292 00	1,107 00
W. A. Eliason, first lieutenant	815 00	do	292 00	1,107 00
C. A. Ogden, first lieutenant	815 00	do	292 00	1,107 00
H. Brewerton, first lieutenant	815 00	do	292 00	1,107 00
S. Tuttle, first lieutenant	815 00	do	175 20	990 20
J. Howard, first lieutenant	815 00	Company	43 54	858 54
J. Dimmick, first lieutenant	815 00	Asst. commissary and quartermaster, company, and double rations	182 20	997 20
L. Gates, first lieutenant	815 00	Command of company	104 83	919 83
D. D. Tompkins, first lieutenant	815 00	do	52 32	867 32
R. Bache, first lieutenant	815 00	Command of company, double rations, and aide-de-camp	253 64	1,068 64
C. Mellon, first lieutenant	815 00	Ordnance duty and double rations	332 00	1,147 00
J. S. Abeel, first lieutenant	815 00	do do	332 00	1,147 00
W. Wells, first lieutenant	815 00	Command of company	87 45	902 45
E. Harding, first lieutenant	815 00	Ordnance duty	40 00	855 00
J. D. Graham, first lieutenant	815 00	Assistant topographical engineer	115 49	930 49
J. R. Vinton, first lieutenant	815 00	Command of company	36 33	851 33
S. Ringgold, first lieutenant	815 00	Double rations	292 00	1,107 00
W. B. Davidson, first lieutenant	815 00	Per diem for bureau duty	456 25	1,271 25
R. L. Armstrong, first lieutenant	815 00	Aide-de-camp	180 00	995 00
P. H. Galt, captain and first lieutenant	890 47	Aide-de-camp and command of company	246 00	1,136 47
J. A. Adams, first lieutenant	610 50	Ordnance duty and double rations, and commission on disbursements at arsenal at Baton Rouge, (died October)	485 98	1,096 48
C. D'Espinville, first lieutenant	815 00	Command of company	7 09	822 09
J. M. Washington, first lieutenant	815 00	Ordnance duty, double rations, and commission on disbursements	396 57	1,211 57
S. Cooper, first lieutenant	815 00	Aide-de-camp, and double rations as acting adjutant general	494 40	1,309 40
C. Ward, first lieutenant	815 00	Company	89 35	904 35
Henry A. Thompson, first lieutenant	815 00	Adjutant	239 00	1,054 00
W. W. Morris, first lieutenant	815 00	Company	112 91	927 91
E. G. W. Butler, first lieutenant	815 00	Aide-de-camp	374 19	1,189 19
W. W. Wells, first lieutenant	815 00	Company and double rations	54 85	869 85
W. R. Jouett, captain and first lieut	815 00	Company	280 00	1,095 00
R. Lowndes, first lieutenant	815 00	Aide-de-camp	360 00	1,175 00
S. Mackee, first lieutenant	815 00	do	359 00	1,174 00
W. Day, first lieutenant	815 00	Company	120 00	935 00
W. M. Boyce, first lieutenant	815 00	Aide-de-camp	160 00	975 00
Jas. Young, first lieutenant	815 00	Company and double rations	126 40	941 40
C. F. Morton, first lieutenant	815 00	Double rations	208 80	1,023 80
John Clitz, first lieutenant	815 00	Adjutant	275 79	1,090 79
E. K. Barnum, first lieutenant	815 00	Company	15 00	830 00
S. W. Hunt, first lieutenant	815 00	do	47 74	862 74
O. Wheeler, first lieutenant	815 00	do	100 00	915 00
W. M. Graham, first lieutenant	815 00	do	120 00	935 00
J. B. Shaw, first lieutenant	815 00	Company and double rations	106 50	921 50
W. Alexander, first lieutenant	815 00	Company	120 00	935 00
G. W. Waters, first lieutenant	815 00	do	120 00	935 00
L. Nute, first lieutenant	815 00	do	85 00	900 00
E. S. Hawkins, first lieutenant	815 00	do	90 00	905 00
J. R. Stephenson, first lieutenant	815 00	do	45 16	860 16

Statement of the sums paid to officers of the army on account of extra pay, &c.—Continued.

Names and rank.	Lineal pay and emoluments.	Nature of the services or command for which extra pay or compensation was received.	Extra pay or compensation.	Amount of extra and lineal pay, &c.
T. McNamara, first lieutenant	$815 00	Company	$120 00	$935 00
C. Dimock, second lieutenant	755 00	Company and adjutant to artillery school of practice	138 26	893 26
M. Thomas, first lieutenant	815 00	Ordnance duty, double rations, and superintendent of lead mines	512 97	1,327 97
M. Burke, first lieutenant	815 00	Company	89 00	904 00
E. C. Ross, first lieutenant	815 00	Assistant professor of mathematics	120 00	935 00
H. Bliss, first lieutenant	815 00	Company	110 00	925 00
Geo. Wright, first lieutenant	815 00	do	84 75	899 75
J. W. Cotton, first lieutenant	815 00	do	98 10	913 10
Geo. A. McCall, first lieutenant	815 00	do	64 00	879 00
H. Bainbridge, first lieutenant	815 00	do	20 00	835 00
L. Thomas, second and first lieut	792 41	Adjutant	143 00	935 41
D. Hunter, first lieutenant	815 00	Company	129 00	935 00
H. Clarke, first lieutenant	815 00	do	65 00	880 00
A. Johnson, first lieutenant	815 00	do	47 75	862 75
Geo. Andrews, first lieutenant	815 00	do	110 00	925 00
A. Richardson, first lieutenant	815 00	do	110 00	925 00
John Nichols, first lieutenant	815 00	do	42 94	857 94
J. Van Swearingen, 2d and 1st lieut	792 38	do	103 00	895 38
J. A. Philips, first lieutenant	855 00	Adjutant	19 80	834 80
A. H. Bowman, second lieutenant	755 00	Double rations	169 60	924 60
W. H. C. Bartlett, second lieutenant	755 00	Assistant professor of engineering	120 00	875 00
R. C. Tilghman, second lieutenant	755 00	On duty in office of acting adjutant general eastern department	39 20	794 20
John Farley, second lieutenant	755 00	Ordnance duty and double rations	18 14	773 14
T. R. Ingalls, second lieutenant	755 00	Company and double rations	99 68	854 68
J. A. J. Bradford, second lieutenant	755 00	Company	20 00	775 00
R. P. Parrott, second lieutenant	755 00	Assistant professor of philosophy	120 00	875 00
W. F. Hopkins, second lieutenant	755 00	Assistant professor of chemistry	120 00	875 00
W. A. Thornton, second lieutenant	755 00	Ordnance duty and double rations	75 30	830 30
A. S. Miller, second lieutenant	755 00	Company	35 00	790 00
E. Backus, second lieutenant	755 00	Aide-de-camp	359 00	1,114 00
G. W. Garey, second lieutenant	755 00	Company	120 00	875 00
T. Morris, second lieutenant	755 00	do	7 90	762 90
W. Bloodgood, second lieutenant	755 00	do	65 80	820 80
J. F. Izard, second lieutenant	755 00	Adjutant to Santa Fé expedition	98 58	853 58
W. R. Montgomery, second lieutenant	755 00	Company	82 51	837 51
James Engle, second lieutenant	755 00	do	51 00	806 00
James Macomb, second lieutenant	755 00	do	30 95	785 95
D. S. Miles, second lieutenant	755 00	do	20 00	775 00
F. Thomas, second lieutenant	755 00	do	45 16	800 16
E. K. Smith, second lieutenant	755 00	do	50 03	805 03
Thomas J. Cram, second lieutenant	755 00	Assistant professor of philosophy	60 00	815 00
John F. Davis, second lieutenant	755 00	Company	20 00	775 00
S. K. Cobb, second lieutenant	755 00	do	51 97	806 97
John Archer, second lieutenant	755 00	do	72 90	827 90
S. Casey, second lieutenant	755 00	do	8 06	763 06
Thomas Drayton, second lieutenant	755 00	do	8 87	763 87
A. S. Hooe, second lieutenant	755 00	do	20 00	775 00
Jos. H. Lamotte, second lieutenant	755 00	do	85 80	840 80
Levin Gale, second lieutenant	755 00	do	58 06	813 06
J. P. Simonton, second lieutenant	755 00	do	58 80	813 80
J. Van Horn, second lieutenant	755 00	do	18 00	773 00
W. S. Stilwell, second lieutenant	755 00	do	25 00	780 00
A. Van Buren, second lieutenant	755 00	Aide-de-camp	316 13	1,071 13
Geo. R. Sullivan, second lieutenant	755 00	On duty in office of acting adjutant general eastern department	13 80	768 80
J. A. D'Lagnel, second lieutenant	755 00	Ordnance and per diem for bureau duty	556 25	1,311 25
A. Mordecai, second lieutenant	755 00	Per diem for bureau duty	456 25	1,211 25
W. G. Williams, second lieutenant	755 00	do do	456 25	1,211 25
J. McClellan, second lieutenant	755 00	do do	456 25	1,211 25
John Hills, second lieutenant	755 00	Per diem superintending arsenal at Augusta, Maine	365 00	1,120 00

Total amount of lineal pay and emoluments	$331,081 26
Total amount of extra pay and compensation	87,567 08
Total amount of lineal and extra pay, &c.	418,648 34

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, February* 19, 1831.

W. B. LEWIS.

21st Congress.] **No. 480.** [2d Session.

RECOMMENDATION BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR OF AN APPROPRIATION OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE REPAIR OF FORT DELAWARE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 22, 1831.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February* 21, 1831.

SIR: As there will not be time before the adjournment of Congress to prepare a satisfactory plan and estimate for repairing the damage caused by the recent fire at Fort Delaware, and as it is desirable that no time should be lost in commencing the repairs, I respectfully suggest the expediency of making a provision for that purpose, and recommend an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars towards effecting the object.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. EATON.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

21st Congress.] **No. 481.** [2d Session.

ON THE CLAIM OF COLONEL HENRY B. LIVINGSTON FOR REMUNERATION FOR SERVICES IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 23, 1831.

Mr. NAUDAIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, which, by a resolution of the Senate of January 4, 1831, was "instructed to inquire into the justice and expediency of extending to Henry B. Livingston, late a colonel in the service of the United States in the revolutionary war, the benefits of the act of May 15, 1828, for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," reported:

That, on the 19th day of January, 1776, Congress resolved that four battalions of troops should be raised in New York.

On the 8th day of March, in the same year, Congress appointed the field officers of the said battalions, viz:

Alexander McDougal, colonel; Herman Zedwitz, lieutenant colonel; and Joseph Benedict, major, of the first battalion.

James Clinton, colonel; Henry B. Livingston, lieutenant colonel; and Peter P. Schuyler, major, of the second battalion.

Frederick Weisenfels, lieutenant colonel; and John Fisher, major, of the third battalion.

Cornelius D. Wyncoop, colonel; Philip Courtlandt, lieutenant colonel; and John Nicholson, major, of the fourth battalion.

On the 9th day of August, 1776, Congress appointed Alexander McDougal and James Clinton, the colonels of the first and second battalions, to be brigadier generals.

On the 16th day of September, in the same year, Congress resolved "that eighty-eight battalions be enlisted as soon as possible to serve during the war, and that each State furnish their respective quotas in the following proportions."

In the apportionment which follows, the quota of New York is four battalions.

At the same time Congress further resolved "that the appointment of all the officers and filling all vacancies (excepting general officers) be left to the governments of the several States."

The committee has not been able to ascertain at what time the convention of New York, acting under the authority of this resolution of Congress, appointed the field officers of the battalions thus ordered to be raised in that State. They observe, however, from the journals of that Congress that on the 15th day of August, 1777, a letter was received from Henry B. Livingston, and referred to the board of war. On the 4th day of September, 1777, the board of war report: "That they have taken into consideration the dispute with regard to the relative rank of Colonels Courtlandt, Gansevoort, Dubois, and Livingston, commanding four of the New York regiments, and find that a committee of the convention of that State, being properly authorized, did appoint the officers above mentioned to their respective regiments in the following order, viz: Colonel Courtland, second; Colonel Gansevoort, third; Colonel Dubois, 4th; and Colonel Livingston, fifth. As this arrangement must be presumed to have been founded on principles of justice and public utility, the board are of opinion that it would be highly inexpedient to make any alteration in the relative rank of these officers."

"*Resolved*, That Congress agree with the board in their report."

On the 20th day of November, 1778, Congress received a letter from Henry B. Livingston, requesting leave to resign his commission; and on the 13th of January, 1779, Congress accepted his resignation.

By sundry resolutions adopted on the 3d and 21st days of October, 1780, Congress made a new arrangement of the whole army; and on the latter day passed the following resolution, viz:

"That the commander-in-chief and commanding officer in the southern department direct the officers of each State to meet and agree upon the officers for the regiments to be raised by their respective States

from those who incline to continue in service; and, where it cannot be done by agreement, to be determined by seniority, and make return of those who are to remain, which is to be transmitted to Congress, together with the names of the officers reduced, who are to be allowed half-pay for life."

The first section of the act of the 15th of May, 1828, "for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," provides "That each of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution, in the continental line, who was entitled to half-pay by the resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That, under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a captain in said line."

In support of the claim of Colonel Livingston to the benefits of the act just recited, it is alleged that he was improperly and unjustly outranked by Colonel Courtlandt and others by the report of the board of war and resolution of Congress of the 4th September, 1777; that his resignation was the consequence of this act of injustice; that it would have been inconsistent with that high sense of military honor which pervaded the revolutionary army for him to have remained in the service after this indignity had been offered him. Thus his resignation was not *voluntary*, but he was *compelled* to resign—*driven* from the service by the injustice of Congress. Had this not been done, he would have remained in the service until the new arrangement of the army in 1780; and had he then been reduced as a supernumerary, he would have been entitled to the benefits of the act of May 15, 1828.

To the committee this argument is not satisfactory. The promise of Congress of half-pay for life, made by the resolution of the 21st of October, 1780, was limited to such officers as were *then* in service, and might be reduced as supernumeraries. It had no retrospective action. It made no promises to such officers as had left the service before that time, and cannot justly be so construed as to extend to the case of an officer who had resigned nearly two years before this promise was made.

After the act of alleged injustice of which Colonel Livingston complains, and to which his resignation is solely attributed, he remained in the service for the period of fourteen months before he asked leave to resign. After submitting to this injurious arrangement of relative rank for this period without injury to his honor, the committee are bound to believe that he might have continued in the service for any longer time without sacrificing that honor so highly and so justly prized by high-minded military men. In this view of the subject the committee can perceive no distinction between a service of fourteen months and as many years.

But the committee believe that it is now too late to look into the causes of a resignation made more than fifty years ago. It is enough for them that the resignation was made; and they would deem it indecorous in themselves, and unjust to the memory of the Congress of 1777, to determine that that Congress had been guilty of treating a valuable and meritorious officer, one, too, who had been honored by their votes, with such gross injustice and indignity as to force him from the service of his country in that hour of her peril.

The committee, upon a full consideration of this case, are unable to perceive any material difference between this and the other numerous resignations made during the revolutionary war; and as Congress has hitherto never allowed the claim for half-pay to any officer who resigned, the committee do not believe this to be such a case as to demand a departure from that principle.

The committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the said resolution of the Senate of the 4th January, 1831.

21st Congress.] **No. 482.** [2d Session.

APPLICATION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA OF MASSACHUSETTS THAT AN EFFICIENT AND UNIFORM SYSTEM BE ADOPTED FOR THE REGULATION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 23, 1831.

Memorial of officers of the Massachusetts militia, praying that an efficient and uniform system be adopted for the regulation and government of the militia of the United States.

At a meeting of delegates from the several divisions of the Massachusetts militia, assembled at Boston on the 19th day of January, 1831, after a full discussion, during a session of three days, of the evils and abuses of the present militia system, it was unanimously voted that Major Huntington, of Salem, and Colonel Tyler, of Bostor, and Captain Blake, of Boston, be appointed a committee to draught a memorial to the Congress of the United States setting forth the views of this convention, and that said committee be authorized to transmit the same.

Attest:

WM. P. ENDICOTT,
ROBT. CHAS. WINTHROP, *Secretaries.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of a convention of the officers of the militia of Massachusetts from all parts of the Commonwealth, assembled in Boston on January 19, A. D. 1831, respectfully represents: That, considering a well regulated militia as the only natural, safe, and proper defence of a free State, we have ever held

the principles of this institution in the highest respect. *History* teaches how much we are indebted to it for the renown which was accorded to us as colonists, and *experience* teaches the extent of our obligation to it for our glory as a nation. The militia system is so intimately incorporated with our republican institutions as at once to become the principal means of national security, State sovereignty, and individual liberty. Its destruction, therefore, cannot be viewed by us with indifference; but we are firmly convinced that its preservation essentially depends upon its being so improved and ameliorated as better to adapt its principles to the circumstances of our present condition.

The Constitution of the United States has given Congress the power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and in certain cases for calling them into actual service, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. Thus, co-ordinate powers over the same subject are vested in different authorities, demonstrating the necessity of good faith and mutual co-operation in their exercise. It would be entirely useless for the United States to provide for the enrolment, organization, and arming of the militia, and a system of discipline for its government and instruction unless the several States provided for officering, training, and instructing it according to such organization and system of discipline; so on the other hand, any State provision for the exercise of its reserved powers of *officering* and *training* would be useless unless Congress provided for an enrolment and organization, according to which the power of training the militia might be applied. Since the passage of the act of Congress of May 8, 1792, the legislature of this Commonwealth has apparently endeavored by various enactments to carry into effect the requirements of that law, and of such other acts of Congress as have since been passed. To this end various fines and penalties have been prescribed, such as the legislature has deemed sufficient to enforce obedience. These fines have been modified from time to time. The number of persons liable to the performance of active duty has been once and again reduced, and the number of *training days* has been lessened; yet discontents have existed and still prevail in regard to the operation of the present system in this Commonwealth, some of which, we apprehend, can be allayed only by an amendment of the laws relating to the enrolment, organization, and arming of the militia. These are matters within the sole control of the national legislature; and we have deemed it proper, therefore, respectfully to ask the attention of Congress to some of the evils of the existing laws, that they alone who have the power may apply the remedy.

Of all the checks upon the different branches of authority in our government none, at first sight, appear to be more incongruous than those which relate to the militia. These were imposed, however, by experienced statesmen, and were not merely the result of reflection but of practice.

When we consider that the national government, with its powerful army and navy divided or concentrated at will, its garrisoned forts at the mouths of our navigable rivers, and of the harbors of our populous cities, may also have the militia in its service and under its control, the value of the reservation to the States of the right to officer and train that militia may be properly estimated. The only dependence the States would have against an attempt at concentrated authority under such circumstances would be upon the State pride and connexions, the local habits and feelings, the interest, the virtue, and patriotism of their own officers, and their habitual influence over men of like habits with whom they had always trained and associated. Should such an attempt be made, inasmuch as this would be the only safeguard of State rights, we look to the friends of the federal Union for its support and continuance. Congress must begin the great work of militia reform. We humbly conceive that the States have a right to demand it at their hands. Though the militia is a State force, the States have authorized the United States to command its services on certain occasions, and these are probably the most important occasions of any on which it will be called to act. The States have yielded to the national government the important powers of enrolment and organization, and of providing the mode of arming the militia, and prescribing its system of discipline. This was done under the full belief that these powers would be exercised according to the emergencies of the countries.

It is not intended to impute to the national councils any disposition to avoid the fulfilment of their obligations, far from it; we have derived equal advantage and satisfaction from the distribution, under a resolution of Congress, of books of tactics to the officers of the militia; and we have observed that committees of both Houses of Congress have been appointed at every session since the late war, most of which have reported bills of different forms, all intended to give relief, though none have passed to be enacted. The subject, we are aware, is attended with numerous intrinsic difficulties. Even the practicability of establishing a uniform national militia in a confederacy of sovereign States has been doubted by many; though none, as we believe, doubt its utility if it can be accomplished. We believe, however, that no constitutional impediment to a harmonious co-operation between the State and federal governments on this subject exists. We reject that unfounded jealousy which considers the national government as a foreign government, made *for* us and not *by* us, as independent of public opinion, and not founded upon it. If public sentiment requires a change in the militia system, it matters not whether the powers by which it is accomplished belong in whole or in part to the State or the United States; whether they are co-ordinate, dependent, or contingent, it will be effected, and the voice of the people will applaud what the good of the people demands.

Confiding, then, in the entire practicability of establishing a uniform militia system throughout the United States, we beg leave to advert to the vast difference between the circumstances of the country at the time the existing law of enrolment was passed and the present, to show the *necessity* which, in our opinion, imposes on Congress the duty of revising and amending the militia system.

In 1792 our population was but about four millions; the British Canadian and other possessions circumscribed our northern borders; notwithstanding the peace the British army retained the possession of several strong military posts within our acknowledged territory; the Indians were in a state of hostility, or of uncertain quiet; the Spaniards possessed Florida and Louisiana, and claimed to hold fast the keys of the Mississippi; our army was small; we had neither a navy nor fortifications; our republican principles awakened the jealousy of kings; our strength and resources were scarcely known abroad; and our laws were openly resisted by our own citizens at home. Under these circumstances, the enrolment of every able-bodied man from eighteen to forty-five was not only justifiable, but necessary. But so widely different is the condition of the twelve millions of people our limits now comprehend, so directly and strongly contrasted in every essential particular, that a recital of our present happy situation is manifestly unnecessary. May we not inquire, then, whether much less than the present number of militia, if properly instructed, would not be fully sufficient to meet any sudden emergency which may be expected to arise? Anticipating an affirmative reply to this inquiry, we cannot perceive an objection to a reduction of the

present enrolled force to such a number as should always be sufficient to enforce the execution of the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel the first onset of the invader; and we humbly apprehend that this necessary number will be left if the present ages of enrolment should be essentially reduced.

Again, we humbly conceive that nothing but the state of the public *resources* could have justified the requisition of the act of 1792, *that privates should arm themselves*, which is now the subject of such just complaint; and the further requisition, that the officers should provide their companies and regiments with musical instruments and colors. Do not these provisions, especially the first, in the present state of our country, bear heavily upon a class of society who are the least able to sustain them? All have life and liberty to preserve, and these are as valuable to the poor as to their exempted and opulent neighbors; they, therefore, most willingly and cheerfully contribute their *time* in support of an institution which gives them a perfect confidence of their own freedom; but they consider this sacrifice to patriotism their full share; and they ask why those who have *property* as well as life and liberty at stake, should not furnish the *instruments* of its preservation, at least, to those who are willing to use them? They ask whether the *power* to provide arms does not impose the *obligation* to furnish them? And it appears but reasonable that the alleviations of the burdens of all *other* classes of the community consequent upon the increase of population and the abundance of our national resources should be extended to *that* which is subject to active duty in the militia. The present appropriation for arming the militia, which would require seventy years for the accomplishment of its purpose, is so entirely inadequate that any suggestion from us for its extension becomes unnecessary.

The organization of the militia is also thought to be defective. It does not conform to that of the army, with which the militia would be called to operate in actual service; nor is it adapted to the convenient exercise of the power of *training* reserved to the States. The existing law requires all the enrolled militia to be divided into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, and limits the number of companies that a regiment, and of men that a company shall contain. It also requires that all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall be enrolled; but as the power to *train* its own militia is reserved to each of the States, the State legislatures have undertaken to determine *how many* of the persons actually enrolled shall be trained. In the exercise of this prerogative great diversity of practice has arisen, and will doubtless hereafter prevail. The legislature of this Commonwealth has recently granted conditional exemption to all persons after they shall arrive at the age of thirty years; now, as all persons between eighteen and forty-five are required to be enrolled, and divided into companies of sixty-four privates each, and those of them only who are under thirty years of age are required to train, it is apparent that a sufficient company on the roll usually will prove a very limited one in the field. This has a very dispiriting effect upon both officers and men, and is subversive of that pride which is so essential to the maintenance of the institution.

We have observed that the bill pending in the House of Representatives at the present session contains divers alterations of the existing organization. With some of the provisions of that bill we are well pleased, but we doubt whether it is expedient to alter the minimum age of enrolment from eighteen to twenty-one years; and we humbly conceive that the provision contained in the sixth section of the said bill, to wit: that the two oldest companies of a regiment shall act as light infantry, should be qualified by *excepting* regiments to which light infantry companies may be attached, or by a general provision for the distinct organization of light infantry, riflemen, and grenadiers into separate regiments whenever such corps exist in sufficient force. We would respectfully suggest that the difficulty we have alluded to respecting the difference between the *enrolled* and *active* force of companies may be obviated by vesting in the State legislatures a discretionary power over the subject, by means whereof the numerical force of the companies may be graduated according to the proportion of enrolled men which the States respectively may require to train.

The number of *exemptions* under the existing laws has been and remains a fruitful source of complaint. The unlimited authority over this subject which Congress has conferred upon the States has been exercised in widely different forms by different legislatures.

This has led to great diversity and inequality in the operation of the system as a whole, and of course to much dissatisfaction on the part of those who are thus made sensible of the inequality of their condition as compared with that of some of their fellow citizens. The necessity and propriety of granting exemption from duty in the militia to many individuals and classes of the community is too apparent to require argument or illustration.

The difficulty is to ascertain precisely where the line should be drawn. There would be manifest injustice in exacting fines of any person for the neglect of *personal service* in one situation, which his *personal duties* to society in another render it impossible for him to perform. Such a penalty would be nothing less than a pecuniary mulct in addition to his other taxes. The exemptions complained of are not of such persons as these; they are confined to that large class of professional and other citizens whose useful duties to society are *not* so strictly *personal* as to be incompatible with militia duty. At present, the evils of this description arise principally under the State laws; but, as the power to grant exemptions is incidental to that of enrolment, we humbly conceive that it is expedient for Congress to provide that none shall be exempted except those officers of the national and State governments, and other public functionaries, whose services in their several vocations are incompatible with the discharge of militia duty.

We have observed in the report of the board of militia officers, which sat at Washington in 1826, the recommendation of three measures which, in their opinion, would have a most beneficial influence upon the preservation and utility of the militia system, viz:

1. The appointment of a superintendent general of the militia of the whole United States, to be attached to the War Department.

2. The establishment of camps for theoretical and practical instruction of the officers of each division ten days in a year. The officers to be paid for travel and attendance, and to be provided with tents and camp equipage at the expense of the United States.

3. The printing and distribution of books of tactics, &c. The latter recommendation having been adopted by Congress, we have only to express our satisfaction therewith. The other measures we deem highly important, and such as will, if carried into effect, essentially benefit the militia. We hope they will soon receive the consideration and sanction of Congress.

We respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of adopting some measures for the encouragement and support of volunteer companies of cavalry, artillery, light infantry, grenadiers, and riflemen. Almost every regiment in this Commonwealth has appropriate flank companies,

which, from the correctness of their drill, the exactness of their subordination, and the beauty of their appearance, have had a most beneficial effect upon the regiments to which they are attached and the military generally. Our volunteer companies present an aggregate of 13,000 men, mostly provided with tents and camp equipage, and drilled to manœuvre with troops of the line; and chiefly maintained at the cost of the high spirited and patriotic individuals who compose them.

The value of a force of this character, four-fifths of which, in case of emergency, can be called for the defence of any important position on the seacoast in five days' time, cannot be lightly estimated. An authority in the State governments to organize such corps into separate regiments or battalions, where their numbers are sufficient, would, in our opinion, admit of the exercise of an additional stimulus to that ambition which has been so usefully displayed in the formation and support of these valuable companies; and we humbly apprehend that without some provision to this effect, the enactment of the 6th section of the bill now before Congress would prove highly detrimental, if not totally destructive, to these corps. Those who consider the militia as the only safeguard of a free State cannot but feel the utmost regret that it is fast falling into disrepute for want of that encouragement which has been afforded to almost every other institution.

The opinion prevails throughout the country that this is the fact; even the legislatures of some of the States appear disposed to withhold their support from the existing system, owing, as we apprehend, to the evils which Congress alone can remedy. We therefore most earnestly and respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the subject at this time, fearing that delay will tend still further to diminish the respect in which the system is held.

The militia system is strongly identified with our national history, and in the opinion of an eminent jurist, whose commentaries on constitutional law entitle his observations to great weight, "has materially contributed to form and elevate our national character." "If we take enlarged views of the past and future," he observes, "we shall conclude that the liberties of the people, and the just residuary powers of the States, rest essentially on the preservation of that institution." The state into which this bulwark of republican liberty appeared to be falling excited in the breast of the learned civilian, whose defence of the American constitutions evinced the extent of his knowledge of the human character, the most alarming apprehensions.

He considered "the militia as the most essential foundation of national defence; the most plentiful nursery of armies and navies, to which the American States had owed their existence for more than two hundred years;" and in his opinion "neither schools, nor colleges, nor town meetings, had been more essential to the formation and character of the nation than the militia. Whenever the militia comes to an end," said he, "or is despised or neglected, I shall consider this Union dissolved, and the liberties of North America lost forever." We might quote the authority of Washington, and of almost every distinguished member of the convention which formed our Constitution, in favor of the militia, but we content ourselves with extracting shortly from those which have probably had a more immediate influence upon the public sentiment in this Commonwealth.

A late governor of this Commonwealth, who had been a soldier of the revolution, and for many years a major general in the militia, observed, "that it comported with his own observations to remark, that few if any of our public institutions tend to direct men to more elevated modes of thinking, or conduce more strongly to form a high sense of character, so indispensable to habits of virtue, than a well organized militia.

His successor in the chair of State and compatriot of the revolution, in his speech to the legislature, remarked: "There are two objects which have always appeared to me to merit the constant care and first attention of the legislature—our primary schools and the militia. Without the former a knowledge of our civil rights would not have pervaded the great body of the people; the principles of civil liberty would neither have been understood nor rightly appreciated; and without the latter we could not have engaged in the contest which eventually established them. Imperfect as our militia system was previous to the revolution, an appeal may be safely made to history and to the recollection of the few remaining sages who conceived the great design of our emancipation, that but for the militia the defence of our rights would not have been attempted. An appeal to arms was, in fact, an appeal to the militia, the only existing force at the time. If independence is a blessing dear to freemen and worthy of transmission to posterity, the arm that sustained it is entitled to the gratitude and support of every friend to his country. If the system which regulates it be imperfect, let it be improved, and let those who are loudest in its censure bear in mind that under its influence, imperfect as it is, a degree of discipline and of military knowledge has been attained which has hitherto never been equalled, and which does the highest honor to the zeal and exertions of those who compose this patriotic band. By this institution the moral as well as physical force of the State is increased; it constitutes our safety against any aggression on the laws, assures our internal tranquility, and forms our only defence from the encroachments of other powers."

To the weight which these opinions give to our memorial we must add that concise and strictly philosophical view of the oldest living President, whose opinion on the powers and influence of this important constitutional establishment has not been generally disseminated: "As auxiliary to a regular force," says he, "and a substitute for a large one in time of peace, a disciplined militia forms an essential part of a republican system, it being certain that liberty cannot be safe with powerful standing armies, nor in danger without them, and that without an effective militia the danger of such armies cannot be precluded."

No government can exist without a physical force of some sort. The militia is the only one which can be employed with safety among a free people to enforce obedience to the laws when the civil power is insufficient to carry them into effect.

Without the militia occasions would frequently occur for the employment of the national forces, and the moment the regular army is called in to enforce the execution of a State law, State sovereignty becomes impaired, and the harmonious operation of our political system is destroyed.

We cannot therefore, as citizens and friends of the federal Union, look upon the decline of the militia without fear, nor anticipate its overthrow without indulging serious apprehensions for the safety and perpetuity of the republic.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter addressed to the adjutant general of this Commonwealth by the distinguished officer at the head of the national board of engineers. The views of the militia as a military institution therein expressed are so much in accordance with the principles of our political society that we cannot forbear presenting an extract, which we deem well deserving of the attention of that government whose service the writer honors.

"Without the institution of militia," says he, "our maritime frontiers could not be defended, except by increasing the regular army to an extent incompatible with our free institutions; and without the militia the system of permanent defensive works now constructing for the security of our coast will neither afford the results which they are designed to secure nor justify the cost of their construction. The principal ends which this system of works is destined to accomplish are, to afford to our navy ports of shelter, and ports of construction, and for refitting; to occupy the outlets to the sea of those great arteries through which our foreign commerce circulates; and to exclude the enemy from the roads and anchorages whence they might blockade these important outlets; to defend the points of intersection of the internal navigation parallel to the coasts; to enable our navy to act on the offensive, instead of merely attempting to cover our maritime frontiers; finally, to eloigne from our great towns on the coast the points of debarkation of an enemy who intends to attack them, and thus compel the hostile forces to act upon a line of operations sufficiently long to give time to the militia to muster, and separate the enemy from their fleet.

"If we suppose for a moment the militia not to exist, this system falls to the ground. An invader may then disembark whenever he pleases, turn the permanent defences with impunity, and strike successively and without resistance the various points that he would assail.

"The navy would alone remain for the defence of our coasts, but its offensive operations would be paralyzed, and it would be constrained to act merely on the defensive. Instead of protecting our commerce on the high seas, capturing and destroying that of the enemy, and menacing his colonies and establishments, it would remain anchored to our shores, and sink from a principal to an auxiliary means of defence. In our system of defence the militia is indispensable to accomplish the cutting off an enemy from his point of debarkation, and without them it would, in time of war, be difficult and excessively expensive to maintain full garrisons in the forts which constitute part of this system. But with the aid of the militia one-third of each efficient garrison will suffice, the other two-thirds being furnished by the local militia at the approach of danger, and withdrawn when this danger ceases to exist.

"It follows as a natural consequence that the militia is of the first importance in the defence of our maritime frontier, and that without them it would be impossible to foresee the extent of the calamities that an enterprising invader might shower upon our coast, or the immense expenditure of public treasure that would ensue. A militia is no less indispensable to repel the invasion of our inland frontiers than to defend us from debarkations upon our coasts. Whatever may be the extent of the territory of a nation, it may be invaded, if not conquered, whenever its defence is confided exclusively to regular troops; for when they are once broken and routed, the nation has no alternative but submission. But with a well-organized and disciplined militia the whole aspect of affairs will be changed. These advance like overflowing torrents and assail the invaders in every direction; the enemy find themselves unable to fight, except in detail; they can form no plan of operations, for they have no one determinate object; their convoys are intercepted and their reinforcements cannot join them; and whilst they are thus harassed on their flanks and in their rear their progress in front costs them dearly, from the resistance of positions fortified by art and nature, and so well chosen that it is impossible to turn them.

"In such a critical juncture each march to the front brings them nearer to their final destruction; for what the militia of America has more than once achieved, it will again. The few days that the militia have to spare, however, from their individual occupations in time of peace, and the few months that in time of war they would be in service before the enemy, must forever disqualify them from becoming troops of the line, that is, manœuvring troops. The militia and army have essentially different parts to perform, notwithstanding that they must often co-operate and combine their exertions together. Hence the necessity of giving to each that particular organization which is suited to their several parts, and which will afford to the militia every possible facility to act in concert with the army in time of need."

From the weight of these authorities, and from their own knowledge of the operation of the present militia laws, your memorialists feel themselves justified in remarking that, although the system is defective, unequal, and in some degree oppressive, the principles upon which it is founded are correct; carried into operation in the incomplete manner at present adopted by us, our country exhibits a militia force such as Europe cannot boast. But should *we* rest satisfied because those who have as much to *fear* as we have to hope from such an institution have not brought it to the same degree of perfection as ourselves? Should those who have placed their military and civil dependence upon this force be content with the militia *only comparatively better* than that of governments which always resort to it with fear, and never dare place arms in the hands of the people but when pressed by foreign danger? The possession of arms by all the able-bodied men of the country gives them that perfect sense of their own freedom which can only result from the conviction that each is the guardian of his own liberty.

Such an institution, which would dissolve an arbitrary government, confirms and strengthens the free. "If France had such a militia," said Lafayette a few years since, "she would have a free government." His words were prophetic. She has a free government: her militia gave it.

Considering the subject to be one of vital importance, your memorialists most respectfully but earnestly request that it may have your early attention, and they confidently rely upon the *ability* and *disposition* of Congress to devise and adopt such a system as will meet the approbation of all classes of the community.

Per order of the convention.

ASAHEL HUNTINGTON,
JOHN S. TYLER,
EDWARD BLAKE,
} *Committee.*

21st Congress.] No. 483. [2d Session.

ON THE APPLICATION OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY FOR REMUNERATION FOR PROPERTY LOST BY THE DESTRUCTION OF FORT DELAWARE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 1, 1831.

Mr. Drayton made the following report:

The Committee on Military Affairs, not having been furnished with the proceedings of any court of inquiry to substantiate the facts connected with the destruction of Fort Delaware, nor with any statement to show the circumstances under which the [officers and soldiers at that fort were] alleged loss of their property was sustained by the officers and soldiers at that fort, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That their chairman be instructed to move to strike out the enacting words of the bill of the Senate.

21st Congress.] No. 484. [2d Session.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES AT THE UNITED STATES ARMORIES AND THE ARMS MANUFACTURED THEREIN DURING THE YEAR 1830.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 2, 1831.

Department of War, *March* 2, 1831.

Sir: In pursuance of an act of Congress of the 2d April, 1794, concerning arsenals and armories, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditures at the United States armories, and of the arms, &c., manufactured therein during the year 1830.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

Hon. Andrew Stevenson, *Speaker of the House of Representatives, U. S.*

Statement of the expenditures made at the national armories, and of the arms, &c., made therein during the year 1830.

	Expenditures.					Arms, &c., made.						
	For lands, buildings, canals, repairs, and other permanent improvements.	For the manufacture of arms.	For the manufacture of Hall's rifles.	For miscellaneous purposes, not embraced in the foregoing.	Total amount expended.	Muskets.	Screw-drivers.	Wipers.	Ball screws.	Spring vices.	Flint caps.	Arm-chests.
Springfield, Massachusetts....	$3,602 22	$182,309 95	.....	$1,611 83	$187,524 00	16,500	16,500	16,500	1,650	1,650	16,500	1,660
Harper's Ferry, Virginia.....	14,431 93	117,540 19	$32,377 06	1,218 24	165,567 42	10,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,575	564
Total.....	18,034 15	299,850 14	32,377 06	2,830 07	353,091 42	26,630	16,500	16,500	1,650	1,650	68,075	1,224

Statement in detail of the operations at the armory at Springfield.

Dr.

To value of component parts of arms on hand January 1, 1830.....	$108, 434	31
To value of unwrought materials on hand January 1, 1830.....	50, 296	79
To total amount received from the treasury and expended during the year 1830	187, 524	00
To value of 3,100 pounds powder received from the storekeeper for the use of the armory, at 20 cents.....	620	00
To value of 4,006 pounds lead received from the storekeeper for the use of the armory, at 4 cents.....	160	24
		$347, 035 34

CR.

By amount expended in permanent improvements, per foregoing statement..	$3, 602 22	
By arms and equipments made, viz:		
16,500 muskets, average cost of each $10 99 and a fraction	181, 438 58	
16,500 screw-drivers, average cost of each 8 cents	1, 320 00	
16,500 wipers, average cost of each 12½ cents	2, 062 50	
1,650 ball screws, average cost of each 15 cents	247 50	
1,650 spring vices, average cost of each 30 cents	495 00	
16,500 spare lead flint caps, average cost of each 1 cent	165 00	
1,660 gun boxes, average cost of each $2	3, 320 00	
By value of supplies furnished the Harper's Ferry armory	$493 68	
By value of supplies furnished to arsenals	1, 348 20	
	1, 841 88	
By amount expended in preserving arms, and for miscellaneous purposes not incidental to the manufacture of arms	1, 611 83	
By amount of supplies furnished for inspecting contract arms	28 86	
By value of component parts of arms on hand December 31, 1830	99, 919 11	
By value of unwrought materials on hand December 31, 1830	50, 982 86	
		$347, 035 34

Statement in detail of the operations at the armory at Harper's Ferry.

DR.

To value of component parts of arms on hand January 1, 1830	$63, 537 91	
To value of unwrought materials on hand January 1, 1830	$45, 437 97	
From which deduct the amount of debts due on the 1st January for articles delivered and included in the inventory of that date, but which remain to be paid for in 1830	9, 208 92	
	36, 229 05	
To total amount drawn from the treasury and expended during the year 1830.	165, 567 42	
To value of supplies received from the Springfield armory	493 68	
To value of 2,000 pounds powder received from arsenals for the use of the armory, at 20 cents	400 00	
		266, 228 06

CR.

By amount expended in permanent improvements, per foregoing statement ..	14, 431 93	
By arms and equipments made, viz:		
10,130 muskets, average cost of each $11 25 and a fraction	114, 005 23	
564 gun boxes, average cost of each $2 16	1, 218 24	
51,575 flint caps, average cost of each 1 cent	515 75	
By amount expended in preserving arms, and for miscellaneous purposes not incidental to the manufacture of arms	1, 344 69	
By amount expended on Hall's rifles, which are not yet completed	32, 377 06	
By value of component parts of arms on hand December 31, 1830	49, 890 09	
By value of unwrought materials on hand December 31, 1830	52, 445 07	
		266, 228 06

Statement in detail of the expenditures on Hall's rifles.

DR.

To value of component parts of arms on hand January 1, 1830	$48, 778 47	
To value of unwrought materials on hand January 1, 1830	5, 246 00	
To amount expended during the year 1830, being the total amount of payments made by the paymaster on account of the rifles, viz:		
For materials	$9, 161 07	
For pay of workmen	23, 215 99	
	32, 377 06	
		86, 401 53

CR.

By amount expended in permanent improvements	11, 559 31	
By value of component parts of arms on hand December 31, 1830	66, 533 96	
By value of unwrought materials on hand December 31, 1830	8, 110 94	
By value of supplies furnished contractors for small arms	145 00	
By amount expended for miscellaneous purposes not incidental to the manufacture of rifles	52 32	
		86, 401 53

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, March* 2, 1831.

22D CONGRESS.] No. 485. [1ST SESSION.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THAT DEPARTMENT IN 1831

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS, WITH THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, DECEMBER 6, 1831.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *November* 21, 1831.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith a general view of the operations of this department, and of the various branches of its administration, together with the accompanying reports of the officers in charge of the different bureaus for the past year.

The plan of organization by which the great objects of public concern committed to the War Department are divided into different classes, and placed under the more immediate control of respectable and responsible officers, is well calculated to promote fidelity, promptitude, and economy in the management of these important interests. By assigning to each office a particular branch of the service, experience in the general administration is acquired at the department, and in the practical details at the places of execution. On this subject I have only to remark that the importance of our Indian relations, both present and prospective, demands a similar arrangement for this portion of the public affairs. The existing organization rests upon executive authority, but the efficiency and responsibility of that department would be greatly promoted if its duties were regulated by a legislative act. This measure has, more than once, been recommended in the reports of my predecessors, and I beg leave to add my conviction to theirs of its necessity.

The condition of the army is satisfactory in its *materiel*, and so far in its *morale* as depends upon the exertions of the officers. Its appropriate functions are performed honorably for itself and usefully for the country. Although some of the details of the service are susceptible of improvement in their administration, and some in their legislation, still, in the general result, whether viewed as an arm of national defence, or as a depository of military knowledge and experience, it has attained the great objects for which it was raised and is maintained. It is efficient without being expensive, and adequate to the exigencies of our service without being dangerous. I refer to the report of the major general commanding for the detailed operations of the year.

The annual reports of this department have already brought before the government the subject of desertion, and I regret to state that this serious evil not only continues, but increases. Inquiries have been instituted into the causes of this offence, and the most efficient remedy and much valuable information is contained in a report from the War Department of February 17, 1830. But no measures have been adopted to check a practice which, from its extent and impunity, not only materially injures the service by the loss of the men, and the consequent expense, but threatens, in its progress and by its example, to destroy that principle of fidelity which is the only safe bond of connexion between the soldier and his country In the present state of our martial law, and of its necessary administration, there is in fact no adequate punishment for the crime of desertion. Confinement and employment at hard labor are the only efficient sentences which military tribunals can inflict; and where a soldier is confined in a guard-house, and his companions stationed without to secure him, and with all the facilities of constant communication, we may well doubt whether his situation is so much more unpleasant than theirs as to give to this mode of punishment any salutary effect upon the discipline of the army; and at all our posts, and particularly at those upon the inland border, the soldiers are generally employed either in the line of their duty or upon fatigue, and a sentence to hard labor subjects them to little more than the ordinary demands of the service.

Whether any system of moderate rewards will prevent this practice may be doubted; but certainly the abolition of all efficient punishment, without providing any substitute to operate upon the pride and hopes of the soldier, is in fact to invite him to abandon his colors whenever the restraints of discipline cause temporary dissatisfaction.

To retain a part of the bounty and pay, and thereby to provide a fund for the use of the soldier when discharged; to reduce the period of service, and to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army, and particularly of the non-commissioned officers, are among the most prominent suggestions which have been offered upon this subject.

The number of desertions in 1826 were	636
1827	848
1828	820
1829	1,115
1830	1,251
And in 1831 they will probably amount to	1,450

An estimate has been prepared at the Adjutant General's office, founded upon a minute examination and comparison of the various expenses incident to the maintenance of a soldier, and exhibiting the actual pecuniary loss of the government arising from this cause.

This loss was for 1826	$54,393
1827	61,344
1828	63,137
1829	98,345
1830	102,087
1831, probably	118,321

The tabular statement accompanying the report of the commanding general shows that the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates may be increased so as materially to improve their condition, and not exceed the aggregate amount of $85,920. The non-commissioned officers particularly are, in our service, inadequately paid. Every military man is sensible of their importance to the

character and efficiency of an army; and such inducements should be offered as would insure the engagement of competent men, qualified by their principles, habits, and intelligence, to acquire the confidence and to command the respect of the soldiers. That this additional compensation would have a tendency to diminish the mischief of desertion, there is no doubt; whether in so great a degree as to save the whole sum proposed to be given experience only can determine.

A very large proportion of all the crimes committed in the army may be traced to habits of intemperance. This vice is, in fact, the prevalent one of our soldiery. I am satisfied that ardent spirits should not form a component part of the ration. By issuing it, we furnish to those already accustomed to its use the means of vicious indulgence, and we invite those who are yet temperate to acquire this destructive habit. It is certainly sufficient for all useful purposes, if there be, in truth, any utility in the consumption of ardent spirits, that the officers be authorized to grant permission for its purchase, in proper quantities, to those whose situation may require it, without the direct agency of the government in allowing and providing it.

There were issued to the army in 1830 72,537 gallons of whiskey, at the cost of $22,132. If this sum were applied to the purchase of tea, coffee, and sugar, for the use of the soldiers, their habits and morals would be greatly improved, and the discipline and respectability of the army promoted. The regulation of this department, by which an offer is made to the soldier of commuting the whiskey ration by the payment of one cent, is productive of little advantage. In this estimate of the value of this part of the ration, reference has been had only to the actual average cost of the article, delivered in large quantities at the various posts. But this is unjust to the soldier. He estimates it very naturally at the retail price, averaging probably five cents, and the present offer of commutation is, in fact, to ask him to sell his whiskey for one-fifth of its value. It is far better to leave the troops no choice, but to allow them a liberal compensation, and in such articles as will be most useful.

The American soldier is well paid, fed, and clothed; and, in the event of sickness or disability, ample provision is made for his support. But his moral culture is wholly neglected. There is no arrangement in our service for his mental or religious improvement. And there is perhaps no similar service in which such a measure is more necessary. Many of the positions occupied by our troops are upon the verge of civilization, or beyond it. There they are retained for years, and under circumstances which, if not counteracted, almost necessarily lead to great demoralization. None of the ordinary means of instruction are within their reach, and neither their habits nor principles can be improved or fortified by those institutions, which are elsewhere so generally established and so useful. Independently of any obligation which may be supposed to exist on the part of the government to provide for the moral as well as the physical wants of a class of men who, in devoting themselves to the service of the country, become unable to provide for their own wants, it is certain that, as a question of expediency, this measure is recommended by powerful considerations. Where moral and religious principles are practically acknowledged, their sanctions will add validity to the obligations voluntarily assumed by the soldier, and his duties will be performed with more fidelity and alacrity. As he becomes a better man he will become a better soldier. Discipline and subordination will be promoted, punishments diminished, and all the details of the service will feel the spirit of improvement. I am satisfied, that the appointment of chaplains, and their employment at such of our military posts as, from their position and the strength of the garrisons, may seem to call for such a measure, would be productive of great advantages to the service; and to the soldiers individually the measure would be equally beneficial. Reproofs and exhortations in life, and the consolations of religion in death, would be freely offered to them. The experiment, I think, is worthy of trial; and the expense can scarcely be placed in fair competition with an object which promises such useful results for the present improvement and future happiness of the soldiers.

The various departments of the staff of the army have performed with fidelity their accustomed routine of duties. In the three great divisions of efficiency, economy, and accountability, the present mode of administration seems well adapted to the nature of our service. The several tabular statements accompanying this report exhibit the satisfactory manner in which the public funds have been expended and accounted for. Nor is there any reason to believe that the slighest loss will occur from the fiscal operations of the year. A system whose effects are thus beneficial must be not only safe in itself, but safely administered. And for this administration we are indebted to the superintending care of the several bureaus, and to the various officers employed under them, throughout the country. It is evident that a fund of knowledge has been provided which cannot fail to be useful in any future exigency. Armies may be suddenly raised, and discipline in some measure introduced, by great exertions, and in great emergencies. The experience of other nations, and of our own, too, has demonstrated that the peculiar information, upon which depend the subsistence, the health, and the movement of troops, and the supply of their necessary *materiel*, can only be acquired by time and experience. The disasters and prodigal expenditures in the beginning of the late war furnished a memorable lesson upon this subject, which, it is hoped will not be forgotten, as we recede from the period of their occurrence. Our present organization is small enough for the wants of the service, and yet such is its nature that it may be indefinitely extended, as the pressure of circumstances may require, insuring in every branch of the service a judicious system of administration, and experienced officers to direct and apply it.

The Military Academy has existed sufficiently long, under its present mode of instruction, to enable the government and the country to form a correct estimate of its value, both with relation to the cadets themselves and the character of the army. Of 560 officers, having rank in the line, and now in service, 404 were educated at that institution. These young men have been prepared by a rigid and judicious course of instruction and discipline for the various duties of their profession. Six hunndred and sixty have entered the army, of whom but thirteen have been dismissed; and during the present year only two have been brought before courts-martial, and they upon charges not affecting their moral character.

These facts are honorable and decisive proofs of general good conduct, when the high state of discipline and the course of vigilant inspection in our service are taken into view. In the annual reports of the visitors at West Point is exhibited the result of the most careful observations, made by persons competent to estimate, and prepared to scrutinize, the claims and condition of the institution. For some years these reports have borne unequivocal evidence to the fidelity and ability of the superintendent, and the academic staff generally, and to the proficiency and correct deportment of the pupils. The record which is kept of their progress and conduct, the spirit of emulation necessarily excited, and the judicious plan of rewards, which are offered, by the publication of the names of the most distinguished individuals, and by their admission into the army in the order of merit, are powerful incentives to exertion, and, when

combined with the strict and impartial examinations to which all must submit, can scarcely fail to secure for the service of their country such, and such only, as are qualified to be useful.

The science of war is an advancing one. In Europe, where peace is seldom long maintained, a large portion of the talent and intelligence of the community is devoted to this study and to the consideration and suggestion of changes and improvements in all the branches of their military establishments, whether they relate to the operations in the field, to the various supplies, or to the necessary course of administration. We must look to those nations for the benefit of their experience; and our progress in the elements of military knowledge will depend, in a great measure, upon the careful preparation and education of the young men who are annually appointed in our service. Our local position, as well as our free institutions, may delay, but we have no right to expect they will prevent, the occurrence of war. As this event may happen, it is the part of true wisdom to be prepared for it, as far as preparation can be made without too great a sacrifice. Our army is barely sufficient to furnish small garrisons for the fortifications upon the seaboard and to hold in check the numerous and restless Indian tribes upon our inland frontier. Under these circumstances the practical duties of the profession are acquired, and as long as the officers enter the service with a well-grounded knowledge of its principles, we may look to the army as the depository of a fund of information upon this important subject which will enable the government to diffuse it among the community upon the approach of danger. By assigning a portion of the officers previously in service to new regiments and corps, these will soon acquire a competent knowledge of their duties, both in subordination and discipline. The great objects of present economy and future security can in no other mode be so certainly attained. When we advert to the comparative effects of training young men for the course of life before them, or of selecting them indiscriminately for the army, without reference to previous pursuits, it will be manifest that the present system can alone insure the attainment of the important objects connected with our military establishment.

It has been stated that the number of cadets allowed at the Military Academy is two hundred and sixty. There are in the line of the army five hundred and twelve officers of all descriptions. Of these, on the 1st day of November, there were present for duty three hundred and three, of whom nineteen were field and two hundred and eighty-four company officers. There were sixty-six sick and on furlough, and one hundred and forty-three were detached upon various staff duties, including the regular staff departments of the army, objects of internal improvement, and the emigration of the Indians. The number of companies being one hundred and six, there were not three officers to each company. Taking into view the casualties of the service, there ought not to be less than that number at all times with their companies. The law provides that there shall be three to each company of infantry, and five to each company of artillery. In addition to these, the act of April 29, 1812, allows one supernumerary brevet second lieutenant to be attached to each company. Of these there are in service ninety-three, leaving thirteen vacancies to be filled from the graduates of the Military Academy for 1832. The number of the average annual vacancies in the army for five years has been twenty-three, and of the graduates to fill these forty. There may therefore, at the next examination, be forty cadets candidates for appointment, and but thirty-six vacancies to be filled. I would suggest the expediency of adding thirty-four to the number of brevet second lieutenants, and leaving them unattached, to do duty whenever required. Every company may thus have three officers at all times present, to the great advantage of the service.

I refer to the report of the chief of the Engineer department for the various details connected with this interesting branch of the public service.

The suggestions he has made appear to me worthy of consideration, and I particularly recommend to your notice the proposition for a new organization of the corps of engineers. The views of this department upon that subject were expressed in a report of January 13, 1831, in answer to a call of the House of Representatives, and in those views I fully concur. The measure is required by the public interest.

Unless provision is soon made for the repair and preservation of the road constructed by the United States from Cumberland to the Ohio river, that expensive and useful work will be ruined. Many parts of it are now so seriously injured as to render travelling difficult, and sometimes dangerous. The destruction of this great connecting link between the Atlantic and the western States, which, with a light transit duty and a proper system of administration, would last for ages, cannot be anticipated without great concern. The continuation of this road in the State of Ohio is free from this danger. With the assent of the general government that State has established toll-gates and levies a moderate duty upon that part of the road within her jurisdiction which is finished.

I consider it my duty to bring this matter before you, in the hope that it will engage the attention of Congress, and that a similar system for the preservation of the road from Cumberland to the Ohio river will be adopted. If it were placed by the general government in proper repair, and then surrendered to the States, respectively, through whose territories it passes, under the same conditions as were annexed to the cession of the road in Ohio, there is reason to believe that the arrangement would receive the sanction of those States, and that a permanent system and adequate means would be provided for the preservation of this work, and in a manner not burdensome to the communication upon it. If this be not done, or some other expedient adopted, the road will soon fall into a state of entire dilapidation.

By an executive regulation of the 21st of June, 1831, the topographical corps was separated from the Engineer department, and now constitutes a distinct bureau. The duties of this corps are important to the country, and if its organization is rendered commensurate a mass of valuable materials, exhibiting a general and accurate view of the geographical outlines of the Union, will be collected, to be used for any of the great purposes of peace or war. In a report from this department of January, 1831, this subject was considered, and the necessity of the measure stated and enforced. To that report, containing valuable suggestions, I take the liberty of referring.

A minute knowledge of the features of a country is essential to any plan of military operations, and this knowledge should be gathered in a season of leisure and deposited in our archives. In Europe it is considered one of the most important elements of military science, and upon its contributions have often depended the efforts of a whole campaign. All the surveys made by the topographical corps are returned to the depot in this department, where they can be detached or combined, as it may become necessary to exhibit views more or less general. These surveys, dissecting the country in all directions, and particularly along its streams or routes where roads already are or probably will be established, present those features which are most important to the operations of armies. A general survey of our coasts, both Atlantic and interior, is demanded by considerations of national interest, as well as of character. Arrangements for the former were made some years since, and expensive instruments procured, which are yet in the possession of the government. The work was actually commenced, but was abandoned before much

progress had been made. If this operation were resumed and committed to one of the scientific corps of the army, its constitution would prevent the recurrence of those circumstances to which the abandonment of the project may be attributed. Our own lakes are but imperfectly known to us, and the advance of the settlements and the extension of commerce require that this defect should be supplied. Labors of this nature have engaged the attention of the most enlightened governments, and the materials become a part of the general stock of public knowledge. The necessity of peculiar instruction for officers devoted to these duties, both in the scientific principles and in the practical details, is well illustrated in the report from the Topographical office. Some of the operations require an intimate knowledge of the most abstruse investigations of the present day in mathematical and physical science, and we shall in vain look for their accomplishment unless the government make provision for the measure.

To the Ordnance department is committed the duty of providing and preserving the necessary armament for the land service of the United States. The trust is a responsible one, requiring fidelity in the administration, and practical as well as scientific knowledge in the execution. The expenditure for these objects exceeds $900,000 annually, and the value of the accumulated property equals twelve and a half millions. But the nature of the service gives it a still deeper interest than the pecuniary considerations connected with it. Unless our arms are well fabricated and preserved, and in sufficient abundance, and unless we keep pace with the improvements which modern science and ingenuity are making, the consequences may hereafter prove disastrous. The necessary provision for these objects cannot be made without much time and experience, and that they may be ready for war they must be procured in peace. A stable and efficient organization is therefore essential to the ordnance corps; and in the report of the officer at the head of it will be found his views of its present condition. I recommend the subject to your favorable notice. The suggestions are the result of much experience, and present in a forcible manner the defects of the existing system, and the meliorations that are required. I am satisfied that the adoption of the measures proposed would give renewed efficiency to the operations of this section of the public interest, and more economy in its expenditures.

A commission of experienced officers will be directed to investigate the subject, and to report their views concerning the various matters connected with it; and particularly with respect to the patterns and construction of the small arms and cannon, and any alterations which experience may have indicated. Their report, when received, will be laid before you.

I have made some examination into the condition of this branch of the national defence with the view of ascertaining the supplies in service and in depot, and determining the quantity yet required to meet the demands of a prudent forecast. The result I shall submit for your consideration.

The United States have now in serviceable condition about 465,000 muskets. The annual demand to supply the necessary loss in the army and the militia, and to furnish the issues to the respective States, is 18,300. The number manufactured in the public armories is about 25,000, and at private works about 11,000, making a total of 36,000, at the average cost of twelve dollars each. We had at the commencement of the late war 240,000 muskets in depot, and during its progress sixty thousand were made and purchased. At its termination there were but 20,000 at the various arsenals, and many of those in the hands of the troops were unserviceable. Eight years were then required to replace the number lost during the war.

From 1802 to 1814 there were 3,956,257 small arms of all descriptions procured for the French service.

And during the same period for the British service, 3,142,366.

The average number of small arms annually fabricated in the French arsenals from 1805 to 1814 was 219,372.

In the British arsenals from 1802 to 1814, 261,947.

The stock on hand in Great Britain in 1817 in depot was	818,282
In the public service	200,974
Total	1,019,256

The number in depot in France in 1811 was 600,000, not including the great number in service.

These statements may be useful in determining the proper number of small arms which ought to be provided in this country. Being almost imperishable when properly secured and preserved, their accumulation occasions no actual loss, as the time must in all probability come when they will be wanted.

Considering the nature of our service, requiring, as it does, an unusual expenditure of these articles in consequence of the great proportion of militia we employ, and the system of rotation by which their services are regulated, and great losses consequently occasioned, and also the necessity of large deposits in different sections of such an extensive country, each of which should be adequate to any probable emergency, it is evident that our stock of small arms should at all times be large. Whether the quantity now on hand be sufficiently so is for Congress to determine.

There are now 623 cannon of various calibres for field service. And there are at the arsenals and in the old fortifications 1,165. But these cannon are all of antiquated patterns, and, with the exception of the six-pounders, amounting to 344, and a few of the heavier pieces, are considered unserviceable. There have been procured for the armament of the new fortifications 1,214 cannon of the improved pattern.

The old fortifications will require (probably)	646
The new, already completed	2,587
Those contemplated by the board of engineers, a part of which are now constructing	4,045
Besides these, proper field-trains deposited in different sections of the Union, and sufficiently large to meet probable contingencies, may be estimated at	850

The average cost of our cannon is $5 94 per hundred pounds, which gives the following prices for those of different calibres:

For 42-pounders	$520
For 32-pounders	450
For 24-pounders	330
For 18-pounders	245
For 12-pounders	150
For 6-pounders	70

It is estimated that an iron cannon will not safely bear more than 1,200 discharges with the service charge, after which it should be broken up.

The United States have no armories for the fabrication of cannon. The practice for some years has been to make contracts with the owners of the four founderies at Richmond, Georgetown, Pittsburg, and West Point, to the amount of the annual appropriation, allowing about an equal proportion to each, and paying such price as the Ordnance department, on the best information, judge reasonable.

This procedure has been repeatedly stated in the annual reports to Congress, together with the reasons which led to it. These are founded in the capital and experience required to conduct this business; in the necessity of depending, in some degree, upon the integrity and character of the manufacturers, as there may be defects in the piece not easily discoverable, owing to the necessity of mixing together iron of different qualities; and in the belief that, if a general competition for these supplies were excited, the existing establishments would be broken down, and others endeavor to take their places, which would either fail from similar causes or furnish cannon unfit for service, and thus leave the government, at some critical period, without the means of procuring this indispensable arm of defence. The provisions of the acts of Congress of March 3, 1809, seem, however, to present serious objections to this course; and I bring the subject before you at this time that it may be fully considered.

It appears to me that a public armory for the fabrication of cannon is required by obvious considerations. By forming such an establishment, the necessary experience and artisans would be provided, and such supplies of heavy ordnance manufactured as the government might direct. The actual value of the article would be ascertained, and contracts with individuals could be formed with a full knowledge of the circumstances. There would be no danger of combinations, nor would any injury result from fair competition. The supplies might be so controlled as to leave no fear of a deficiency in the quality or quantity of this essential arm of defence.

In the report of the Surgeon General will be found a review of the operations of the Medical department, and the propositions submitted by him for its better organization. Fourteen thousand dollars are annually expended for the employment of private physicians, because the corps is not sufficiently numerous to discharge the duties demanded of it. We have sixty-four military stations and recruiting rendezvous requiring surgeons, and we have in service but fifty-three surgeons and assistants. There is no economy in the present arrangement, nor is it advantageous to the public interest. An increase of the corps, as recommended by the Surgeon General, is evidently required.

The considerations urged by him for an addition to the pay of surgeons and assistants are certainly forcible. There is no portion of the army whose compensation is so inadequate, nor is there any which presents less prospects of reward. There are but two grades of rank in our medical service, and the emolument of the highest is but little superior to that of a captain.

It is due to the army that the subject of brevet commissions should be placed before you. So far as respects the services and compensation of officers holding those commissions, the present regulations are just, and well calculated to prevent any injury to the public service. No officer can receive the pay of his brevet rank unless serving in that capacity when on duty and having a command according to his brevet rank. There are twenty-nine officers in the army now drawing brevet pay.

These brevet commissions presuppose experience in the officer, and are founded upon the presumption that circumstances may arise when his services may be useful in a more extensive sphere than that in which, by his lineal commission, he is required to act; and these circumstances will oftener be found in our service than in any other. Our regular troops and militia must frequently act together. When thus co-operating, the officers of the regular army take rank of all militia officers of the same grade, whatever may be the date of their respective commissions. This rule is highly beneficial to the public interest, because, without creating invidious distinctions, it gives to experience its proper weight. By granting brevet commissions, after ten years' service in one grade, agreeably to the present rule, experienced officers will be provided for command upon detachment, or at posts where the objects are important or the danger imminent.

The construction which has been given to the law upon this subject has restricted the granting of brevet commissions upon prior ones to those cases only where ten years' services have been rendered under such prior commissions. There may be some doubt respecting the correctness of this view, and also the expediency of the restriction.

These commissions, except in the few instances stated, and those very proper, occasion no expense to the government. They are in their operation rewards for past good conduct, and incentives to future. They cannot be abused, for ten years' services certainly qualify an officer for a higher grade; and to attain by brevet promotion the rank of brigadier general from the commencement of the term of a captain requires a period of forty years. And if to this be added the necessary progress through the two lower grades of first and second lieutenant, the prospect of a young man, on entering our service, is not very flattering. Nor has he much to hope from his pay. It is barely sufficient to enable the officers, with rigid economy, to live respectably, and few of them leave for their children any inheritance but a good name.

It is important that a just pride of character, personal and professional, should be encouraged in a class of men whose usefulness depends essentially upon the cultivation of such a feeling. This system of promotion, so useful in war and economical in peace, offers honorable objects of ambition, and cannot fail to stimulate the exertions of the officers of the army.

The situation of the militia demands the attention of the government. Owing to defects in the system itself, or in the mode of its administration, public confidence has been impaired in the efficacy of that great branch of the national defence. This is to be regretted; for, although this force cannot be regarded as our most important means of safety in the event of war, it is still a valuable auxiliary, and one which the nature of our institutions, opposed as they are to a large standing army, renders indispensable. The power of organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia is granted by the Constitution to Congress; and if the laws upon this subject are inadequate, or inadequately executed, it is for the wisdom of that body to apply the remedy.

If this great defensive force be called out under proper circumstances, it may contribute essentially to the security of the country. In recurring to our own experience, we find many instances of the courage and devotedness of our militia; and the two battles that opened and closed our military history furnish practical illustrations of the value of this institution, and of its powerful effects in situations favorable to its operation. The National Guard of France, upon which the fate of that interesting country seems to depend, is but a local militia, constituted like our volunteer companies, but with a more efficient organization. By anticipating too much, however, from our militia force, we prepare the way for disappoint-

ment; and this was the error of the late war: in consequence of which, our attention has been probably withdrawn from the value of the system itself. A regular force is indispensable to the vigorous prosecution of any permanent military operations, offensive or defensive. But it may be aided by irregular troops, and its place also supplied, until measures for providing it can be adopted. We cannot expect that the militia drill, upon the present system, will give much instruction. The time and attention devoted to it are utterly insufficient for such a purpose. Nor is it probable that enough of either will be granted in time of peace to convey much military knowledge to the great body of our citizens. It is still important, however, that a due organization should be preserved, and a portion of time devoted to this duty. In the most unexpected and serious emergency, the national strength could not be called into action, unless individuals were assigned to particular classes, either local or personal, and knew their situation, and unless there were officers to direct the movements. And this arrangement has also a tendency to preserve and diffuse much military knowledge; for many will always direct their attention to the subject, led by inclination as well as duty to acquire information, and to qualify themselves for the various functions required to be performed. Our countrymen, generally, are accustomed to the use of firearms from early youth; and in the management of these they have little need of instruction. In devoting the field days, therefore, to the simpler evolutions, some knowledge will be gained, and the whole community will be practically reminded of the claim which may be made upon their services. They will feel that his civil relations are not the only ones which exist between the citizen and his country, but that he is bound by other obligations, and that the defence of all is intrusted to all.

In 1826 a board of officers, selected from the regular army and the militia, was convened at the seat of government, and instructed to take into consideration the militia system generally, and to suggest such alterations as might appear to them useful. This board combined much intelligence and experience, and their report is an able and interesting one. I advert to it in the hope that this subject may engage the attention of Congress, and in the conviction that the plan of organization recommended by that board is the only one which offers any real prospect of improvement or efficiency.

The condition and prospects of the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the United States are yet the subjects of anxious solicitude to the government. Circumstances have occurred within a few years which have produced important changes in the intercourse between them and us. In some of the States, they have been brought within the operation of the ordinary municipal laws, and their regulations have been abrogated by legislative enactments. This procedure renders most of the provisions of the various acts of Congress upon this subject inoperative, and a crisis in our Indian affairs has evidently arrived, which calls for the establishment of a system of policy adapted to the existing state of things, and calculated to fix upon a permanent basis the future destiny of the Indians. Whatever change may be contemplated in their condition or situation, no one will advocate the employment of force or improper influence in effecting it. It is due to the character of the government and the feelings of the country, not less than to the moral and physical imbecility of this unhappy race, that a spirit of kindness and forbearance should mark the whole course of our intercommunication with them. The great object, after satisfying ourselves what would best insure their permanent welfare, should be to satisfy them of the integrity of our views, and of the wisdom of the course recommended to them. There is enough in the retrospect for serious reflection on our part, and for unpleasant recollection on theirs; and it is only by a dispassionate examination of the subject, and by prudent and timely measures, that we can hope to repair the errors of the past by the exertions of the future.

The Indians who are placed in immediate contact with the settled portions of the United States, have now the alternative presented to them, of remaining in their present positions, or of migrating to the country west of the Misisssippi. If they are induced to prefer the former, their political condition becomes a subject of serious consideration. They must either retain all those institutions which constitute them a peculiar people both socially and politically, or they must become a portion of that great community which is gathering round them, responsible to its laws, and looking to it for protection.

Can they expect to maintain the *quasi* independence they have heretofore enjoyed? and could they so maintain it, would the privilege be beneficial to them?

The right to extend their laws over all persons living within their boundaries has been claimed and exercised by many of the States The Executive of the United States has, on full consideration, decided that there is no power in that department to interpose any obstacle to the assumption of this authority. As upon this co-ordinate branch of the government devolves the execution of the laws, and particularly many of the most important provisions in the various acts regulating intercourse with the Indians, it is difficult to conceive how these provisions can be enforced after the President has determined they have been abrogated by a state of things inconsistent with their obligations—how prosecutions can be conducted, trespassers removed by military power, and other acts performed which require the co-operation of the Executive, either in their initiation or progress.

I do not presume to discuss this question. I find it determined, and the settled policy of the government already in operation. Whatever diversity of opinion there may be upon the subject, those who are most opposed to these views will probably admit that the question is a doubtful one, complicated in its relations, and pregnant with serious consequences. The claim of exemption from the operation of the State laws, which is presented in favor of the Indians, must rest upon the Constitution of the United States, upon natural right, or upon conventional engagements. If upon the former, it may be doubted whether that instrument contains any grant of authority to the general government which necessarily divests the State legislatures of their jurisdiction over any class of people living within their respective limits. The two provisions which can alone bear upon the subject seem to have far different objects in view. If the claim rest upon natural right, it may be doubted whether the condition and institutions of this rude people do not give to the civilized communities around whom and among whom they live the right of guardianship over them, and whether this view is not fortified by the practice of all other civilized nations under similar circumstances—a practice which, in its extent and exercise, has varied from time to time, as the relative circumstances of the parties have varied, but of whose limitations the civilized communities have been and must be the judges. And, besides, if the Indian tribes are independent of the State authorities, on account of the natural and relative rights of both, these tribes are equally independent of the authorities of the United States. The claim upon this ground places the parties in the attitude of entire independence, for the question then is, not how we have divided our political power between the confederated government and its members, and to which we have intrusted the exercise of this supervisory authority, but whether the laws of nature give to either any authority upon the subject. But if the claim rest upon alleged conventional engagements, it may then be doubted whether in all our treaties with the

Indian tribes there is any stipulation incompatible with the exercise of the power of legislation over them. For if there were, the legislative power of Congress, as well as that of the respective States, would be annihilated, and the treaties alone would regulate the intercourse between the parties. But on a careful investigation, it will probably be found that in none of our treaties with the Indian tribes is there any guarantee of political rights incompatible with the exercise of the power of legislation. These instruments are generally either treaties of peace or of cession. The former restore and secure to the Indians interests of which they were deprived by conquest, and the latter define the boundaries of cessions or reservations, and prescribe the terms and consideration, and regulate generally the principles of the new compact. In both every sound rule of construction requires that the terms used should be expounded agreeably to the nature of the subject-matter, and to the relations previously subsisting between the parties. If general expressions are not controlled by these principles, then the term "their land," or, as it is elsewhere called, "their hunting grounds," instead of meaning what our own negotiators and the Indians themselves understood, that possessory right which they have heretofore enjoyed, would at once change our whole system of policy, and leave them as free to sell as it would individuals or nations to buy those large unappropriated districts which are rather visited than possessed by the Indians.

It may be remarked that all rights secured by treaty stipulations are wholly independent of this question of jurisdiction. If the Indians are subject to the legislative authority of the United States, that authority will no doubt be exercised so as not to contravene those rights. If they are subject to the respective States, such, too, will be the course of legislation over them. And if, unadvisedly, any right should be impaired, the Indians have the same resort as our own citizens to the tribunals of justice for redress; for the law, while it claims their obedience, provides for their security. The supremacy of the State governments is neither inconsistent with our obligations to the Indians, nor are these necessarily impaired by it. It may be difficult to define precisely the nature of their possessory right, but no one will contend that it gives them the absolute title to the land with all its attributes, and every one will probably concede that they are entitled to as much as is necessary to their comfortable subsistence. If we have entered into any stipulations with them (of which, however, I am not aware) inconsistent with the limited powers of the government, or interfering with paramount obligations, the remedy is obvious. Let ample compensation be made to them by the United States, in a spirit of good faith and liberality. The question would be one not of pecuniary amount, but of national character and national obligations.

That we may neither deceive ourselves nor the Indians, it becomes us to examine the actual state of things, and to view these as they are and as they are likely to be. Looking at the circumstances attending this claim of exemption on the one side, and of supremacy on the other, is it probable that the Indians can succeed in the establishment of their pretensions? The nature of the question—doubtful, to say the least of it; the opinion of the Executive, the practice of the older States, and the claims of the younger ones; the difficulties which would attend the introduction into our system of a third government, complicated in its relations and indefinite in its principles; public sentiment, naturally opposed to any reduction of territorial extent or political power, and the obvious difficulties inseparable from the consideration of such a great political question with regard to the tribunal and the trial, the judgment and the process, present obstacles which must all be overcome before this claim can be enforced.

But could the tribes and the remnants of tribes east of the Mississippi succeed in the prosecution of this claim, would the issue be beneficial to them, immediately or remotely?

We have every reason to believe it would not; and this conclusion is founded on the condition and character of the Indians, and on the result of the efforts which have been made by them, and for them, to resist the operation of the causes that yet threaten their destruction.

I need not stop to illustrate these positions. They are connected with the views which will be found in the sequel of this report; and it is not necessary to embarrass a subject already too comprehensive.

A change of residence, therefore, from their present positions to the regions west of the Mississippi, presents the only hope of permanent establishment and improvement. That it will be attended with inconveniences and sacrifices, no one can doubt. The associations which bind the Indians to the land of their forefathers are strong and enduring, and these must be broken by their migration. But they are also broken by our citizens, who every day encounter all the difficulties of similar changes in the pursuit of the means of support. And the experiments which have been made satisfactorily show that by proper precautions and liberal appropriations, the removal and establishment of the Indians can be effected with little comparative trouble to them or us. Why, then, should the policy of this measure be disputed, or its adoption opposed? The whole subject has materially changed, even within a few years, and the imposing considerations it now presents, and which are every day gaining new force, call upon the government and the country to determine what is required on our part, and what course shall be recommended to the Indians. If they remain they must decline, and eventually disappear. Such is the result of all experience. If they remove they may be comfortably established, and their moral and physical condition meliorated. It is certainly better for them to meet the difficulties of removal, with the probability of an adequate and final reward, than, yielding to their constitutional apathy, to sit still and perish.

The great moral debt we owe to this unhappy race is universally felt and acknowledged. Diversities of opinion exist respecting the proper mode of discharging this obligation, but its validity is not denied. And there certainly are difficulties which may well call for discussion and consideration.

For more than two centuries we have been placed in contact with the Indians. And if this long period has been fruitless in useful results, it has not been so in experiments having in view their improvement. Able men have been investigating their condition, and good men attempting to improve it. But all these labors have been as unsuccessful in the issue as many of them were laborious and expensive in their progress

The work has been aided by governments and communities, by public opinion, by the obligations of the law, and by the sanction of religion. But its history furnishes abundant evidence of entire failure, and everything around us upon the frontiers confirms its truth. The Indians have either receded as our settlements advanced, and united their fragments with some kindred tribe, or they have attempted to establish themselves upon reservations in the vain hope of resisting the pressure upon them, and of preserving their peculiar institutions. Those who are nearest to us have generally suffered most severely by the debasing effects of ardent spirits, and by the loss of their own principles of restraint, few as these are, without the acquisition of ours; and almost all of them have disappeared, crushed by the onward course of events or driven before them. Not one instance can be produced in the whole history of the intercourse between the Indians and the white men where the former have been able, in districts sur-

rounded by the latter, to withstand successfully the progress of those causes which have elevated one of these races and depressed the other. Such a monument of former successful exertion does not exist.

These remarks apply to the efforts which have been heretofore made and whose history and failure are known to us. But the subject has been lately revived with additional interest, and is now prosecuted with great zeal and exertion; whether with equal effect, time must show. That most of those engaged in this labor are actuated by pure and disinterested motives I do not question. And if in their estimate of success they place too high a value upon appearances, the error is natural to persons zealously engaged in a task calculated to enlist their sympathies and awaken their feelings, and has been common to all who have preceded them in this labor of philanthropy, and who, from time to time, have indulged in anticipations of the most signal success, only to be succeeded by disappointment and despondency.

That these exertions have recently been productive of some advantage may well be admitted. A few have probably been reclaimed from abandoned habits, and some, perhaps, have really appreciated the inestimable value of the doctrines which have been taught them. I can speak from personal observation only of the northern and northwestern tribes. Among them I am apprehensive the benefits will be found but few and temporary. Of the condition of the Cherokees, who are said to have made greater advances than any of their kindred race, I must judge from such information as I have been able to procure. Owing to the prevalence of slavery and other peculiar causes among them, a number of the half-breeds and their connexions, and perhaps a few others, have acquired property, and with it some education and information. But I believe the great mass of the tribe is living in ignorance and poverty, subject to the influence of the principal men, and submitting to a state of things with which they are dissatisfied, and which offers them no rational prospect of stability and improvement.

The failure which has attended the efforts heretofore made, and which will probably attend all conducted upon similar principles, may be attributed partly to the inherent difficulty of the undertaking, resulting from characteristics peculiar to the Indians, and partly from the mode in which the operations have been conducted.

Without entering into a question which opens a wide field for inquiry, it is sufficient to observe that our primitive people, as well in their habits and opinions as in their customs and pursuits, offer obstacles almost insurmountable to any considerable and immediate change. Indolent in his habits, the Indian is opposed to labor; improvident in his mode of life, he has little foresight in providing or care in preserving. Taught from infancy to reverence his own traditions and institutions, he is satisfied of their value, and dreads the anger of the Great Spirit if he should depart from the customs of his fathers. Devoted to the use of ardent spirits, he abandons himself to its indulgence without restraint. War and hunting are his only occupations. He can endure, without complaining, the extremity of human suffering, and if he cannot overcome the evils of his situation, he submits to them without repining. He attributes all the misfortunes of his race to the white man, and looks with suspicion upon the offers of assistance that are made to him. These traits of character, though not universal, are yet general; and the practical difficulty they present in changing the condition of such a people is to satisfy them of our sincerity and the value of the aid we offer; to hold out to them motives for exertion; to call into action some powerful feeling which shall counteract the tendency of previous impressions. It is under such circumstances, and with these difficulties in view, that the government has been called upon to determine what arrangements shall be made for the permanent establishment of the Indians. Shall they be advised to remain or remove? If the former, their fate is written in the annals of their race; if the latter, we may yet hope to see them renovated in character and condition by our example and instruction, and by their exertions.

But to accomplish this they must be first placed beyond the reach of our settlements, with such checks upon their disposition to hostilities as may be found necessary, and with such aid, moral, intellectual, and pecuniary, as may teach them the value of our improvements and the reality of our friendship. With these salutary precautions, much should be left to themselves to follow such occupations in the forest or the field as they may choose, without too much interference. Time and prosperity must be the great agents in their melioration. Nor have we any reason to doubt but that such a condition would be attended with its full share of happiness, nor that their exertions would be stimulated by the security of their position, and by the new prospects before them. By encouraging the severalty of soil, sufficient tracts might be assigned to all disposed to cultivate them; and by timely assistance the younger class might be brought to seek in their farms a less precarious subsistence than is furnished by the chase. Their physical comforts being increased, and the desire of acquisition brought into action, a moral stimulus would be felt by the youthful portion of the community. New wants would appear and new means of gratifying them; and the great work of improvement would thus commence, and commencing would go on.

To its aid the truths of religion, together with a knowledge of the simpler mechanic arts and the rudiments of science, should then be brought; but if our dependence be first placed upon these, we must fail, as all others have failed who have gone before us in this field of labor. And we have already fallen into this error of adapting our efforts to a state of society which is probably yet remote among the Indians, in withdrawing so many of the young men from their friends and educating them at our schools. They are there taught various branches of learning, and at some of these institutions a partial knowledge of the mechanic arts and of the principles of agriculture. But after this course of instruction is completed, what are these young men to do? If they remain among the whites they find themselves the members of a peculiar caste, and look round them in vain for employment and encouragement; if they return to their countrymen, their acquirements are useless: these are neither understood nor valued; and with the exception of a few articles of iron, which they procure from the traders, the common work of our mechanics is useless to them. I repeat, what is a young man who has been thus educated to do? He has no means of support, no instruments of agriculture, no domestic animals, no improved farm. Taken in early life from his own people, he is no hunter; he cannot find in the chase the means of support or exchange; and that under such circumstances he should abandon himself to a life of intemperance can scarcely excite our surprise, however it must our regret. I have been earnestly asked by these young men how they were to live; and I have felt that a satisfactory answer was beyond my reach. To the government only can they look for relief, and if this should be furnished, though in a moderate degree, they might still become useful and respectable; their example would be encouraging to others, and they would form the best instructors for their brethren.

The general details of a plan for the permanent establishment of the Indians west of the Mississippi, and for their proper security, would require much deliberation; but there are some fundamental principles obviously arising out of the nature of the subject which, when once adopted, would constitute the best foundation for our exertions and the hopes of the Indians.

1. A solemn declaration, similar to that already inserted in some of the treaties, that the country assigned to the Indians shall be theirs as long as they or their descendants may occupy it, and a corresponding determination that our settlements shall not spread over it; and every effort should be used to satisfy the Indians of our sincerity and of their security. Without this indispensable preliminary, and without full confidence on their part in our intentions, and in our abilities to give these effect, their change of position would bring no change of circumstances.

2. A determination to exclude all ardent spirits from their new country. This will no doubt be difficult; but a system of *surveillance* upon the borders, and of proper police and penalties, will do much towards the extermination of an evil which, where it exists to any considerable extent, is equally destructive of their present comfort and their future happiness.

3. The employment of an adequate force in their immediate vicinity, and a fixed determination to suppress, at all hazards, the slightest attempt at hostilities among themselves.

So long as a passion for war, fostered and encouraged as it is by their opinions and habits, is allowed free scope for exercise, it will prove the master spirit, controlling, if not absorbing, all other considerations. And if in checking this evil some examples should become necessary, they would be sacrifices to humanity and not to severity.

4. Encouragement to the severalty of property, and such provision for its security as their own regulations do not afford, and as may be necessary to its enjoyment.

5. Assistance to all who may require it in the opening of farms and in procuring domestic animals and instruments of agriculture.

6. Leaving them in the enjoyment of their peculiar institutions as far as may be compatible with their own safety and ours, and with the great objects of their prosperity and improvement.

7. The eventual employment of persons competent to instruct them as far and as fast as their progress may require, and in such manner as may be most useful to them.

Arrangements have been made upon fair and equitable terms with the Shawnee and Senecas of Lewistown, with the Shawnees of Wapaghkonetta, and with the Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and the Maumee, all within the State of Ohio, for the cession of their reservations in that State, and for their migration to the region assigned for the permanent residence of the Indians. A similar arrangement was made with the Senecas in the early part of the year, and they are already upon their journey to their new country. A deputation from the Wyandots has gone to examine the district offered to them, and the general outlines of an arrangement for a cession have been agreed upon, to be formally executed, if the report of the exploring party should prove satisfactory.

It has been suggested that a considerable portion of the Cherokees in Georgia are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the treaty (May 6, 1828) for their removal. With a view to ascertain this fact, and to afford them the aid offered by that treaty, if they are inclined to accept it, a system of operations has been adopted, and persons appointed to carry it into effect. Sufficient time to form a judgment of the result of this measure has not yet elapsed.

But in all the efforts which may be made, the subject will be fully and fairly explained to the Indians, and they will be left to judge for themselves. The agents are prohibited from the exertion of any improper influence, but are directed to communicate to the Indians the views of the President, and his decided convictions that their speedy removal can only preserve them from the serious evils which environ them. It is to be hoped that they will accept this salutary advice, and proceed to join their countrymen in the district appropriated for their permanent residence.

If the seeds of improvement are sown among them, as many good men assert and believe, they will ripen into an abundant harvest, profitable to themselves in the enjoyment, and to all the members of this dispersed family in the example.

The details of an outrage committed by a party of Fox Indians upon a number of Menomonees at Prairie du Chien, while encamped under the protection of our flag, will be found in the report of the officer having charge of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The alleged motive for this wanton aggression was some previous injury of a similar nature, stated to have been committed by the Menomonees upon the Fox Indians—a justification which can never be wanting where neither time nor treaties, as in this case, are permitted to cancel the offence.

This aggression, together with the difficulties at Rock Island with the Sac Indians, of which the same report furnishes the particulars, shows the necessity of employing upon the frontiers a corps of mounted men, to be stationed at the most exposed points, and to be always prepared to follow every party that may attempt to interrupt the peace of the border by attacking either our citizens or other Indians. These predatory bands strike a stroke and disappear. And there is in the institutions of the Indians such a strong tendency to war that we shall long be liable to these outrages. Military prowess and success form their principal road to distinction. And the interminable forests and prairies of the west offer them the means of shelter and escape. No infantry force can expect to overtake them; and if we are not provided with mounted troops who can prevent or punish these aggressions, we shall frequently be compelled to adopt measures more expensive and inconvenient to us, and more injurious to the Indians.

Very respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

REPORT OF THE MAJOR GENERAL FOR 1831.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, November*, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you the following statements and returns:

1. A statement showing the organization of the army, marked A.

2. A return of the actual state of the army, marked B.

3. A return exhibiting the strength of the eastern department, designating the posts and garrisons, marked C.

4. A return exhibiting the strength of the western department, designating the posts and garrisons, marked D.

5. A general map of reference, exhibiting the relative situations of the military posts occupied by the troops, marked E.

6. A statement showing the number of recruits enlisted in the army from January 1 to September 30, 1831, marked F.

7. An estimate of the funds required for the recruiting service for the year 1832, marked G.

8. An estimate of the expenses of the headquarters of the army, including those of the office of the Adjutant General, for the year 1832, marked H.

9. A report on the subject of desertions, marked I.

During the year there have been some alterations made in the position of the troops and some movements.

The post of Chicago has been evacuated, and the garrison, consisting of two companies of the 5th regiment of infantry, removed to Fort Howard, Green Bay, relieving the four companies of the same regiment stationed at the latter post. The four companies of the 5th regiment thus relieved were marched to Fort Winnebago, at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and the garrison of that post ordered to the headquarters of the 1st regiment of infantry at the Prairie du Chien. This arrangement, while it strengthened the line between Green Bay and the Mississippi, along which the Indians had evinced among themselves a restless and quarrelsome disposition, it was also expected would have the effect of preventing them from proceeding to open hostilities, which were seriously threatened.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, the whole of the 7th regiment of infantry has been concentrated at Cantonment Gibson, on the Arkansas, and the 3d regiment of infantry has been ordered to occupy the posts on the Red river. A new post has been established on the latter river near the mouth of the Kiamichie, and garrisoned by four companies of the 3d regiment of infantry.

The positions of the 3d and 7th regiments are favorable to the affording of facilities to the Indians emigrating, under the provisions of the acts of Congress, to the country marked out for them west of the boundary of the Territory of Arkansas, and at the same time to the protection of them in their new abodes from the attacks of unfriendly tribes, and those wild hordes with whom they are as yet unacquainted. The troops there stationed will also, by their presence and force, exert a beneficial influence over the conduct of the various tribes, and be instrumental in maintaining harmony and peace among them.

In the month of June a communication was received from the commanding general of the western department, dated the 30th of May, stating that the Sac Indians, settled near Rock Island, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river, who had for some years past been extremely restless and insolent, had recently become disorderly, and that he had learned from the governor of the State of Illinois that they had assumed the attitude of open hostility, and, as the governor conceived, had actually invaded the State; that the governor had ordered seven hundred mounted militia to be in readiness to march against those Indians; that a conference was had with the governor, which resulted in an understanding that the commanding general of the department should make an effort to repel the supposed invasion, and to remove the offenders to the right bank of the Mississippi, their proper residence; but that in the meantime the mounted men were not to be called out unless the general should find that the hostile band, sustained by any considerable number of the neighboring Indians, might render it necessary for him to avail himself of the assistance and co-operation offered by the governor of Illinois.

The general immediately after, as appears by subsequent reports, ordered six companies of infantry from Jefferson Barracks, with two six-pounders, with a supply of muskets and rifles and a suitable portion of ammunition, to embark on board a steamboat, and proceeded with them to Rock Island, at which place they arrived early in June; and on the 4th of that month he held a conference with the chiefs and warriors of the Sacs, who disavowed any intention of hostility, but expressed a determination to remain on the Rock River lands. The general notified them tha the would not permit them so to remain, and that they must move off as soon as practicable, as they held no right to the lands in question, having sold them to the United States. The general states that he was informed that the Sacs had invited their friends, the Prophet's band of Winnebagoes, with some Pottawatomies and Kickapoos, to join them, but that they were not so disposed; notwithstanding, conceiving it to be the safest course to be prepared against any emergency, he thought it most prudent to call for additional troops from Prairie du Chien, and for the Illinois mounted men. The Sacs having failed to obtain the assistance of the Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies, and having been abandoned by many of the friends of one of their principal chiefs, determined to listen to the advice of the commanding general, and entered into an agreement with him to abandon their position in Illinois and to recross the Mississippi, after which the general discharged the volunteers of Illinois, and ordered the regular troops to their respective stations.

Representations were made to the Department of War by the authorities of Louisiana that a disposition was manifested by the people of color in that State to revolt, and that the presence of a military force in New Orleans was, in their opinion, necessary to insure order and to allay the apprehensions of the inhabitants. The commanding officer of the troops at Baton Rouge was instructed to proceed to the city of New Orleans and confer with the governor of the State and the authorities of the city in reference to the subject, and to adopt such measures as would be proper and satisfactory. Orders were given to the troops at the contiguous posts to be held in readiness in case of necessity, and two companies of infantry were stationed in the city with an extra quantity of arms.

In the month of August a partial but sudden insurrection of the negroes in the county of Southampton, Virginia, took place, the intelligence of which being communicated by the mayor of Norfolk to the commandant of Fortress Monroe, a detachment of that garrison, consisting of three companies of artillery, under a field officer, was forthwith ordered to the seat of the disturbances, where they arrived in the course of twenty-four hours, a distance of sixty miles. The insurrection having been quelled the detachment returned to its quarters at Fortress Monroe.

On the application of the authorities of Newbern, in North Carolina, under the excitement which prevailed after the late disturbances in Southampton, a company was detailed from Fortress Monroe to guard that city and its vicinity, and to quiet the apprehensions of the citizens of that quarter generally. The necessity of their remaining any longer at that position having ceased, the company was ordered to Bellona arsenal, where it relieved the company of the first regiment of artillery, which had been long stationed there. The relieved company was ordered to Fortress Monroe.

During the excitement which prevailed in consequence of the disorderly conduct evinced by the colored population in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, the garrison of Fortress Monroe was augmented by five companies, drawn from the northern posts on the seaboard, with a view of having at hand a disposable force to afford protection to such parts of the country as might

require it, that fortress being so situated as to possess all the requisite facilities for promptly entering into any part of the country where there was any probability that the presence of a military force might be necessary. The concentration of so large a portion of the artillery at Fortress Monroe afforded, at the same time, the advantage of practising their appropriate duties on an enlarged scale, that post being the established school of artillery.

During the year the troops have been inspected by the inspectors general.

The reports, as far as they have been received, represent the troops in an improving condition. It could not be expected that they could arrive at any great proficiency in general tactics in their present dispersed state, as scarcely a complete regiment has been together during the year, still the elements of instruction are not neglected, and a concentration of any considerable portion of the army would readily bring into practice a harmonious combination of movements according to the established system of tactics. The appearance of the troops under arms is creditable. They are well dressed, armed, and accoutred, neat in their persons, clean and comfortable in their quarters, and well supplied with everything allowed them by the goverment. Notwithstanding these favorable appearances, it is with regret that I have to report the continuance of desertion from the rank and file to an unusul extent. This evil can only be attributed to the great prosperity which pervades every class of our citizens. Although the soldier is well paid, fed, clothed, quartered, and treated with kindness by his officers, yet the apparent small amount paid to him in money, as allowed by law, does not offer sufficient inducement to the steady and active citizen to engage in the pubiic service in time of peace; but the unsteady and idle, and frequently the profligate, are willing, for the sake of the bounty in hand, to enlist, with a view of remaining until the first payment, and then desert, perhaps to practice again the same fraud on the government; and this they are induced to do from their knowledge of the fact that no adequate punishment awaits the crime of desertion in time of peace.

The only preventive to desertion that strikes me at this time is to offer, apparently, a larger sum a month for the service of a soldier; that is, instead of *five* dollars in money, and the clothing, rations, and other allowances which are made in hand, and which amount in all to about *fifteen* dollars a month, it would be better to make the pay of the soldier *fifteen* dollars in money a month, and supply him at the contract prices with clothing, rations, &c., and to deduct the cost of the articles so supplied out of the *fifteen* dollars; besides, to retain in hand a certain portion of his pay, say one-half, until the termination of his enlistment, when his accounts should be finally closed, and the difference paid him. By this arrangement it is to be expected that none but good and faithful men will enter the service—such as may intend to fulfil their engagements. The money in hand will be a guarantee to that effect, and will secure the government against loss in case of destruction of arms or other property intrusted to the soldier; and, moreover, the fines which may be imposed by the sentences of courts-martial for derelictions of duty will, according to our mild system of discipline, be probably the best mode of inflicting punishment. Independently of these advantages, by interesting the soldier in the careful use and proper application of the articles supplied him by the government, for which he knows he is to pay in cash, or otherwise to suffer a deduction from his pay to the amount of their value, it will induce to economy on his part, and, at the same time, interest him in the service; for a soldier cannot be expected under the present system, where he is supplied by the government with a regulated allowance, whether he require it or not, to possess the same inducements to economise. The bounty which is now offered to a recruit on his enlistment, and which probably has been the sole object of the worthless to grasp, might, with advantage, be deferred until the close of the period of his enlistment, when its payment will operate as a reward for faithful services.

In connexion with this subject, and with a view to the improvement of the condition of the non-commissioned officers, on whose exertions the discipline and well-being of the rank and file in a great measure depend, I would urge, as a matter of great importance, an augmentation of the pay of the sergeants and corporals, and a distinction, as regards pay, in favor of the first sergeants of companies, on whom the details of duty devolve, and whose responsibility is greater than that of the other non-commissioned officers.

The order abolishing the whiskey ration has been in operation since December last, and has, in a degree, fulfilled the favorable anticipations which were indulged in relation to its results. It now only remains, in order to accomplish what has been so much desired in reference to the health and moral condition of the army, to prohibit entirely the sale of ardent spirits to the troops.

The various movements made by the troops during the present year have tested, to a certain extent, the state of their discipline, as well as their capacity for active service, and, at the same time, have afforded to the several staff departments a practical application of their respective functions. The promptitude and regularity observed in the execution of their instructions have furnished, both on the part of the line and the staff, satisfactory evidences of their efficiency.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General Commanding the Army.*

The Hon. Secretary of War.

A.

Organization of the army of the United States, November, 1831.

	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Inspector generals.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Commissaries.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Assistant engineer.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster's sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Enlistment of men for ordnance.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Medical department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	54
Pay department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Purchasing department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Corps of engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
Topographical engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
1st regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	.....	18	27	....	378	48	497	545
2d regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	.....	18	27	.....	378	48	497	545
3d regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	.....	18	27	.....	378	48	497	545
4th regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	.....	18	27	.....	378	48	497	545
Supernumerary for ordnance	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	4	56	60
Aggregate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	40	72	72	4	4	144	144	.....	72	108	56	1,512	196	2,044	2,240
1st regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
2d regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
3d regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
4th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
5th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
6th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
7th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
Aggregate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	7	70	70	70	7	7	210	280	14	140	.....	.....	2,940	231	3,598	3,829
Grand aggregate	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	8	45	1	14	1	1	2	12	12	19	130	148	148	11	11	354	424	14	212	108	56	4,452	546	5,642	6,188

NOTE.—The law authorizes the appointment of fifty assistant commissaries of subsistence and twenty assistant quartermasters, to be taken from the line of the army; the former are confined to the rank of lieutenants.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, November* 30, 1831.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November*, 1831.

B.

General return of the army of the United States, 1831.

	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Inspector generals.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Commissaries.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Assistant engineer.	Military storekeepers.	PRESENT. For duty. Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Captains.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Sick. Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.
General staff	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Medical staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	45	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Pay department	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	14	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Purchasing department	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	.....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Corps of engineers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	.....	6	6	6	3	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Topographical engineers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
1st regiment of artillery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	5	4	4	4	1	....	26	22	.....	13	6	307	....	....	....	7	....	3	43
2d regiment of artillery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	1	3	8	2	1	1	....	18	22	.....	12	17	237	....	....	....	5	1	2	26
3d regiment of artillery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	1	3	8	7	5	.....	....	26	24	.....	12	22	272	....	....	....	4	....	1	16
4th regiment of artillery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	4	2	6	.....	1	....	22	17	.....	15	16	287	....	....	....	10	1	....	37
Supernumerary for ordnance	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	..	....	.....
Aggregate of artillery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	4	15	22	19	10	3	....	92	85	.....	52	61	1,103	....	....	....	26	2	6	122
1st regiment of infantry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	6	2	5	4	1	1	14	15	.....	13	.....	148	....	....	....	5	1	....	40
2d regiment of infantry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ...	1	1	1	6	2	4	6	1	1	20	26	1	13	.....	255	....	1	2	6	2	....	34
3d regiment of infantry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	5	3	8	4	1	1	24	27	2	13	.....	183	....	....	2	4	1	....	35
4th regiment of infantry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	8	1	3	4	1	1	23	19	1	16	.....	295	....	....	....	6	....	....	35
5th regiment of infantry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	5	4	5	3	1	1	22	26	2	17	.....	281	....	....	....	4	2	....	24
6th regiment of infantry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	5	4	6	5	1	1	21	23	2	13	.....	207	....	....	2	3	1	....	52
7th regiment of infantry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	1	5	2	3	5	1	1	24	24	2	13	.....	189	....	....	2	1	....	....	17
Aggregate of infantry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	4	7	40	18	34	31	7	7	148	160	10	98	.....	1,558	....	1	8	29	7	....	237
Recruits and unattached soldiers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Grand aggregate	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	8	45	1	14	1	1	2	10	7	13	11	65	46	59	44	10	7	240	245	10	150	61	2,661	....	1	8	55	9	6	359

B.—*General return of the army of the United States*—Continued.

	PRESENT.															ABSENT.												Commissioned officers not found.	Non-commissioned officers, &c., in confinement.	PRESENT AND ABSENT.	
	On extra or daily duty.							In arrest or confinement.								Detached.				Furloughed.				Without leave.							
	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Non-commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, &c.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, &c.			Total.	Aggregate.
General staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Medical staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Pay department	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Purchasing department	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Corps of engineers	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Topographical engineers	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1st regiment of artillery	....	....	2	5	....	5	25	....	....	....	2	2	....	21	21	488	2	4	24	2	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	497	552
2d regiment of artillery	....	2	....	6	....	1	13	....	....	1	2	3	....	36	19	402	1	5	21	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	405	460
3d regiment of artillery	....	1	....	4	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	27	408	1	3	18	11	.....	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	422	478
4th regiment of artillery	....	2	1	4	....	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	1	43	19	463	.....	3	18	32	.....	1	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	499	548
Supernumerary for ordnance	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	56
Aggregate of artillery	....	5	3	19	....	7	53	....	....	1	4	5	1	120	86	1,761	4	15	81	46	.....	5	24	8	.....	.....	2	4	.....	4	1,879	2,094
1st regiment of infantry	....	1	4	21	1	....	156	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	26	430	.....	2	8	12	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	447	486
2d regiment of infantry	....	....	1	9	1	....	40	....	....	....	2	1	....	37	25	449	1	1	7	3	.....	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	455	497
3d regiment of infantry	....	....	2	5	....	....	71	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	26	379	.....	5	7	14	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	393	435
4th regiment of infantry	....	....	2	7	....	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	21	452	1	1	9	2	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	454	490
5th regiment of infantry	....	....	3	3	....	....	23	....	....	1	....	....	....	34	23	440	1	4	4	27	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	470	505
6th regiment of infantry	....	....	3	8	....	....	67	....	....	....	3	2	....	35	28	439	.....	3	6	2	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	447	490
7th regiment of infantry	....	....	3	9	....	....	69	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	23	374	.....	2	9	27	1	2	2	12	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	415	454
Aggregate of infantry	...	1	18	62	2	....	447	....	....	1	5	3	....	183	172	2,963	3	18	50	87	5	8	20	20	.....	1	1	5	1	6	3,081	3,357
Recruits and unattached soldiers	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	296
Grand aggregate	....	6	21	81	2	7	500	....	....	2	9	8	1	303	258	4,724	7	33	131	133	5	13	44	28	.....	1	3	9	1	10	5,256	5,869

NOTE.—The major and one captain of the 2d regiment of *artillery*, the major of the 5th, one captain of the 4th, and one of the *7th regiments of infantry*, (being staff officers,) are omitted in the "aggregate" of their respective regiments, because they are reported and included in the "aggregate" of the general staff.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, December* 3, 1831. ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Major General Commanding the Army.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December* 3, 1831. R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

C.

Position and distribution of the troops of the eastern department, under the command of Brevet Major General Winfield Scott.

No.	Posts.	Situation.	Names of permanent commanders of posts.	Regiment.	Number of companies.	Present.																				
						Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Bvt. second lieutenants	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Commissioned officers.	Non. commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, &c.
1	Fort Winnebago	Portage, Fox, and Wisconsin rivers, M. T.	Lieut. Colonel Cutler	5th infantry	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	12	12	.....	7	.....	125	8	156
2	Fort Brady	Sault St. Marie, Michigan Territory	Captain Wilcox	do	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	6	7	.....	4	.....	87	7	104
3	Fort Mackinac	Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Brooke	do	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	6	8	.....	4	.....	84	6	102
4	Fort Howard	Green Bay, Michigan Territory	Bvt. Major Fowle	do	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	1	1	5	6	.....	5	.....	86	6	104
5	Fort Gratiot	Outlet of Lake Huron, Michigan Territory	Bvt. Major Thompson	2d infantry	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	6	.....	4	.....	75	5	91
6	Fort Niagara	New York	Major Whistler	do	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	5	7	.....	2	.....	78	7	92
7	Madison Barracks	Sackett's Harbor, New York	Lieut. Col. Cummings	do	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	7	8	1	3	.....	74	11	95
8	Hancock Barracks	Houlton Plantation, Maine	Bvt. Major Clarke	do	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	12	12	1	8	.....	139	8	172
9	Fort Sullivan	Eastport, Maine	Captain Childs	3d artillery	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	3	40	3	50
10	Fort Preble	Portland, Maine	Captain McClintock	do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	4	.....	2	3	35	3	47
11	Fort Constitution	Portsmouth, New Hampshire	Captain Ansart	do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	34	3	41
12	Fort Independence	Boston, Massachusetts	Bvt. Colonel Lindsay	do	1	.....	1	.....	.. ..	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	3	38	3	48
13	Fort Wolcott	Newport, Rhode Island	Bvt. Major Lomax	do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	3	4	.....	1	3	30	6	41
14	Fort Trumbull	New London, Connecticut	Captain Thruston	do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	2	3	32	3	45
15	Military Academy	West Point, New York	Bvt. Lieut. Col. Thayer	Detachment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1	3	42	.....	54
16	Fort Columbus*	New York, New York	Bvt. Lieut. Col. Crane	4th artillery	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	6	.....	4	2	82	6	98
17	Fort Delaware	Near Newcastle, Delaware	Bvt. Major Pierce	do	2	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	7	.....	3	6	72	5	93
18	Fort McHenry	Baltimore, Maryland	Bvt. Major Payne	do	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	3	3	87	5	105
19	Fort Severn	Annapolis, Maryland	Bvt. Major Erving	do	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	4	.....	2	2	46	4	57
20	Fort Washington	On the Potomac, Maryland	Bvt. Major Mason	1st artillery	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	4	.....	1	.....	35	4	43
21	Fortress Monroe	Old Point Comfort, Virginia	Bvt. Colonel Eustis	do 3d artillery 4th artillery	6 3 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	5	11	4	.....	.....	37	37	.....	17	19	492	31	602
22	Bellona Arsenal	Near Richmond, Virginia	Captain F. Whiting	1st artillery	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	3	.....	2	3	41	5	53
23	Fort Johnston	Near Smithville, North Carolina	Bvt. Major Churchill	do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	2	3	43	3	56
24	Charleston Harbor	Charleston, South Carolina	Bvt. Major Heileman	2d artillery	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	6	6	107	7	139
25	Augusta Arsenal	Augusta, Georgia	Bvt Lieut. Col. Fanning	do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	2	34	3	41
26	Oglethorpe Barracks	Savannah, Georgia	Bvt. Captain Merchant	do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	27	2	35
27	Fort Marion	St. Augustine, Florida	Bvt. Major Gates	do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	2	3	35	4	46
						1	3	2	2	1	25	37	32	34	21	2	2	166	177	2	91	70	2,100	158	2,610

* This garrison has recently been reduced to one company, the other having been ordered to occupy Fort Hamilton, in the harbor of New York

C.—*Position and distribution of the troops of the eastern department, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Posts.	Situation.	Names of permanent commanders of posts.	Regiment.	Number of companies.	Detached service.					Furlough.						Without leave.					Commissioned officers not joined.	Privates in confinement.	Present and absent.	
						Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, &c.	Field officers.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, &c.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, &c.			Total.	Aggregate.
1	Fort Winnebago	Portage, Fox, and Wisconsin rivers, Mich. T.	Lieut. Col. Cutler	5th infantry	4	.....	2	3	5	20	1	.....	1	... .	2	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	1	178	193
2	Fort Brady	Sault St. Marie, Michigan Territory	Captain Wilcox	.....do.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	112
3	Fort Mackinac	Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Brooke	.....do.....	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	110
4	Fort Howard ..	Green Bay, Michigan Territory	Bvt. Major Fowle	.....do.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	113
5	Fort Gratiot	Outlet of Lake Huron, Michigan Territory ..	Bvt. Major Thompson	2d infantry	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	100
6	Fort Niagara	New York	Major Whistler	.....do.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	102
7	Madison Barracks	Sackett's Harbor, New York	Lieut. Col. Cummings	.....do.....	2	1	.....	... ..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	108
8	Hancock Barracks	Houlton Plantation, Maine	Bvt. Major Clarke	.....do.....	4	.....	1	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1	.. .	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	176	192
9	Fort Sullivan ...	Eastport, Maine	Captain Childs	3d artillery	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	56
10	Fort Preble	Portland, Maine	Captain McClintock	.....do.....	1	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	48	55
11	Fort Constitution	Portsmouth, New Hampshire	Captain Ansart	.....do.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	45	51
12	Fort Independence	Boston, Massachusetts	Bvt. Col. Lindsay	.....do.....	1	.....	1	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	... .	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	58
13	Fort Wolcott	Newport, Rhode Island	Bvt. Major Lomax	.....do.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	48
14	Fort Trumbull	New London, Connecticut	Captain Thruston	.....do.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	52
15	Military Academy	West Point, New York	Bvt. Lieut. Col. Thayer	Detachment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	54
16	Fort Columbus	New York, New York	Bvt. Lieut. Col. Crane	4th artillery	2	.....	.....	5	5	7	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	119
17	Fort Delaware	Near Newcastle, Delaware	Bvt. Major Pierce	.....do.....	2	.....	.....	5	5	24	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	128
18	Fort McHenry	Baltimore, Maryland	Bvt. Major Payne	.....do.....	2	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	119
19	Fort Severn	Annapolis, Maryland	Bvt. Major Erving	.....do.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	... ..	.....	2	2	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	64
20	Fort Washington	On the Potomac, Maryland	Bvt. Major Mason	1st artillery	1	.....	.....	3	3	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	44	51
21	Fortress Monroe	Old Point Comfort, Virginia	Bvt. Col. Eustis	.....do..... / 3d artillery / 4th artillery	6 / 3 / 2	.....	3	29	32	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	615	680
22	Bellona Arsenal	Near Richmond, Virginia	Captain F. Whiting	1st artillery	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	54	61
23	Fort Johnston	Near Smithville, North Carolina ..	Bvt. Major Churchill	.....do.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	62
24	Charleston Harbor	Charleston, South Carolina	Bvt Major Heileman	2d artillery	3	.....	1	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	139	159
25	Augusta Arsenal	Augusta, Georgia	Bvt. Lieut. Col. Fanning	.....do.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	42	49
26	Oglethorpe Barracks	Savannah, Georgia	Bvt. Capt. Merchant	.....do.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	41
27	Fort Marion	St. Augustine, Florida	Bvt. Major Gates	.....do.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	53
						1	12	88	101	60	1	.....	4	27	32	11	....	....	2	2	4	1	11	2,696	2,999

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, December 3, 1831.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 3, 1831.*

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

D.

Position and distribution of the troops of the western department, under the command of Brevet Major General Edmund P. Gaines.

No.	Posts.	Situation.	Names of permanent commanders of posts.	Regiment.	Number of companies.	Present.																			
						Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.
1	Fort Snelling	Upper Mississippi	Lieut. Col. Taylor	1st infantry	3	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	9	9	.....	4	.....	114	8	136
2	Fort Crawford	Prairie du Chien, Michigan Territory	Colonel Morgan	do	5	1	....	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	4	1	1	1	13	12	1	6	.....	180	13	214
3	Fort Armstrong	Rock Island, Illinois	Major Bliss	do	2	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	4	.....	48	7	62
4	Cantoment Leavenworth.	Right bank Missouri, near the Little Platte.	Major Davenport	6th infantry	4	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	3	.....	.....	13	13	.....	7	.....	160	13	193
5	Jefferson Barracks	Near St. Louis, Missouri	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Atkinson	do	6	1	....	.....	1	1	.....	5	1	4	4	1	1	15	16	2	9	.....	200	17	247
6	Cantonment Gibson	Arkansas Territory	Colonel Arbuckle	7th infantry	10	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	5	5	3	5	1	1	28	29	2	14	.....	319	25	394
7	Cantonment Jesup	Near Natchitoches, Louisiana	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Leavenworth	3d infantry	6	1	....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	4	4	2	1	1	15	18	2	10	.....	170	15	217
8	Cantonment Towson	On the Kiamichi, Arkansas Territory	Lieut. Col. Vose	do	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	4	3	.....	.....	11	13	.....	4	.....	135	12	163
9	Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Colonel Clinch	4th infantry	3	1	....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	2	2	.....	1	9	9	1	6	.....	107	10	133
10	New Orleans	New Orleans, Louisiana	Bvt. Lieut. Col. Foster	do	2	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	2	.....	64	6	78
11	Fort Wood	Chef Menteur, Louisiana	Bvt. Major Zantzinger	2d artillery	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	2	3	34	2	44
12	Port Pike	Petite Coquille, Louisiana	Bvt. Major Mountfort	do	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	2	3	38	3	48
13	Fort Jackson	Near New Orleans, Louisiana	Captain Baden	do	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	2	2	37	4	48
14	Fort Mitchell	Near Creek Agency, Alabama	Bvt. Major Wager	4th infantry	2	....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	6	4	.....	2	.....	71	5	83
15	Cantonment Brooke	Tampa Bay, Florida	Bvt. Major McIntosh	do	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	.....	3	.....	71	3	85
16	Key West	Key West, Florida	Bvt. Major Glassell	do	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	4	.....	2	.....	51	2	60
						5	2	3	5	4	12	34	23	33	24	4	5	145	154	8	79	8	1,802	145	2,205

D.—*Position and distribution of the troops of the western department, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Posts.	Situation.	Names of permanent commanders of posts.	Regiment.	Number of companies.	Detached service.					Furlough.					Without leave.					Commissioned officers not joined.	Privates in confinement.	Present and absent.	
						Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, &c.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, &c.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, &c.			Total.	Aggregate.
1	Fort Snelling	Upper Mississippi	Lieut. Col. Taylor	1st infantry	3	.....	2	3	5	3	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	155
2	Fort Crawford	Prairie du Chien, Michigan Territory	Colonel Morgan	....do	5	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	219	238
3	Fort Armstrong	Rock Island, Illinois	Major Bliss	....do	2	.....	.....	2	2	7	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	79
4	Cantonment Leavenworth	Right bank Missouri, near Little Platte	Major Davenport	6th infantry	4	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	1	194	212
5	Jefferson Barracks	Near St. Louis, Missouri	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Atkinson	....do	6	.....	1	5	6	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	248	275
6	Cantonment Gibson	Arkansas Territory	Col. Arbuckle	7th infantry	10	.....	2	8	10	6	1	3	5	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	402	447
7	Cantonment Jesup	Near Natchitoches, Louisiana	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Leavenworth	3d infantry	6	.....	3	5	8	3	1	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	222	249
8	Cantonment Towson	On the Kiamichi, Arkansas Territory	Lieut. Col. Vose	....do	4	.....	2	2	4	12	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	176	193
9	Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Colonel Clinch	4th infantry	3	1	... ..	3	4	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	151
10	New Orleans	New Orleans, Louisiana	Bvt. Lieut. Col. Foster	....do	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	88
11	Fort Wood	Chef Menteur, Louisiana	Bvt. Major Zantzinger	2d artillery	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	45	51
12	Fort Pike	Petite Coquille, Louisiana	Bvt. Major Mountfort	....do	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	66
13	Fort Jackson	Near New Orleans, Louisiana	Captain Baden	....do	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	54
14	Fort Mitchell	Near Creek Agency, Alabama	Bvt. Major Wager	4th infantry	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	92
15	Cantonment Brooke	Tampa Bay, Florida	Bvt. Major McIntosh	....do	2	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	87	95
16	Key West	Key West, Florida	Bvt. Major Glassell	....do	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	64
						1	13	46	60	38	4	4	23	31	5	.....	1	3	4	2	2	7	2,257	2,499

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, December* 3, 1831.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December* 3, 1831.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding the Army.*

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

F.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 20, 1831.

Statement showing the whole number of recruits enlisted in the army from the 1*st of January to the* 30*th of September,* 1831, *according to the latest returns.*

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE, LIEUT. COLONEL J. H. VOSE, THIRD INFANTRY, SUPERINTENDENT.

At Albany, New York	106	
At Boston, Massachusetts	76	
At Baltimore, Maryland	53	
At Hartford, Connecticut	50	
At New York, New York	281	
At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	107	
At Providence, Rhode Island	80	
At Portland, Maine	26	
At Rochester, New York	87	
At Richmond, Virginia	42	
At Utica, New York	44	
At New Orleans, Louisiana	27	
		979

REGIMENTS.

In the first artillery	39	
In the second artillery	20	
In the third artillery	33	
In the fourth artillery	128	
		220
In the first infantry	16	
In the second infantry	47	
In the third infantry	43	
In the fourth infantry	128	
In the fifth infantry	—	
In the sixth infantry	29	
In the seventh infantry	17	
		280
In the detachment at West Point		6
In the band at Military Academy		9
At ordnance depots		9
In the detachment of orderlies, Washington		8
Total number enlisted		1,511

Amount of funds advanced from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1831	$25,335 54
Amount of the above accounted for within the same period	22,149 97
Balance in the hands of recruiting officers on the 30th of September last	3,185 57

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Major General MACOMB, *Commander-in-Chief United States Army.*

I.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 30, 1831.

SIR: The information you have requested me to furnish on the subject of desertions is herewith respectfully submitted in the tables hereunto annexed.

TABLE No. 1.

Statement of the annual number of desertions from the army since the year 1823, specifying the number of soldiers who have deserted after joining companies, and the year of enlistment in which the desertion may have occurred; the number of recruits who have deserted from the rendezvous, or on their march to join their regiments; and also the probable amount of the annual loss in money in consequence of the crime of desertion.

Year.	No. of recruits who deserted from the rendezvous, or before joining companies.	Number and period of desertions after joining companies.							Total number of enlistments	Estimated loss in money by desertion.		
		First year of enlistment.	Second year of enlistment.	Third year of enlistment.	Fourth year of enlistment.	Fifth year of enlistment.	Total from companies.	Aggregate number of desertions, exclusive of convicts.		By recruits from rendezvous.	By soldiers from companies.	Total loss in money.
1823	159	366	75	36	18	14	509	668	2,664	$7,506	$51,171	$58,677
1824	208	432	86	43	22	20	603	811	2,539	9,960	60,435	70,395
1825	249	402	76	41	20	15	554	803	1,731	11,550	55,938	67,488
1826	179	330	66	32	16	13	457	636	1,277	8,354	46,039	54,393
1827	187	303	125	120	72	41	661	848	1,416	8,754	52,590	61,344
1828	176	343	113	71	70	47	644	820	2,054	8,264	54,873	63,137
1829	185	618	172	60	43	37	930	1,115	2,907	8,742	89,603	98,345
1830	188	577	310	98	43	35	1,063	1,251	1,849	8,880	93,207	102,087
	1,531	3,371	1,023	501	304	222	5,421	6,952	16,437	72,010	503,856	575,866
1831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225	1,450	.....	10,910	107,411	[o]118,321

[o] Probably.

The foregoing analysis contains all the information called for on this important subject, except so much as is embraced in the fourth interrogatory, to wit: "*If the sum lost by desertion were divided among the soldiers, what would it give to each?*"

To exhibit this result analytically and in the most perspicuous manner, I submit two other tables:

TABLE No. 2.

Monthly and annual allowance of pay to non-commissioned officers and privates under existing laws.

	Rate of monthly pay of each class.	Aggreg'te monthly pay of each class.	Annual amount of each class.
11 sergeant majors	$9 00	$99 00	$1,188 00
11 quartermaster sergeants	9 00	99 00	1,188 00
354 sergeants	8 00	2,832 00	33,984 00
424 corporals	7 00	2,968 00	35,616 00
14 principal musicians	8 00	112 00	1,344 00
212 musicians	6 00	1,272 00	15,264 00
108 artificers	10 00	1,080 00	12,960 00
4,452 privates	5 00	22,260 00	267,120 00
Total	62 00	30,722 00	368,664 00

TABLE No. 3.

Supposed application of the sum annually lost by desertion to the monthly and annual increase of pay of the rank and file of the army.

	Rate of monthly pay of each class.	Aggreg'te monthly pay of each class.	Annual amount of each class.
11 sergeant majors	$18 00	$198 00	$2,376 00
11 quartermaster sergeants	18 00	198 00	2,376 00
106 first sergeants	15 00	1,590 00	19,080 00
248 sergeants	12 00	2,976 00	35,712 00
424 corporals	8 00	3,392 00	40,704 00
14 principal musicians	18 00	252 00	3,024 00
212 musicians	7 00	1,484 00	17,808 00
108 artificers	10 00	1,080 00	12,960 00
4,452 privates	6 00	26,712 00	320,544 00
Total amount of proposed pay	112 00	37,882 00	454,584 00
Total amount of pay under existing laws	62 00	30,722 00	368,664 00
Difference	50 00	7,160 00	85,920 00

Remarks.

On referring to table No. 1 it will be seen that the aggregate amount lost by *desertion* for the eight years, inclusive of December 31, 1830, amounts to the sum of $575,866; that the loss in 1829 is $98,345, and in 1830, $102,087. It may be also seen that the average loss by desertion for the last two years is rather upwards of $100,000; the loss during the present year (1831) will considerably exceed any previous year.

If $85,920 of the average annual amount lost by desertion were distributed to the enlisted men of the army by way of additional *pay*, (see table No. 3,) it would be an annual expenditure *less* by $15,000 than the sum now annually lost to the government by desertion. I respectfully refer you to my report on this subject of January 25, 1830, (Doc. No. 62, H. of R., page 9,) and also to another report from this office, addressed to you, of January 25, 1831.

If the sum lost by desertion in 1830 ($102,087) be divided among the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army, (5,642,) it will give to each $1 50 per month, or $18 *per annum*.

The average loss by each desertion for the year 1830 is estimated to be $81 60.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Major General ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Commanding United States Army.*

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November* 4, 1831.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of this department during the year ending on the 30th ultimo, accompanied by the fiscal statements required by your letter of the 20th of August last.

1. FORTIFICATIONS.

The construction of the following works has been continued during the past year:

1. *Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.*—The operations on this fort have been continued in the active and efficient manner which has heretofore reflected so much credit on the officer charged with the superintendence of them, and as great an advance has been made towards their completion as the means afforded would admit of. The supplies of materials have been abundant, and the contractors have (with a single exception, from which no injury has resulted) complied with their engagements.

2. *Fort Hamilton, Narrows, New York.*—As anticipated in my last report, this fort has been completed. An inspection of it was made, as required by the regulations, by officers of the corps of engineers, whose report bestows unqualified praise on the manner in which the work has been executed They recommend some additional work, principally with a view of preparing it immediately to receive its armament, for which purpose a provision is proposed in the estimate for next year.

3. *Fort Lafayette, Narrows, New York,* has been thoroughly repaired, and the report of the officers who inspected this work as well as the preceding, states that "the repairs have been applied with judgment, skill, and effect, the materials and the style of execution indicating the same careful supervision which has produced so fine a result at Fort Hamilton."

4. *Governor's island, New York.*—An appropriation was made this year for repairing the fortifications on this island, but in consequence of the arrangements necessary for removing the garrison, nothing has been done except to obtain some materials and machinery.

5. *Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia.*—The operations on this work during the past year have been directed to the formation of the ramparts, the excavation of the ditch, and embankment of the glacis; the construction of a counterscarp wall, requisite for the protection of a part of the ditch which is liable to be filled by the encroachment of the tides in Mill creek, the pointing of the masonry, and fitting up of the casemates of the fort for occupancy Materials have also been purchased for completing the advanced water battery on the eastern side of the fort.

6. *Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Va.*—When the walls and piers of this fort had been carried up to the level of the second battery it was found that the additional weight caused a subsidence of the foundations, which made it prudent to suspend the construction of the masonry and confine the operations of the past year to the reception of materials, which have been so distributed as to equalize the pressure on the bottom as much as possible and produce a uniform settling; as this still continues, it is judged best to pursue the same course next year, and to continue it until a weight of materials equal to that which the foundations must finally bear shall have been accumulated on them, after which the construction may with safety be completed.

7. *Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina.*—The operations on this work have been satisfactorily continued during the past year, and there is every reason to expect that they will be completed in 1832. It is found that the encroachments of the sea threaten the safety of the fort, and require the immediate adoption of measures to arrest their further progress; this is the principal object to which the funds applied for in my estimate are to be devoted.

8. *Fort at Oak island, Cape Fear river, North Carolina.*—This fort will also be completed next year, the unfinished work being chiefly a portion of the exterior embankment, the construction of traverses for the guns, of furnaces for heating shot, of a lock to command the water in the ditch, and of drawbridges, doors, and gates.

9. *Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina.*—The vicinity of Charleston affording no supplies of stone, the material used in forming the foundations of the fort projected to occupy a shoal opposite to Fort Moultrie, it has been necessary to procure that material from a distance, and a contract was made for the delivery of 30,000 tons of stone. The contractor has, however, failed to comply with his engagements, and the active and more profitable employment of coasting vessels in other trade has prevented the superintending engineer from effecting satisfactory arrangements to obtain stone from other quarters without too great an advance of price. In consequence of these circumstances only 7,000 tons of stone

have been added to the pile during the past year. It is therefore recommended that the privilege granted to the contractor, of continuing the deliveries under his contract, be rescinded, and the superintending engineer left untrammelled in adopting the necessary measures for obtaining adequate supplies. The pile, so far as formed, appears to have the requisite stability.

Castle Pinckney, near the city of Charleston, has been thoroughly repaired, and is ready to receive a garrison. Measures are also in progress to check the encroachments of the sea on the site of Fort Moultrie, an important position in the defence of this harbor.

10. *Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia.*—But little progress has been made since my last report in the construction of the fort on Cockspur island, the operations having been as yet confined to making the preliminary arrangements and excavating for the foundations. In the course of these excavations it became evident that the plan first projected was not adapted to the nature of the site, and it was therefore necessary to suspend the work until a new project could be prepared, which has been done, and the work will be immediately resumed.

11. *Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida.*—The judicious arrangements for supplies and for workmanship, made by the superintending engineer at Pensacola harbor, combined with the advantages of a mild climate and healthful position, have effected so great a progress in the construction of the fort on Santa Rosa island that it might be completed during the next year. The local engineer's estimate of $150,500 for the prosecution of the work is accordingly based on its completion, as the funds may be much more economically and advantageously applied in one season than by being divided between two several appropriations.

With the same view of consulting economy and securing on the best terms the services of the manufacturers of bricks, and of other persons who have been induced to establish themselves in the vicinity of the works, and whose establishments will probably be broken up and their force dispersed on the suspension of the operations, it is proposed to make arrangements for procuring materials to commence the other fortifications requisite for the defence of Pensacola harbor, and an estimate for the necessary funds will be submitted in time to be laid before Congress, if it should be thought proper, at the next session.

12. *Fort at Mobile Point, Alabama.*—Satisfactory progress has been made towards the completion of this fort, which will likewise be accomplished next year, should the means be afforded, agreeably to the estimate of the local engineer, which has been submitted, amounting to $128,000. The difficulty and cost of making the embankments of the rampart are very much enhanced by the sandy nature of the site, which causes the necessity of covering the embankments with clay in order to secure them from the action of the winds.

13. *Fort Jackson, Plaquemine Bend, Louisiana*, has been completed, and is occupied by a garrison. Some slight injuries have been caused by recent floods, orders for the repairs of which have been given.

The repairs of Fort Wood and of the battery at Bayou Bienvenue, Louisiana, for which small appropriations were made at the last session of Congress, will be attended to during the ensuing winter; at which time will also be constructed a battery in advance of the tower at Bayou Dupré that will aid in securing the tower against inundations, by which it has already received some injury.

The wall and embankment designed to preserve the Peapatch island (the site of Fort Delaware) have been completed. Their cost has exceeded the amount of the appropriation by the sum of about $2,000, included in my estimate for next year.

The appropriation of this year for a breakwater to preserve George's island, in Boston harbor, (the site of a projected fort of the first importance,) being found insufficient to complete the object, an additional sum is required also for this purpose, as shown by the general estimate.

The condition of Fort Independence, in Boston harbor, and of the island on which it is situated, is such as to require repair, for which purpose an estimate is therefore presented.

The funds drawn from the appropriation for contingencies of fortifications have been applied chiefly to repairs at Fort Delaware, Fort McHenry, Fort Washington, Fort Moultrie, Fort Wood, and to the construction of cisterns and of a road at Fort Monroe, necessary to keep up the communication with the main land.

Since the date of my last annual report the woodwork about Fort Delaware has been consumed by fire, and very extensive injury thereby caused to the other parts of the work. An inspection has been made by a board of officers of the corps of engineers, whose report, hereto annexed, recommends rebuilding the whole work; concurring in this recommendation, I shall have the honor to submit an estimate for that purpose. Should an appropriation be made, it is thought that such modifications of the plan may be effected, without impairing the efficiency of the work, as to reduce the cost of its reconstruction below that of rebuilding it on the present plan.

The approaching completion of several of the fortifications above mentioned renders it expedient to provide for the continuing the system of defence by commencing new works; and, with that view, it is suggested that appropriations be recommended for commencing the forts projected for Throg's Point, New York; Sollers's Point flats, Maryland; Bald Head, North Carolina; and Grand Terre, Louisiana, in addition to the new work in Pensacola harbor above alluded to. Estimates of the sums that will be required for each of these objects shall be duly submitted.

I cannot conclude this part of my report without representing to you the expediency of suggesting the benefits which would result from the appropriations for fortifications being made at an early period of the session of Congress. If even partial appropriations could be obtained at the commencement of the year much time, and consequently expense, would be saved to the United States. In northern latitudes, where the severity of the winters shortens the period for active operations, the engineer should know what means are to be placed at his disposal, in order that during the unavoidable suspension of work he may be able to make all his arrangements for its prosecution as soon as the season opens. And in the south funds cannot, under present circumstances, be obtained during the best season for work, but must be applied chiefly in the summer, when even in healthful situations the same degree of activity is seldom attainable.

2. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head I have to report the progress of operations at the following places, viz:

1. *La Plaisance bay, Michigan.*—The piers for protecting this bay were completed in 1829, but those built by contract in 1828, and not faithfully executed, have been so much injured by a storm about the 4th of October as to require repairs, for which an estimate has accordingly been presented.

2. *Huron river, Ohio.*—The extension of the eastern pier, for which an appropriation was made this year, has been effected, and a sufficient depth of water thereby insured. The estimate for next year is intended to be applied to the repair of a part of this pier, which was built before the work was taken in charge by the United States.

3. *Black river, Ohio.*—The construction of 100 yards of pier work will complete the proposed plan for improving the channel of entrance into this river, which has already a depth of 8 feet.

4. *Cleveland harbor, Ohio.*—The effect of the works for improving the entrance of Cuyahoga river has been in the highest degree satisfactory, the channel having a depth of not less than 10 feet. Its great importance and usefulness fully justify the expenditure already made, as well as that proposed for completing the work by strengthening the dam across the former outlet of the river, and removing a small spit of sand which projects into it at its junction with the artificial channel. At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury a beacon has been constructed on the east pier, under the direction of this department.

5. *Grand river, Ohio.*—All that remains to be done at the piers at the mouth of this river is to raise a part of one of them which has settled, and to complete the beacon commenced at the request of the Treasury Department.

6. *Cunningham creek, Ohio.*—Nothing has been done to the pier at this point during the past year, in consequence of the failure to obtain an appropriation for constructing a pier-head, the estimate for which is now repeated.

7. *Ashtabula creek, Ohio.*—The piers at this place have been completed, and further operations will be confined to dredging the channel, a work now in progress.

8. *Conneaut creek, Ohio.*—The depth of water at the mouth of this creek has continued to increase with the extension of the piers, and is now 8 feet.

9. *Presque Isle, Pennsylvania.*—The funds appropriated at the last session of Congress have been well applied to the repairs of the piers at the entrance of this harbor, but a further sum is required for that object, as stated in my estimate. The appropriation for constructing a beacon on one of the piers has also been applied, under the direction of this department, and the object accomplished at a cost, however, a little exceeding the sum appropriated.

10. *Dunkirk harbor, New York.*—Under the appropriation made at the last session of Congress a new pier for the protection of this harbor was commenced and extended 280 yards. An estimate for its completion has been presented.

11. *Buffalo, New York.*—The funds available for the works at this harbor during the present year have been applied to the extension and security of the southern pier and to the construction of a foundation for a light-house at its extremity. The raising of the tower has been deferred to give time for the foundation to settle.

12. *Black Rock, New York.*—No appropriation having been made for continuing the works in this harbor, nothing has been done to them this year; and the protection afforded by them in the state in which they were left being imperfect, a part of the mole on Bird island, at the head of the harbor, has been overthrown. An estimate for its repair and completion is presented.

With regard to the above-mentioned works, which are all on Lake Erie, I have to remark that the estimates which have been submitted to you are intended to cover the expense of completing all that is now proposed to be done at the several harbors, and that I do not anticipate the necessity of asking for any further appropriations for those objects. It is confidently believed that the benefits conferred by these artificial harbors on the navigating interests of the lake have been more than commensurate with the expense of their construction.

13. *Genesee river, New York.*—Very satisfactory progress has been made during the past year in the execution of the plan adopted for improving the entrance into this river. About 150 yards have been added to the piers, which now extend to the distance of 403 yards from the shore, being about three-fifths of the proposed extent. Measures have also been taken to secure them against the effects of storms and ice, which they have heretofore withstood in safety. The artificial channel continues to deepen

14. *Big Sodus bay, New York.*—The piers designed to form a safe harbor at this point have been extended about 400 yards, the eastern pier being now 556 yards long, and the western 620 yards. These works have produced no effect in deepening the channel, nor was it expected that they would do so, the bottom of the lake at this place being so hard as to make an artificial excavation necessary, a circumstance which at the same time gives assurance of a permanent benefit when the operations shall have been completed.

15. *Oswego, New York.*—The piers for protecting this harbor have been built by contract, which was completed this year. A pier-head and mole of stone for their security have also been constructed. It is thought that the safety of the navigation requires that the piers should be raised somewhat higher; and believing that the great importance of the harbor to the navigation of Lake Ontario, and to the interior commerce of New York, justifies the additional expenditure proposed, I have submitted an estimate accordingly.

16. *Kennebec river, at Lovejoy's Narrows, Maine.*—A very considerable rise of water in this river has prevented the contractor from fulfilling his engagement to remove the obstructions to its navigation during the season which has just past; and the time for accomplishing the work has therefore been extended, from which it is believed no other injury than the unavoidable delay will result. The unexpended balance of appropriation for this object would be sufficient to complete it, but a portion of the funds, having been appropriated more than two years, has been passed to the surplus fund, and a reappropriation of the amount stated in my estimate is therefore required.

17. *Piers at the mouth of Kennebunk river, Maine.*—The new piers at this place have had the desired effect of protecting the channel of entrance into the river. Some additional work is required for the greater security and permanency of this object, by repairing a pier built by the United States many years ago.

18. *Berwick branch of Piscataqua river, Maine.*—The death of the agent who has heretofore so well directed the work for deepening the channel of this river at the Quamplegan rapids caused a temporary suspension of the operations, and the approach of cold weather impeding the work in the water makes it necessary to defer until the next year the little which remains to be done for completing the work.

19. *Merrimack river, Massachusetts.*—The pier which has been constructed for the purpose of deepening the channel at the mouth of this river by directing a greater body of water into it, and which was undermined in the first instance, has been repaired and strengthened, and it is confidently expected that the desired effect will be produced by the contemplated works when completed. Before extending the work

any further, time will be allowed to test the strength of the part already executed in resisting the storms to which it is liable.

20. *Deer island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.*—Owing to the very exposed situation of this island, which forms the outer barrier to the harbor of Boston, great difficulty has been experienced in constructing a wall sufficiently strong to protect it from the effect of storms; and the operations of the past year have been chiefly confined to the repair of injuries sustained last winter, and much remains yet to be done to secure the proposed object.

21. *Plymouth beach, Massachusetts.*—The fascine work, and the planting of grass for the preservation of this beach, have been in constant progress, as dictated by the circumstances of the case. The beneficial effects of what has been done can be fully shown and secured only by the lapse of time, and by constant attention to the repairs of the work, which now affords a perfect shelter to the harbor.

22. *Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts.*—The agents to whom the operations for preserving this harbor were confided have continued to give great satisfaction by their activity and attention. Colonel Totten, the inspecting engineer, stated in May last that the complete success of what had been done satisfied him of the expediency of pursuing the operation until the naked sands above high water shall be covered with grass. "A pressing necessity," he adds, "is found in the otherwise certain ruin of a most valuable harbor." An estimate is therefore presented of the further prosecution of the work.

23. *Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts.*—During the year ending the 30th September there have been added to the breakwater designed to protect this harbor about 9,000 tons of stone, and the length of the mole is now 552 feet. A further extension of both its length and breadth is yet requisite, and is considered to be justified by the benefit derived from the part already constructed.

24. *Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts.*—A full report of the condition, on the 30th September last, of the work for deepening the channel into this harbor has not yet been received. With such interruptions as are unavoidable for repairing machinery, and on account of the weather, the dredging machine has been kept in operation during the season, and the prospect of a permanent improvement continues to be flattering.

25. *Stonington harbor, Connecticut.*—The work on the breakwater for the protection of this harbor has been judiciously and successfully continued, and will probably be completed this month, there being sufficient funds on hand for that purpose.

26. *Mill river, Connecticut.*—As anticipated in my last report, the work for improving this harbor has been completed.

27. *Harbors of Newcastle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, Delaware river.*—The operations for improving these harbors have been confined, during the past year, to working a dredging machine for deepening them, as contemplated in my report of last year. For want of a report from the local engineer, I am unable to state the exact condition of these harbors on the 30th September.

28. *Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina.*—The dredging machinery designed to improve the channel of this inlet has been applied to that object, on the part called the Flounderslue, during all the favorable weather since the beginning of August, 1830, and about 10,600 cubic yards have been excavated. The engineer reports that, so far as a conclusion may be drawn from observation during so short a period, it is in favor of the final success of the experiment. It is found that, in consequence of the exposed situation of the place of operations, not more than about 150 working days in a year can be counted on, and, at the present rate, ten years would be required to complete the proposed excavation. In order to afford in this case an opportunity of making as fair an experiment as practicable, it is intended to apply another dredging machine of greater power in aid of the one now employed, and its construction is in a state of forwardness, an appropriation for the purpose having been made at the last session of Congress.

29. *Cape Fear river, North Carolina.*—The operations for improving the navigation of this river below the town of Wilmington have been confined, during the past year, to the repair of injuries sustained by the jettees from the effects of a gale last August, and to the working of a dredging machine, which has been employed with success in deepening the channel on the Bulkhead shoal.

30. *St. Mark's river and harbor, Florida.*—The removal of logs and trees from the channel and shores of this river has been continued this year, though at some disadvantage, from the prevalence of sickness among the laborers. The operations for deepening Pass au Heron, in Alabama, having been suspended in consequence of the balance of appropriation passing to the surplus fund, the dredging machine employed there has been transferred to the harbor of St. Mark's, but was not received in time to be put in operation before the 30th of September last.

31. *Apalachicola river, Florida.*—An experiment was made this year to improve the navigation of this river, by cutting off the points forming some of the most difficult bends, with the expectation that the water would thus find a new and more direct channel; but the experiment was not successful, and further operations will be confined to the removal of obstructions, formed by trees and drift wood, from the present bed of the river.

32. *Harbor of Mobile, Alabama.*—The engagements of the contractor for deepening the channel through Choctaw Pass, in this harbor, have not been complied with; and although considerable excavations have been made, yet, as the depth does not correspond with that required by the contract, no payments have become due. An entire suspension of the work was caused by the sinking of the dredging boat, in a gale, last August. It is proposed to annul the present contract, and to adopt measures for carrying on the work more efficiently hereafter.

33. *Pass au Heron, Alabama.*—The balance of appropriations for deepening this Pass, which remained in the treasury on the first of this year, having been passed to the surplus fund, the operations have been entirely suspended this year, and the machinery transferred, as above stated, to the harbor of St. Mark's.

34. *Pascagoula river Mississippi.*—For a similar reason to that just mentioned with regard to Pass au Heron, the work at this point has likewise been suspended, and the machinery laid up for use in case of a reappropriation being made, for which an estimate has been presented.

35. *Red river, Louisiana.*—On this river, also, the work in progress for improving its navigation, about the Great Raft, has been suspended in consequence of the balance of appropriation having passed to the surplus fund. Previously to the suspension of operations, the improvement of about fifty miles in extent had been effected, and it is believed that great benefit will result from a continuance of the work, for which an estimate has therefore been made.

36. *Mississippi and Ohio rivers.*—In order to give a full view of the progress of the important operations for improving the navigation of these rivers, I subjoin a copy of the superintendent's report for the year ending the 30th September. On the 9th of that month the inspecting engineer, appointed under an act of the last session of Congress, reports: "Thus far Captain Shreve's views and my own fully

coincide, leaving no room to exercise the authority of the law for suspending the operation of any work, or payment of any account."

37. *Cumberland road, in Ohio.*—The progress made in the construction of this road since my last report has not been satisfactory, the operations having been confined to those parts previously contracted for, viz: twenty-six miles west of Zanesville, and fourteen miles west of Columbus. The delay in forming new contracts has been chiefly owing to the deference paid to the wishes of some residents near the adopted route, who desired that the construction of the road might be deferred until measures could be taken to procure the substitution of what they considered a more eligible location. In pursuance, however, of your instructions, orders were given to the superintendent in August last to contract for the prosecution of the work between Zanesville and Columbus to the extent which the actual means would allow, and arrangements for that purpose have accordingly been made.

A conditional agreement was entered into last spring for the purchase of the toll-bridge over the Scioto river, provided the measure should receive the sanction of Congress, with which view an estimate of the cost has been submitted to you.

38. *Cumberland road, in Indiana.*—The construction of this part of the Cumberland road was, previously to the present year, directed,agreeably to the act of 2d March, 1829, by two superintendents acting jointly. Under their superintendence the road was opened, and the trees removed from the whole line within the State, and subsequently contracts were made for grading and bridging fifteen miles east of Indianapolis, and eleven miles west of that place. Under the act of the last session of Congress, for continuing this road, the duties of the superintendents were divided, and the portions east and west of Indianapolis assigned to each of them, independently of the other. Since this separation of their duties, contracts have been made for grading and bridging ten additional miles east of Indianapolis, and twelve west, at an average cost of about $3,000 a mile, exclusive of a bridge over White river; the construction of which is specially provided for by the act of the last session, and which will cost about $19,000. These contracts are to be completed by the first of next July.

39. *Cumberland road, in Illinois, east of Vandalia.*—The operations of this road have been managed by the superintendent in a manner entirely satisfactory to the department. The contracts for opening and grubbing the road between Vandalia and the east boundary of the State have been completed, and new ones entered into for the construction of 16 of the principal bridges, 110 culverts, and some parts of the grading, which work is to be finished by the first of June next. It is proposed to contract next year for the construction of the remaining bridges, and for the grading of such parts as most require it, in order to make the road useful as soon as practicable.

It is proper to call your attention here to the fact that, although experimental surveys have been made with a view to selecting a route for the continuation of this road beyond Vandalia, its location is established only to that point; and is deferred for a decision of the question which has been submitted to Congress, as to the point of crossing the Mississippi river.

40. *Road from Detroit to Chicago, Michigan.*—The work contracted for last year, to complete this road as far as the 87th mile from Detroit, has, with some small exceptions, been accomplished; and contracts have been made for the construction of 18¼ additional miles, to be finished by the beginning of next May.

41. *Road from Detroit to Saginaw, Michigan.*—The contracts made for this road provide for its continuation to the distance of 47¼ miles from Detroit; of which 27 miles are completed, and the remainder in fair progress.

42. *Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot.*—This road has been completed about the same distance as the preceding, viz: 26 miles from Detroit, and contracts made for its continuation as far as the first quarter of the thirty-ninth mile. At this point it was thought advisable to suspend the operations for a short time, in order to have a survey made of a route which the superintendent thought would prove more eligible than the adopted one—an anticipation which is confirmed by the result of the survey; and it is therefore recommended that authority of law to make the proposed change of location be requested. The construction of the road on the new route will be attended with less expense, and will open access to a finer country than that bordering on the adopted route.

3. SURVEYS.

The Topographical bureau of this department having been established as a distinct bureau of the War Department, in pursuance of a regulation dated the 21st June, 1831, the direction of the surveys previously assigned to this department has been transferred to the Topographical bureau. Presuming that a report from that bureau will state the progress made on them during the year, it is thought unnecessary to detail what had been done with regard to them before the transfer took place.

4. BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

The only business which has been before the board of engineers, for fortifications, since the date of my last report, is the revision of the project for the defence of Savannah river, before alluded to under the head of "fortifications."

In pursuance of an act of Congress of the 12th of February, 1831, the board of internal improvements made some modifications in the plan for improving the navigation of the Tennessee river at the Muscle shoals. The amended plan was approved by the President of the United States, and duly transmitted to the board of commissioners of the State of Alabama.

5. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The report of the board of visitors who attended the last general examination (which is hereto annexed) gives the most satisfactory assurances that this institution continues to prosper under the excellent guidance of the officer who has so long and so ably superintended it. The report is confirmed by my own observation during my visits as inspector of the academy. The number of cadets graduated within the year ending 30th September, 1831, is 33, and the number attached to the academy at the close of that year was 254. No exertion is spared to perfect its details and extend its usefulness as far as its present organization and the means afforded by government will admit, but some modifications by which the system may be materially improved can be introduced only by the aid and authority of legislative enactment. Many, if not all, of these modifications have been repeatedly and earnestly recommended in

the reports of the boards of visitors. Those which are considered most urgent are the establishment of a professorship of chemistry, and the regulation of the pay of the professors and teachers in such a manner as to insure greater permanence in the corps of instructors. The character and extent of the proposed changes are fully shown in my report to the Secretary of War, which is printed with the documents accompanying the President's message in 1829. Valuable additions have been gradually made to the collection of models and apparatus belonging to the academy, especially to that of the department of philosophy, so essential for proper instruction in all the branches of experimental philosophy and in practical astronomy. Much, however, remains to be done to perfect this collection of instruments and apparatus, for the preservation and useful application of which it is of the first importance that a proper building be provided.

The philosophical apparatus is now crowded into a small room, which is also necessarily used as a recitation room, and one valuable instrument (a large telescope) has to be kept in a temporary wooden shed.

The construction of a suitable place for divine worship—with which may be combined a fire-proof room for the reception and preservation of a valuable and increasing library—ought also to receive early attention, as, likewise, that of a gymnasium or building for military and athletic exercises during the winter season.

6. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

The change that was made by the regulation adopted by the War Department in June last, by which the Topographical bureau was established as a distinct bureau of the War Department, renders necessary some corresponding changes in the regulations of this department, by which its duties may be more distinctly defined, and means provided for the execution of such of them as were formerly discharged through the medium of the Topographical bureau.

The regulations of this department, including those of the Military Academy, will be duly submitted, with such modifications as it is thought expedient to recommend for your approval and the sanction of the President.

I take occasion to recommend to your favorable notice a measure which is called for by the wants of this department, and which has been approved by your predecessors for many years past. I allude to the proposed increase of the corps of engineers. The reasons for the measure it is not deemed necessary to recapitulate at this time, as they are to be found in several of the printed reports to Congress, and are embodied in general terms in the report to the House of Representatives, made by the Secretary of War in January last, to which I respectfully refer.

To facilitate the transaction of business in this office, and diminish its contingent expenses, I would also suggest that a provision be recommended for obtaining the franking privilege for the Chief Engineer.

The lithographic press of the War Department, which is placed under charge of this office, has been used in preparing copies of such drawings and circulars as have been required for the use of the several bureaus. I do not, however, consider its present utility commensurate with its expense.

Statements A and B (annexed) exhibit the condition of the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, and statement C shows the fortifications remaining to be constructed to complete the system of defence as now projected.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. GRATIOT, *Brigadier General, Chief Engineer.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

REPORT ON THE SUBJECT OF FORT DELAWARE.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1831.

SIR: Under your instructions of the 16th of May, that we should make "an inspection and survey of Fort Delaware, with a view to ascertain the expediency and best mode of repairing it," we have made the necessary examination, and have now the honor to submit the following report:

In order the better to understand the extent to which the fort was subjected to the action of fire, it is proper to state that the platform of the second tier of guns was of three-inch planks, resting on joists twelve inches by six inches, separated some inches from each other. These joists were supported by large girders. The platform extended inward about six feet further than the rear of the casemates, and on this extension was found a gallery running round the whole interior of the work. Perhaps about half the casemate rooms of this tier were fitted for barracks, quarters, &c. Most of the timbers and planks were of southern pine, rich in turpentine. Here was, therefore, a vast amount of combustible matter, which, being inflamed, would act upon the walls, piers, and arches as upon the walls and arch of an oven. The rush of cold air into the large rear opening of the casemate would cause the flame to follow with eagerness all such smaller issues through the exterior walls, as the flues of the embrasures. The piers were enveloped in flame, and the scarp was exposed on the inner side to its full action and to the passage of flame (by the openings just mentioned) through its heart. The soffit of the arch was the reverberating surface of the oven.

The platform of the third tier was of wood, (planks and joists of about the same dimensions as above,) resting on an offset of the wall on the one hand, and an interior wall, carried up from the inner ends of the arches, on the other; between the platform and the extrados of the arches was a void, neither earth nor masonry having been put on the brickwork of the arches. Over this platform was a roof, raised by woodwork, about eight feet to the eaves, and having double pitched shingle slopes. Here was, therefore, even a greater amount of fuel than below. The fire, acting first on the inner surface of the upper part of the scarp, fell upon and between the arches as the structure crumbled.

The action of the fire upon the first or lowest tier seems to have been scarcely less than upon the second.

As to effects, the fire appears to have been chiefly hurtful in destroying the coherency of the stone and mortar. The bricks, in general, have resisted its action. The sand-stone, universally, has lost all its strength. The deterioration of the stones in the piers is evident, not only from the ease with which it

can, in very numerous instances, be broken even by the fingers, but also from the scales which are separating, transversely to the laminæ of structure, under the pressure of the casemate arches. These piers are now hourly crumbling under the superincumbent weight. The piers of the recess arches of both the lower tiers are in like condition. The lintle stones of the tongue holes are crumbling, split, or broken. The stones on the inner side of the scarp wall, except a proportion of a more compact texture, give equal evidences of the disintegrating action of the fire. The mortar has, of course, for a certain unknown depth, lost coherency, and become incapable of further indurations. As to the brickwork, that has suffered less. As before mentioned, the bricks have generally resisted well; the mortar has, however, suffered like that in the stonework, and, consequently, the integrity of the mass must have been impaired to a degree which must render it inadequate to its office. The outside of the scarp presents few or no marks of injury from the flame.

It must, we think, be obvious from the above statement that the piers of the casemates must be taken down. If it were possible to rebuild the piers without removing the arches, still we think that, from the intense and long-continued heat to which they were exposed on both sides, the casemate arches are utterly unworthy of trust.

All the interior face of the scarp, including recess arches, should be removed, both within and without the recesses. The work about the tongue holes must be taken down, and, of course, the soles and inner cheeks and inner arches of the embrasures. Making the preparation for repairs, nothing would be left standing of the present fort but the outer part of the scarp, a part of each pier at the magazines, and possibly a part near the stairs.

The materials used in the construction are, however, especially in the scarp, of such small dimensions, and the workmanship so bad, that it would be in vain to attempt to tie new work to the old; and if this were possible, we doubt if the thin remaining mass of the old work would have any stability; whether, indeed, it would not be kept from falling, after some years, entirely by the ties of the newer work.

The foundations of the fort have not, of course, been injured by the fire. The small size of the stones used therein and the bad workmanship lead us, however, to the opinion that it would be highly injudicious to place new and substantial work upon them. At every ebb of the tide, water, which on the flood had found its way into the numerous voids, escapes through the wall in certain places in torrents. In addition to this, owing to the small size of the materials, the bearing has never been uniform upon the breadth of the grillage; the middle, while sinking with the weight, has left the outer steps of the foundation (and probably the inner) not far from their original height, thus showing that the outer piles (and probably the inner) take no part of the weight of the superstructure.

Under these circumstances, we are decidedly of opinion that Fort Delaware is irreparable. We are also of opinion that it would be improper to put new work upon the masonry of the old foundations. The piles of the foundation are doubtless all the better prepared for new work in consequence of the great weight that for years has been bearing upon them; but owing to the unequal pressure to which they have been subject, we think, before rebuilding, they should be again tried with the driver.

We do not consider it a part of our duty, under our instructions, to give an opinion on the subject of rebuilding this work. The government, no doubt, fully understands the value of the position, and that it is the only proper one for the defence of the Delaware. We take occasion, however, to say that in the course of the operation for reclaiming the island and protecting it from the action of the sea, an embankment of some height has been thrown up all around, which might easily be converted into a battery, and be substituted for the lower tier of the fort. Under such an arrangement, it might be necessary to give to the fort a height of two tiers only, instead of three.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient,

JOS. G. TOTTEN, *Lieut. Colonel Engineers, Brevet Colonel.*
WM. A. ELIASON, *Lieutenant of Engineers.*
A. MORDECAI, *Lieutenant of Engineers.*

Brigadier General CHARLES GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 13, 1831.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, of the 7th instant, calling on the Secretary of War "to inform the House whether any, and if any, what, additions are necessary to be made to the corps of military and topographical engineers, exclusively for military purposes," I have the honor to report:

With regards to the corps of engineers:

In my report to the President accompanying his message to Congress in 1829, I expressed a concurrence in the opinion, which has been urged for years past by this department, of the necessity for increasing the number of officers in this corps. The advantages which might result from such an increase in the construction of fortifications and other works of general improvement were not lost sight of. The recommendation, however, had reference mainly to such an organization as it was believed would tend to greater economy and efficiency in the discharge of the military duties of the corps in time of peace.

The necessity of an increase of their number is illustrated by the fact that whilst every officer of the corps is now on duty, and but three of them employed in other than military duties, there are only four of the fortifications under construction, in the direction of which the superintending engineer is assisted by any officer of the corps. The necessity for such assistance in preparing detailed plans and superintending their proper execution, must be obvious to any who reflect on the varied and often complicated nature of those works. This deficiency in officers is imperfectly supplied, in a few cases, by an occasional and temporary detail from other corps of the army, or by the employment of citizens at high rates of compensation.

The number of officers which should be added to the corps will be regulated by considering the number of fortifications that will probably be under construction at any one time, with other duties to which the officers are liable. The table of "works projected," which accompanies the annual report from this department, will show that, in addition to those already commenced, forty-three have been planned for the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico frontier; besides which, it will be remembered that no defences are yet projected for the extensive frontier bordering on Canada.

Referring, for the present, to the works required for the defence of the seaboard alone, we may suppose that about twelve or fourteen of them will be under construction or repair at one and the same time, and the number of officers requisite for their superintendence may be estimated as follows:

	Field officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.
On the eastern Atlantic frontier, say	1	2	4
On the middle	1	4	8
On the southern	1	2	3
On the Gulf of Mexico	1	2	4
To which add—			
At the seat of government	1	0	1
Military Academy	1	1	2
Board of engineers for fortifications, and to meet contingencies of service	1	2	2
Making a total of	7	12	24

By such an arrangement there would be in each great division of the maritime frontier one field officer, who, besides having the immediate charge of a particular work, could act as a general inspector, and whose experience would enable him, in cases of need, to aid by his advice other officers within his district.

It is in accordance with these views that the project for an increase of the corps, heretofore presented to Congress, has been prepared, the details of which are contained in a bill reported at the last session by the Committee of the House of Representatives on Military Affairs.

On the subject of the topographical engineers, to which the resolution also refers, I shall have the honor to report in a few days.

I am, &c.,

JOHN H. EATON.

Hon. A. STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Annual report of work done in improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in the present year ending September 30, 1831.

From the 1st of October, 1830, to the 9th of March, 1831, the steamboat Helepolis removed from the channel of the Mississippi river 1,334 snags or trees, taken from the whole line of the river between island No. 10, sixty miles below the mouth of the Ohio river, and the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine, twenty-one miles below Baton Rouge, a distance of 830 miles. During the same time that boat cut a channel through a neck of land near the mouth of Red river, through which the whole channel of the Mississippi river was turned, shortening the distance to the navigators of the Mississippi river eighteen miles; and to those navigating the Red and Mississippi rivers, between the Red River settlements and New Orleans, the distance has been shortened six miles. The distance from the new channel down the old bed of the Mississippi to the mouth of Red river is six miles, and from Red river, by the old bed down it, is twelve miles; consequently, by cutting the channel through, the water from the Red river now finds its way up the old bed of the Mississippi, and passes down through the new channel.

In October, November, and December of last year, I had the timber cut from off the falling-in banks of the Mississippi river, a distance of about 538 miles; at the same time all the timber was cut from under the banks and out of the island chutes for the same distance.

A channel was also cut through the bend of the river at a point called Burch's Bend. It has been navigated by twenty or thirty steamboats nearly all the high-water season of the last spring and summer. It will be the main channel of the river next spring, and shorten the distance from 24 to 28 miles. The effect produced during the extreme rise of water has been very important at Red river, as it will dry at least 200,000 acres of pine land lying on the Bayou Chaffilio and Red and Black rivers. The difference of the rise last year has been ascertained to be at least two feet at the mouth of Red river; the same effect will be felt at least sixty miles up that river, and about forty miles up the Black river. On the Bayou Chaffilio the effect produced has been great in proportion to the extent of country; the lands on its banks for many miles down are now above the highest floods.

The steamboat "Helepolis" was repaired in April and May last; left New Albany, Indiana, on the 8th of June, and commenced operations in the Mississippi river, between the Ohio and Missouri rivers, where she continued until the water was too low for her to work in that part of the river to advantage: she then commenced work below the Ohio. Up to the 30th of September last she has removed from the main channel of the Mississippi river 727 snags, making together 2,061 snags removed this year by the steamboat "Helepolis." On the 10th of September last the new steamboat "Archimedes" commenced work at the mouth of the Ohio, and worked up the Mississippi river. From that time to the 30th of September she has removed from the low-water channels of that river 204 snags, added to those removed by the steamboat Helepolis, making an aggregate of 2,265 snags removed this year from the bed of the Mississippi river. That boat is quite as efficient as the Helepolis in every particular, except in running down a planter. In that operation the Helepolis has the advantage of nearly double the weight, which adds greatly to the effect when moving at the same velocity. By reference to the last of the two boats, it will be perceived that the Archimedes has cost about $12,000 less than the Helepolis.

About the first of October last year the improvement of the Ohio river was commenced at the mouth of the Louisville and Portland canal, by removing logs, roots, &c., from the bottom of the channel of that river. For the first two miles below the place of commencement the number of logs was greater than at any point in the Ohio river. They were taken out, cut, and split in pieces in such manner as to enable the laborers to pile them along the shores; in November they were set on fire and all consumed. Many gentlemen of good judgment, who examined them at the time they were piled, estimated the quantity at 1,200 cords in the distance of two miles. That work was continued down to Rockport, a distance of 150 miles, and all the most dangerous logs and roots removed from the channel in that distance. On the 6th

day of December the men were discharged, the river being too high to work. That work was commenced again on the 22d of September, and is now in progress.

On the 5th of November last the improvement of the Ohio river, at the Grand Chain, near its mouth, was completed, agreeably to the act of Congress providing for that particular object. The rocks formerly situated at that point have all been removed, so as to make an entire safe navigation at that place. For a particular description of the work done there, I beg leave to refer you to my letter to the department dated the 13th of November last. By the different operations alluded to, the navigation of both rivers has been very much improved in the last year, notwithstanding some losses have occurred charged to snags. During the last year the steamboats Crusader, Neptune, Daniel Boon, Fairy, and Union, have been sunk in the Mississippi river. The Crusader, by striking a root or log lying on the bottom of the river in the extreme low water in October last. The Neptune, by swinging off from the shore with her stern made fast with a line to the shore, being heavily laden with pig lead, broke and filled immediately; the engine was not started. The Daniel Boon, running close along shore, struck a log, was stove, and sunk. The Fairy struck a snag directly opposite the mouth of the Missouri river, and sunk in a few minutes. These four boats were all old and in a state of decay. The Union was a new boat, built of plank without a frame to support them, and, being a flat bottom and wall-sided, was very weak. She struck a snag that must have been loose, and have stopped or lodged there during the last spring freshets. At the place where the accident occurred the Helepolis had taken every description of snag out in the month of November last, when the water was at least ten feet below the stage when the boat struck. I am of the opinion that a principal cause of the loss of the whole five boats was from the weakness and insufficiency of their hulls. One keel-boat and three flat boats were lost during the extreme low water in October and November of last year; not one that has come within my knowledge since the rise of the water in December last. When those losses took place, the Mississippi was several feet lower than it had been for ten years previous. The snags on which the above-mentioned steamboat Crusader was stove, the keel-boat, and one of the flat boats, have since been removed. Flat boats navigating the Mississippi river from the mouth of the Missouri to New Orleans now float at night with as much safety as they do in the Ohio river, by which means their passage is now made in one-half the time it was three years ago. I have no hesitation in stating, without the fear of contradiction from any well-informed gentleman, that the amount of property saved by the improvement already made far exceeds the whole amount of expenditure on all the work since 1824. For a proof of this statement, I will refer the department to the western members of Congress who travel on those rivers. Some of those gentlemen are familiar with the former and present situation of the obstructions in the river, particularly the Mississippi river, and the Ohio river at the Grand Chain.

The improvement of the Ohio river, under the act of Congress of the 2d March last, has unavoidably been delayed on account of the high stage of water in that river during the whole summer and fall of this year. I have made the necessary preparations for carrying into effect the instructions from the department, and have now at work from 500 to 600 men. Those men are employed quarrying stone at different places for the purpose of forming the required wing dams. Their labor will be advantageously applied at that part of the work; and should the water fall sufficiently low, a number of the most difficult and shoal bars in the river will be improved this fall.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. SHREVE, *Superintendent.*

Brig. Gen. C. GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer, Washington.*

LOUISVILLE, *Kentucky, October* 13, 1831.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, *West Point, June* 21, 1831.

SIR: The board of visitors invited by a circular from the War Department, of the 31st March, "to attend the general examination of the cadets of the United States Military Academy," in the discharge of the duty devolved on them have directed their inquiries to a full and free investigation of the course of instruction, military and scientific, and to the internal police, discipline, and fiscal concerns of the institution. This investigation, the results of which we propose in a succinct form to present to you, has impressed the board with a full conviction that the institution has substantially accomplished the leading objects of its establishment, and that, regarded in any light in which it may be viewed, whether in its connexion with the primary means of national defence, the cardinal design of its creation, or with the more remote but no less important concerns of our internal civil polity, to the success of which it is a valuable auxiliary, its claims upon the continued support and fostering patronage of the government are many and commanding.

The whole number of cadets upon the examination roll furnished to the board is two hundred and twenty-two. These are divided into four classes: *the first* consisting of thirty-three members, whose course of instruction has now been completed; *the second* of fifty-two, who have been three years in the institution; *the third* of sixty-two of two years' standing; and *the fourth* of seventy-five, admitted since the period of the examination of the last year. These classes have been severally divided into convenient sections arranged agreeably to the relative merits of the cadets composing them, their grade being settled by the academic board, at short stated intervals, by an impartial recurrence to well-ascertained and fixed rules.

The course of instruction prescribed for each class will be shown by the synopsis herewith communicated, marked A. It is the purpose of the report to detail the observations of the board upon the examinations of the several departments in their order.

The studies of the first class are directed to engineering and the science of war, to ethics, rhetoric, national and constitutional law, to infantry tactics and artillery. Upon each of these branches of science the class have undergone a thorough examination, and it affords the board pleasure to state that its result has been as satisfactory as its process has been searching and laborious.

To engineering, both military and civil, the attention of the class has been minutely and profitably directed. In the whole course of military engineering, comprising field and permanent fortifications, attack and defence of places, and military communications, as well as in that of civil engineering, comprehending the important subjects of land and water communications by navigable rivers, canals,

common roads, bridges, and railroads; of hydraulic constructions and buildings, of nautical constructions, of carpentry, stone cutting, and civil architecture, the class have acquitted themselves in a manner meriting the most unqualified commendation. The most involved and difficult problems have been solved and demonstrated with a readiness evincive of the thorough familiarity of the class with those important branches of science, and reflecting upon the accomplished officer charged with this department of instruction the highest credit.

That these subjects have not engaged an undue share of the time and attention of the cadets the board are fully satisfied. The science of military engineering is intimately connected with that of war, and with every well-devised system of national defence. The primary and leading object of this instruction is to train up a portion of our youth for this indispensable branch of the public service, to fit them for the intelligent discharge of the high duties of superintending and directing the defences and commanding the armies of the nation. All experience teaches that these qualifications are not the acquirements of a day; that the emergency which calls for their exercise is not always sufficient for their creation. The principle of the art of war, comprehending in its present advanced stage of improvement all the exact and many of the physical sciences, with various incidental and collateral branches of learning, like all other knowledge, can only be attained by the application of the mind, aided and directed by competent and skilful instructors. That the duty of this application has been enforced, and thus assistance and instruction afforded here, the examination of this class has abundantly evidenced.

The science of civil engineering, as taught at this academy, the board regard as a branch of education fundamentally important. This may emphatically be styled the age of improvement. At a time when the energies of a discerning and patriotic public spirit are everywhere directed to the purposes of practical improvement; when in every portion of this wide-spread confederacy we are daily furnished with the manifestations of a desire by means of canals and railroads to connect the remotest portions of the Union, and through their agency to develop the resources and improve the condition of our country, the value of the knowledge imparted in this course cannot be overrated. That this branch of science can be taught in this academy with advantage experience has shown. That in the ordinary literary institutions of the country an attention sufficient to qualify for the discharge of the practical duties already indicated has not been bestowed may be safely inferred from the multiplied and pressing demand upon the War Department for aid, preferred by those engaged in the interesting works of improvement contemplated and in progress. It has been a subject of general and of just regret that the means of assistance thus invoked have not been within the competency of the government to afford. To meet these continually recurring applications for the services of persons skilled in this branch of science, no mode within the knowledge of the board is so likely to prove efficient as that of giving to the distinguished professor in this department the means of increased usefulness by a liberal enlargement of the stock of models, now very inconsiderable.

In aid of his instructions in the first branch of this science the model of a fortification, with all its parts complete, is regarded as indispensable. The expenditures of the government upon the permanent fortifications are liberal and recurring, and yet, in an institution designed to fit its students for this important branch of the public service there is not a single model by which they may be taught the mechanical construction of a work of this kind. A small sum appropriated to this object would insure an improvement in this branch of science which would be beneficially felt in the construction of the public works necessary to the defence of our extensive inland and maritime frontier.

The model of a stone bridge, with its centering, and the caisson used in founding piers where the water is deep, and the foundation of rock; of a lock upon the most approved plan, and of a dry dock, the board think, would be found useful. To these might be advantageously added models in the department of architecture calculated to improve the taste in building. These would serve not only as the means of instruction to the students of this institution, but of extensive general improvement; to the increased comfort of our private dwellings, and the embellishment and economy of our public edifices.

For these objects, the board would respectfully suggest, the employment of a modeller would be calculated most effectually and economically to accomplish.

In the science of war the class acquitted themselves upon their examination satisfactorily to the board. In the knowledge of the principles of infantry tactics and artillery they appear to be well-grounded. The examinations on these subjects in the recitation room have prepared the board to express a full concurrence in the favorable opinions indicated by former boards of visitors in relation to the modes of instruction pursued in this department, and of the merit of the professors directing them.

In the practical duties of the soldier the cadets of all the classes have been thoroughly instructed. The board are at a loss for terms in which to express their admiration of the manly gracefulness of carriage and the steadiness of position maintained by them in the field, of the ease, promptitude, and precision with which their various evolutions in battalion performance, and of the skill and accuracy with which their artillery is exercised and manœuvered.

For the maintenance of this admirable system of discipline, of which the flattering results above indicated are the fruits, and for the preservation of the health of the cadets, by furnishing them with the means of salutary exercise, the board earnestly recommend that a suitable building be erected, to be used during the inclement seasons of the year, when the students of this institution cannot with safety be exposed.

The board cannot take leave of this branch of the subject committed to their inquiry without a decided expression of the satisfaction they have received from the evidence furnished by the cadets of their proficiency in the exercise of the piece, in target firing, and in the preparation of ammunition, rockets, &c. It has been to the board a subject of surprise and regret that this post is without the horses necessary for the ordinary artillery service, and they feel it to be their incumbent duty to press upon the government the necessity of a provision to meet this object. Twenty horses might be usefully employed, not only in the manner above-mentioned, but with great benefit to the cadets, in allowing them an opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of horsemanship, which in after life may prove to them valuable and important.

In the branches of ethics, rhetoric, national and constitutional law, the class acquitted themselves with great credit, evincing by their answers a familiarity with the principles of their text-books acquired and retained not so much by the mere effort of memory as by the application of the mind to their thorough investigation.

In this department much inconvenience has been experienced for the want of the books necessary to carry on the course of instruction, in which the library, although liberally supplied on other subjects, is

lamentably deficient. The board respectfully recommend that a specific appropriation be asked to supply this deficiency.

The studies comprehended in the course of the second class are natural philosophy, chemistry, and drawing.

In the first of these branches, comprising magnetism, electricity, mechanics, optics, and astronomy, the class gave proofs of considerable attainment. In the solution of the most difficult problems their demonstrations at the black-board were neat, clear, and conclusive, and executed with a promptness and coolness which nothing short of a full confidence in their own attainments could inspire. The board have no hesitation in expressing their belief that no class of equal numbers can be found in any university in the Union more thoroughly conversant with the subjects upon which they have been examined.

The philosophical apparatus has been much enlarged within the last two years, and is principally of French manufacture, of exquisite workmanship and beauty, and of the most modern and approved construction. For the purposes of a course of experimental philosophy it is, nevertheless, inadequate. The board would therefore recommend that a small annual appropriation be asked for its extension.

The examination of the class in chemistry gave much satisfaction to the board, and furnished evidence of the zeal and industry with which the acting professor and his assistant have devoted themselves to the discharge of their respective duties. In this department, and in that of natural philosophy, great inconvenience has been experienced for the want of suitable rooms for lectures, recitations, and experiments. At present the rooms in which the apparatus is kept are used for these purposes. This exposes the instruments to great injury, as the experiments and preparations cannot be made near them without prejudice. A building to contain apartments would conduce to the convenience of the institution. Under this impression the board recommend that an appropriation be asked for its erection.

In drawing, the cadets of this and of the third class have made surprising progress. In topography, landscapes, and the delineation of the human figure, their performances are excellent, and in a high degree creditable to themselves and to the accomplished artist from whom they have received their instructions.

The course of instruction pursued by the third class embraces mathematics, French, and drawing. That of the fourth class is confined to mathematics and French.

In mathematics, instruction is afforded to the third class in analytical geometry, perspective shades and shadows, spherical projections, surveying, the differential and integral calculus, descriptive geometry, and plane and spherical trigonometry. And to the fourth in algebra, geometry, plane and spherical analytical trigonometry, and descriptive geometry. To say that in their thorough examination on these subjects the classes acquitted themselves well, would be but a feeble expression of the opinions of the board. They believe that, for accuracy and skill in the construction of the diagrams necessary for the demonstration of the problems proposed to them for solution, and the quickness, ease, and precision with which the results were attained, these classes have never been excelled.

The examination of the third class in mathematics commenced in the afternoon of the 10th instant, and was continued on the 11th, resumed on the 13th, and concluded about noon on the 14th. The examination of the fourth class, on the same subject, was commenced on the evening of the 16th, continued on the 17th and 18th, and resumed and concluded on the morning of the 20th. The examination throughout was creditable to the cadets and their instructors. The use which was made of the black-board at the examinations deserves to be known. There were two black-boards in different parts of the room; four cadets were called up at the same time, two to each board, and each cadet was told by the examining professor what he wished him to do; they then constructed the diagrams and wrote out their demonstrations and solutions on the board. While they were occupied, questions were put to one or more members of the class until one of those first called up was ready at the black-board. He then read his demonstration or solution; but this was done with a readiness which showed that it was fully understood. He was then questioned in relation to the demonstration or solution, and the examination continued until the cadet next to him was ready. By this means the student had time to reflect and to work out his demonstration or solution; he was free from embarrassment whilst thus engaged, because he knew that all present were attending to the person under examination. Besides the able professor who presides over this department, seven assistants are necessary to enable him to do justice to his classes, while the law provides but for one. This deficiency was formerly supplied by the selection of the most distinguished cadets; but it was found that the cadets thus selected were unable to progress with their class, and at the same time give useful instruction to others. Subsequently officers have been detailed from the army and assigned to the discharge of the duty; but as no compensation is allowed by law for this extra service, the officers detailed have no inducement to retain their places in the institution. The consequence is, that this most important department is continually subjected to the evils of frequent changes in the instructors. At the close of the present term, as the board are informed, every assistant except the one provided for by law leaves the institution, strikingly illustrating the necessity of some provision to guard against this great inconvenience. It is believed that the provisions of an act reported at the last session of Congress, (a manuscript copy of which is herewith communicated, marked B,) would, if adopted, correct this evil and many others to which the institution is exposed. The professor in this department has felt the want of a large theodolite, with Hassler's improvement, the purchase of which the board would respectfully recommend.

In French the attainments of these classes are respectable, and the examinations in this department were very satisfactory to the board.

With regard to the police of the institution, the board have found much to commend, and nothing which, in their opinion, requires alteration. An admirable system has been matured, which is fully understood and vigilantly enforced. Everything which can conduce to the health and comfort of the cadets, consistently with a due attention to study and the performance of their military duties, has received attention.

The discipline established by the regulations of the academy is favorably illustrated in the personal appearance and manly deportment of the cadets, the neatness and uniformity of their dress and accoutrements, and their strict and willing obedience to the orders of their superiors. The seeming rigor of the requirements prescribed has had the most salutary operation in engendering a spirit of manly and honorable emulation, the distinguishing characteristic of the students of this institution.

The relations subsisting between the superintendent and instructors, and the cadets, are in strict harmony with their respective duties, and calculated to inspire the latter with a strong feeling of self-respect. Every motive which can be addressed to their pride and judgment to influence a devotion to science is here presented; and it affords the board unqualified pleasure to state that they have not been

unmindful of the advantages they enjoy, nor lost sight of the high destinies to which in the future concerns of their government they may reasonably aspire.

The books and accounts of the quartermaster, and of the treasurer and paymaster have been examined, and found to be correct. A strict system of accountability has been established in regard to the receipt and disbursement of the public money, sufficiently guarded to prevent its misapplication; the accounts of the cadets are regularly and accurately kept; their clothing and other necessary articles are so furnished as to avoid all imposition, and at prices, if not below, certainly not above the ordinary rates.

The board likewise examined the food served up at the meals of the cadets, which they found of excellent quality, and prepared with a cleanliness and regard to comfort worthy of all praise. To the many inquiries proposed to the cadets themselves, the reply has uniformly been that their food was not only good, but abundant.

The medical department has also engaged the attention of the board. The hospital erected within a few years is convenient in its arrangement, airy, and comfortable. The concerns of this department are exceedingly well directed by the distinguished surgeon under whose supervision it has been placed.

The fiscal concerns of the institution appear to have been conducted with great ability, and the appropriations of the government to have been expended judiciously and faithfully. By the practice of a judicious economy a considerable fund was not long since accumulated, which has been chiefly expended in the erection of useful buildings, embracing a commodious hotel for the accommodation of the parents and friends of the cadets and of other persons visiting the academy.

In connexion with the subject of the public buildings, the board feel it to be their duty to reiterate the recommendation heretofore repeatedly made, that a competent appropriation for the erection of a house of worship be asked of Congress. The room now used for the purpose never was designed to be so appropriated. It is too small to accommodate the cadets and others who frequent it, and is in all other respects inconvenient.

The library of the academy has been procured with much trouble and at considerable expense. It is valuable, and should be preserved. To provide for its security, the board would respectfully recommend that a fire-proof room to receive it be connected with the chapel which they propose should be erected. The room now occupied as a library, should this recommendation be effected, may be advantageously used as a lecture or recitation room.

A reference to the reports of former and successive boards of visitors will show that a strong conviction of the inadequacy of the existing rank and pay of the superintendent of this academy has long obtained. In this conviction, and the recommendations founded on it, the board entirely concur. The services required of and diligently performed by him are extremely laborious, the responsibility of his station is great, and the expense to which he is necessarily subjected very considerable. The zeal, talent, and industry which have been so long and conspicuously displayed by him in the faithful discharge of his important and arduous duties entitle him, in the judgment of the board, to the favorable consideration of the government.

The board forbear to multiply suggestions in relation to the wants of the institution already brought to the view of the government by boards of visitors who have preceded them. They believe that the prompt and full gratification of these wants would eminently promote the public welfare, by giving increased efficiency to an institution whose interests are bound up with those of the nation.

Every facility has been afforded to the board in aid of their investigations by the superintendent and those connected with him in the administration of the affairs of the academy. To the merits of *all*, the board take pleasure in bearing testimony; in their capacity and devotion to science the national confidence may be safely reposed, in the assurance that the interests committed to their charge will be faithfully guarded and zealously advanced.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

WINFIELD SCOTT, *Major General U. S. A., President of the Board.*
PIERRE VAN CORTLAND.
CHARLES E. DUDLEY.
JOHN A. DIX.
JOHN BROCKENBOROUGH.
WILLIAM B. EWING.
H. LEAVENWORTH, *Brigadier General U. S. Army.*
JOHN FARNAN.
LEANDER J. SHARP.
JOHN PAGE.
J. EVERETT, *Surgeon U. S. Army.*
W. S FRANKLIN.
SIMON CAMERON.
FRED. HAMBRIGHT.
JOHN NELSON, *Secretary Board of Visitors.*

Hon. Secretary of War.

B.

A BILL making further provision for the Military Academy at West Point.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a professor of chemistry and mineralogy in the United States Military Academy.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the professors of the Military Academy, from and after the passage of this act, shall receive each the pay and emoluments allowed to the professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the teacher of the French language and teacher of drawing shall each receive the pay and emoluments of a major of infantry.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint two other teachers of the French language, who shall each receive the pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint an assistant professor of chemistry and mineralogy, who, together with the

assistant professors already provided, shall, if an officer of the army, receive so much in addition to his pay and emoluments as shall equal those of a captain of infantry; and if not taken from the army, shall receive the pay and emoluments allowed to a captain of light dragoons by an act entitled "An act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force," passed the 12th day of April, 1808.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all lieutenants who shall, under the direction of the President of the United States, be detailed from the army to act as instructors, assistant professors, or assistant teachers in the Military Academy, shall, after the first year while so employed, be allowed each ten dollars per month in addition to his pay in the line.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That each officer of the army in the actual command of a company of cadets shall be entitled to receive the same additional compensation as is allowed every officer in the actual command of a company in the army by the second section of an act entitled "An act giving further compensation to the captains and subalterns of the army of the United States in certain cases," passed the 2d day of March, 1827.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "An act making further provision for the corps of engineers," passed the 29th day of April, 1812, as confines the selection of assistant professors to the corps of engineers and cadets shall be, and is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*. That the professors and officers attached to the Military Academy who by law are entitled to forage shall receive in lieu thereof an equivalent in money at the rate allowed to officers of the army, although they may not actually keep the horses for which they are entitled to forage.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers, professors, teachers, and their assistants, and all other persons authorized to be employed for the Military Academy, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war which are now, or which hereafter may be, established.

A.

Synopsis of the course of studies at the Military Academy.

Class.	Department.	Section.	Names of instructors.	Class books and subjects of study.
1	Engineering and Science of War.	1	D. H. Mahan, professor.	Science of War and Fortification, by Gay de Vernan; Programme d' un Cours de Construction, par Syanzier; &c.
		2	Lieut. Mason, assistant professor	
	Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy.	1	Rev. Thomas Warner, professor, and	Murray's large Grammar, Blair's Rhetoric, and Paley's Moral Philosophy,
		2	Lieuts. Tillinghast and J. A. Smith, assistant professors.	Kent's Lectures on the Law of Nations and Constitution of the United States.
	Infantry Tactics	1	Capt. Hitchcock, instructor.	Regulations for the Exercises and Manœuvres of Infantry.
		2	do.	Do. do.
	Artillery	1	Lieut. Kinsley, instructor	Lallemand's Treatise on Artillery; a part of Hutton's Tracts, &c.
		2	do.	Do. do.
2	Natural Philosophy	1	E. H. Courtenay, professor	Francœur's Traité de Mecanique Analytique; Farrar's Treatise of Optics, Electricity and Magnetism, and Astronomy.
		2	Lieut. Cram, assistant professor	Bridge's Mechanics; Farrar's Treatise on Mechanics, Optics, Electricity, and Magnetism, and Astronomy.
		3	Lieut. Buckingham, assist. professor.	Do. do.
	Chemistry	1	Lieut. Hopkins, act'g professor, and Lieut. Mather, assistant professor.	Turner's Chemistry.
		2		Do.
		3		Do.
		4		Do.
	Drawing	Whole class.	M. Gimbrede, teacher, and Lieut. T. B. Brown, assistant teacher.	Landscape and topography.
				Do.
3	Mathematics	1	Charles Davies, professor.	Essai de Geometrie Analytique, par Biot; Perspective Shades and Shadows; Spherical Projections; Davies' Surveying, &c.; Traité de Calcul, Differential et Integral, par Lacroix.
		2	Lieut. Church, assistant professor	Essai de Geometrie Analytique, par Biot; Perspective Shades and Shadows; Spherical Projections; Davies' Surveying, &c.; Traité de Calcul, Differential et Integral, par Bouchartat.
		3	Lieut. J. B. Smith, assist. professor.	Davies' Descriptive Geometry; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, (Analytical;) Perspective Shades and Shadows; Spherical Projections; Davies' Surveying; Traité de Geometrie Analytique, par Bouchartat; Traité de Calcul, Differential et Integral, par Bouchartat.
	French	1	M. Berard, first teacher	Third and fourth volumes of Gil Blas; Charles XII.
		2	do.	Do. do.
		3	M. Malinard, second teacher	Do. do.
		4	do.	Do. do.
		5	do.	Do. do.
		6	do.	Do. do.
	Drawing	1	M. Gimbrede, teacher	Human figure.
		2	Lieut. T. B. Brown, assist. teacher.	Do.
4	Mathematics	1	Lieut. Ross, assistant professor	Lacroix's Algebra; Legendre's Geometry; Plane and Spherical Analytical Trigonometry; Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
		2	Lieut. Hackley, assistant professor.	Do. do.
		3	Lieut. Mitchell assistant professor.	Lacroix's Algebra; Legendre's Geometry; Plane and Spherical Analytical Trigonometry.
		4	Lieut. Knowlton, assistant professor.	Lacroix's Algebra; Legendre's Geometry; Plane and Spherical Analytical Trigonometry; a part of Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
	French	1	M. Berard, first teacher	Berard's French Grammar; Berard's Leçons Françaises; first vol. GilBlas.
		2	do.	Do. do.
		3	M. Malinard, second teacher	Do. do.
		4	Cadet Clay, assistant teacher	Do. do.
		5	Cadet Norton, assistant teacher.	Do. do.

C. F. SMITH, *Acting Adjutant.*

A.—*Table exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department for the year ending September 30, 1831, in which the funds which had accrued within that period, and the manner of their accruing, are stated and accounted for by showing their application; and showing, also, the amounts expended upon the several works under construction.*

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1831, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.				Cost of the several works on October 1, 1831.	Remarks.
	From appropriations for 1831.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the treasury, and those remaining in the hands of agents, September 30, 1830, and amounts refunded, &c.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied, corresponding with accounts rendered to September 30, 1831.	Amount undrawn from the treasury on October 1, 1831.	Balances in the hands of agents on October 1, 1831.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
FORTIFICATIONS.									
Fort Adams, Rhode Island	$100,000 00	$53,038 70	$153,038 70	$81,016 20	$68,095 72	$3,936 78	$153,038 70	$589,656 90	
Fort Hamilton, New York	10,000 00	24,880 97	34,880 97	34,511 29	.....	369 68	34,880 97	482,599 40	
Fort Monroe, Virginia	80,000 00	24,787 99	104,787 99	80,511 10	5,700 00	18,576 89	104,787 99	1,640,460 74	
Fort Calhoun, Virginia	80,000 00	20,074 29	100,074 29	99,175 43	.....	898 86	100,074 29	1,156,866 69	
Fort Macon, North Carolina	70,000 00	13,760 14	83,760 14	54,505 86	24,000 00	5,254 28	83,760 14	281,981 27	
Fort at Oak island, North Carolina	95,000 00	9,179 38	104,179 38	77,340 86	21,500 00	5,338 52	104,179 38	359,190 84	
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina	45,000 00	70,315 33	115,315 33	37,513 60	54,469 00	23,332 73	115,315 33	92,198 27	Account to July 1.
Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia	.....	75,277 82	75,377 82	33,884 50	23,075 00	18,418 32	75,377 82	.....	Accounts to April 1.
Fortifications at Mobile Point, Alabama	90,000 00	25,425 48	115,425 48	78,612 56	25,000 00	11,812 92	115,425 48	845,217 52	
Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida	100,000 00	26,679 18	126,679 18	127,683 35	.....	.....	127,683 35	256,141 86	Due agent $1,004 17.
Fort Jackson, Louisiana	.....	34,135 35	34,135 35	31,618 17	.....	2,517 18	34,135 35	626,937 18	
Repairs of the battery at Bienvenue, Louisiana	3,004 00	.....	3,004 00	3 50	.....	3,000 50	3,004 00	.....	
Repairs at Fort Wood, Louisiana	3,600 00	.....	3,600 00	.....	.....	3,600 00	3,600 00	.....	
Tower at Bayou Dupré, Louisiana	.....	2,053 80	2,053 80	8 63	.....	2,045 17	2,053 80	14,632 24	
Preservation of George's island, Boston harbor	5,000 00	49 86	5,049 86	.....	1,029 86	4,020 00	5,049 86	.....	
Repairs at Fort Lafayette, New York	.....	6,345 57	6,345 57	2,652 25	786 70	2,906 62	6,345 57	.....	
Repairing Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, New York	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	4,030 23	16,924 00	4,045 77	25,000 00	.....	
Securing the Pea Patch island; for the construction of a new water-tank, and for gravelling the parade at Fort Delaware.	.....	29,171 80	29,171 80	22,589 88	.....	6,581 92	29,171 80	.....	
Contingencies of fortifications	10,000 00	4,743 11	14,743 11	6,049 96	4,930 41	3,762 74	14,743 11	.....	
	716,604 00	420,018 77	1,136,622 77	771,707 37	245,510 69	120,408 88	1,137,626 94	.....	
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.									
Repairs on the Cumberland road east of Wheeling	950 00	.....	950 00	950 00	.....	.....	950 00	146,699 00	
Construction of the Cumberland road from Canton to Zanesville, in Ohio	2,700 00	.....	2,700 00	2,474 72	.....	225 28	2,700 00	607,474 72	
Opening, grading, and making Cumberland road west of Zanesville, Ohio	100,000 00	82,185 51	182,185 51	91,630 33	89,787 18	768 00	182,185 51	209,444 82	
Opening, grading, and bridging the Cumberland road in Indiana	75,000 00	72,214 87	147,214 87	45,374 57	89,835 00	12,005 30	147,214 87	83,159 70	
Opening, grading, and bridging the Cumberland road in Illinois	66,000 00	39,560 87	105,560 87	20,362 43	71,484 00	13,714 44	105,560 87	20,801 56	
Continuing the road from Detroit to Chicago	10,000 00	8,282 48	18,282 48	7,883 73	10,000 00	398 75	18,282 48	46,601 25	

A.—*Table exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.*—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1831, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.				Cost of the several works on October 1, 1831.	Remarks.
	From appropriations for 1831.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the treasury, and those remaining in the hands of agents, September 30, 1830, and amounts refunded, &c.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied, corresponding with accounts rendered to September 30, 1831.	Amount undrawn from the treasury on October 1, 1831.	Balances in the hands of agents on October 1, 1831.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
Continuing the road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot	$8,000 00	$10,895 92	$18,895 92	$7,540 41	$8,000 00	$3,355 51	$18,895 92	$18,644 49	
Continuing the road from Detroit to Saginaw bay	8,000 00	8,333 47	16,333 47	5,308 17	8,000 00	3,025 30	16,333 47	13,974 70	
Continuing to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	50,000 00	78,553 98	128,553 98	80,013 55	54,774 03	.....	134,787 58	306,206 31	Due agent $6,233 60.
Improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Pittsburg to New Orleans	150,000 00	.....	150,000 00	49,746 74	74,000 00	26,253 26	150,000 00		
Improving the navigation of Red river at the Raft	.....	14,412 05	14,412 05	12,242 18	2,526 00	.....	14,768 18	22,830 13	Due agent $356 13; carried to surplus fund $2,526.
Deepening the bar at the mouth of Pascagoula river	.....	16,110 55	16,110 55	302 00	15,900 00	.....	16,202 00	9,691 45	Due agent $91 45; carried to surplus fund $15,900.
Deepening the channel through the Pass-au-Heron	.....	6,130 12	6,130 12	347 14	6,050 00	.....	6,397 14	12,217 02	Due agent $267 02; carried to surplus fund $6,050.
Improving the harbor of Mobile	.....	18,758 22	18,758 22	1,205 00	13,421 22	4,132 00	18,758 22	12,446 78	
Removing obstructions in the river Apalachicola, Florida	8,000 00	3,000 00	11,000 00	2,752 05	.....	*8,247 95	11,000 00	4,752 05	*$3,000 of this balance; $8,247 95 unaccounted for by the former agents.
Improving the harbor and river of St. Mark's, Florida	7,430 00	12,158 85	19,588 85	5,733 33	12,930 00	925 52	19,588 85	10,124 48	
Removing obstructions at Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina	17,000 00	12,642 07	29,642 07	13,000 14	16,700 00	.....	29,700 14	41,358 07	Due agent $58 07.
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, North Carolina	25,705 00	27,813 66	53,518 66	33,617 33	14,468 00	5,433 33	53,518 66	51,491 67	
Removing sand bar at the mouth of Merrimac river, Massachusetts	16,000 00	1,087 20	17,087 20	10,237 46	6,000 00	849 74	17,087 20	44,756 98	
Preservation of Plymouth beach, Massachusetts	2,820 00	337 45	3,157 45	1,742 67	490 00	924 78	3,157 45	42,152 12	
Preservation of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts	2,050 00	1,204 65	3,254 65	3,161 01	93 64	.....	3,254 65	5,456 36	
Removing the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Nantucket	8,965 00	1,778 46	10,043 46	.....	1,485 00	8,558 46	10,043 46	28,221 54	
Removing obstructions in Kennebec river, at Lovejoy's Narrows, Maine	.....	10,779 68	10,779 68	3,254 87	*2,579 68	4,945 13	10,779 68	4,975 19	*$2,579 68 carried to surplus fund.
Removing obstructions in Berwick branch of Piscataqua river, Maine	.....	595 04	595 04	543 06	.....	51 98	595 04	7,948 02	
Repairing piers at the entrance of Kennebunk river, Maine	1,175 00	788 61	1,963 61	781 59	.....	1,182 02	1,963 61	4,992 98	
Preservation of Deer island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts	12,390 00	.....	12,390 00	3,172 48	3,740 00	5,477 52	12,390 00	90,172 48	
Breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts	8,400 00	940 56	9,340 56	8,469 85	750 00	120 71	9,340 56	24,697 11	
Piers at Stonington harbor, Connecticut	.....	13,133 53	13,133 53	7,155 89	4,920 81	1,056 83	13,133 53	30,514 03	
Improving the navigation of Mill river, Connecticut	.....	489 71	489 71	489 71	.....	.....	489 71	6,097 00	
Piers at Oswego harbor, New York	3,416 84	10	3,416 94	3,266 25	150 69	.....	3,416 94	54,670 18	
Piers at Buffalo harbor, New York	12,900 00	1,592 46	14,492 46	12,208 72	.....	2,283 74	14,492 46	75,310 26	
Piers at Dunkirk harbor, New York	7,102 50	.....	7,102 50	5,330 10	.....	1,772 40	7,102 50	25,485 60	

A.—*Table exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.*—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1831, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.				Cost of the several works on October 1, 1831.	Remarks.
	From appropriations for 1831.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the treasury, and those remaining in the hands of agents, September 30, 1830, and amounts refunded, &c.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied, corresponding with accounts rendered to September 30, 1831.	Amount undrawn from the treasury on October 1, 1831.	Balances in the hands of agents on October 1, 1831.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
Piers at Black Rock harbor, New York	$1,800 00	.....	$1,800 00	$1,799 91	.....	$0 09	$1,800 00	$34,997 91	
Improving the navigation of Genesee river, New York	16,670 00	$2,019 99	18,689 99	15,700 17	$1,670 00	1,319 82	18,689 99	37,015 18	
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Big Sodus bay, New York	17,450 00	345 42	17,795 42	14,928 68	2,050 00	816 74	17,795 42	42,363 26	
Securing the works at Oswego harbor, New York	18,600 00	.....	18,600 00	7,599 42	10,100 00	900 58	18,600 00	6,599 42	
Piers at La Plaisance bay	.....	289 06	289 06	165 99	123 07	.....	289 06	6,172 74	
Removing obstructions at Ashtabula creek, Ohio	7,015 00	228 61	7,243 61	5,865 63	1,840 00	.....	7,705 63	26,980 77	Due agent $462 02.
Removing obstructions at Cunningham creek, Ohio	.....	134 09	134 09	81 26	.....	52 83	134 09	6,420 93	
Removing obstructions at Huron river, Ohio	3,480 00	.....	3,480 00	2,523 88	.....	956 12	3,480 00	19,752 59	
Improving Cleveland harbor, Ohio	3,670 00	1,497 26	5,167 26	4,095 59	613 00	458 67	5,167 26	26,563 89	
Removing obstructions at Grand river, Ohio	5,680 00	1 64	5,681 64	2,190 99	1,005 00	2,485 65	5,681 64	23,507 61	
Removing sand bar at the mouth of Black river, Ohio	9,275 00	1,174 73	10,449 73	8,431 52	809 25	1,208 96	10,449 73	23,316 56	
Improving the navigation at Conneaut creek, Ohio	6,370 00	987 63	7,357 63	6,105 90	370 00	881 73	7,357 63	18,753 92	
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania	1,700 00	.....	1,700 00	1,690 08	.....	9 92	1,700 00	44,303 51	
Improving the harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, &c., Delaware river	4,000 00	6,459 12	10,459 12	7,583 73	1,750 00	1,125 39	10,459 12	45,537 61	
	699,014 34	456,917 62	1,155,931 96	519,060 23	528,415 57	115,924 45	1,163,400 25	.....	
LIGHT-HOUSES.									
Light-house at the harbor of Buffalo, New York	12,512 00	2,500 00	15,012 00	9,255 14	2,500 00	3,256 86	15,012 00	.....	
Beacon-light at the entrance of the harbor of Erie, Pennsylvania	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	2,428 02	.....	71 98	2,500 00	.....	
Light-house at Cleveland harbor, Ohio	.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	752 15	695 00	1,052 85	2,500 00	.....	
Beacon-light at Grand river, Ohio	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	
	16,012 00	5,000 00	21,012 00	12,435 31	3,195 00	5,381 70	21,012 00	.....	

A.—*Table exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.*—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1831, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.				Cost of the several works on October 1, 1831.	Remarks.
	From appropriations for 1831.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the treasury, and those remaining in the hands of agents, September 30, 1830, and amounts refunded, &c.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied, corresponding with accounts rendered to September 30, 1831.	Amount undrawn from the treasury on October 1, 1831.	Balances in the hands of agents on October 1, 1831.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
MILITARY ACADEMY.									
Defraying the expenses of the board of visitors at West Point	$1,500 00	$9,741 29	$31,491 29	$21,679 89	$3,853 13	$5,958 27	$31,491 29	.....	
Fuel, forage, stationery, printing, transportation, and postage for the Military Academy	8,400 00								
Repairs and improvements of the buildings and grounds at West Point	3,400 00								
Pay of adjutant's and quartermaster's clerks	900 00								
Increase and expenses of the library	1,400 00								
Philosophical apparatus	2,000 00								
Models for fortifications	1,800 00								
Models for drawing, repairing instruments, chemical and minor apparatus	750 00								
Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses of the Military Academy	1,600 00								
Military laboratory and workshop	.....								

B.

Statement showing the amount of money drawn from the treasury and remitted to the officers and agents disbursing under the Engineer department from October 1, 1830, to September 30, 1831, inclusive; and the amount of accounts rendered by each within the same period.

Names of officers and agents.	On what account.	Amount remitted.	Amount of accounts rendered.	Remarks.
Colonel Joseph G. Totten	Fort Adams	$61,000 00	$81,016 20	
Major R. E. De Russy	Fort Hamilton	30,750 00	34,511 29	
	Repairs at Fort Lafayette		2,652 25	
	Repairs at Fort Columbus and Castle Williams	8,076 00	4,030 23	
	Contingencies of fortifications	400 00	400 00	
Lieut. S. Tuttle	Securing the Pea Patch island	4,000 00	14,611 81	
	Road in Ohio, east of Zanesville	904 53	679 25	
	Road in Ohio, west of Zanesville	45,000 00	45,014 86	
	Improvement of the harbors of Newcastle, &c.	3,150 00	2,561 11	
Lieut. W. A. Eliason	Securing the Pea Patch island	12,321 14	7,978 07	
	Contingencies of fortifications	3,000 00		
	Improvement of the harbors of Newcastle, &c.	2,500 00	5,022 62	
Captain A. Talcott	Fort Monroe	91,550 00	80,511 10	
	Fort Calhoun	78,000 00	99,175 43	
	Contingencies of fortifications	1,700 00	773 43	
Captain J. L. Smith	Fort Macon	54,400 00	54,505 86	
Captain George Blaney	Fort at Oak island	73,500 00	77,340 86	
	Improvement of Cape Fear river	37,665 00	33,617 33	
Lieut. H. Brewerton	Fortifications at Charleston	57,000 00	37,513 60	Accounts for 3d quarter wanting.
	Contingencies of fortifications	29 52	29 52	
Lieut. J. K. F. Mansfield	Fortifications at Savannah	30,955 00	12,855 03	Accounts for 2d and 3d quarters wanting.
Captain R. Delafield	Fort Jackson	15,192 00	31,618 17	
Lieut. C. A. Ogden	Fort at Mobile Point	62,250 00	37,351 34	
	Improving Mobile harbor	5,000 00	581 00	
Lieut. A. H. Bowman	Fort at Mobile Point	25,000 00	41,261 22	
	Improving Mobile harbor		584 00	
	Repairs at Battery Bienvenu	3,004 00	3 50	
	Repairs at Fort Wood	3,600 00		
	Tower at Bayou Dupré		8 63	
	Contingencies of fortifications	355 75	393 00	
Lieut. C. A. Ogden	Improving the Pass-au-Heron		347 14	
	Improvement at Pascagoula river		302 00	
Captain W. H. Chase	Fortifications at Pensacola	107,000 00	127,683 35	
Lieut. Colonel S. Thayer	Military Academy	20,396 87	21,679 89	
	Contingencies of fortifications	117 70		
Lieut. George Dutton	Improvement at Ocracoke inlet	2,500 00	13,000 14	
Major T. W. Maurice	Improvement at Black river, Ohio	8,985 52	8,431 52	
	Improvement at Buffalo harbor, New York	13,065 99	12,208 72	
	Improvement at Dunkirk harbor, New York	7,102 50	5,330 10	
	Improvement of Black Rock harbor, New York	1,800 00	1,799 91	
	Improvement of Presque Isle harbor, Pennsylvania	1,700 00	1,690 08	
	Light-house at Buffalo harbor, New York	12,512 00	9,255 14	
	Light-house at Erie harbor, Pennsylvania	2,500 00	2,428 02	
	Light-house at Cleveland, Ohio	1,805 00	752 15	
Major H. Staunton	Contingencies of fortifications	300 00	176 58	
Captain A. Lowd	ditto	150 00	135 00	
Lieut. Colonel W. J. Worth	ditto	2,756 20	2,459 61	
Major M. Payne	ditto	300 00		
Captain J. W. Ripley	ditto		713 11	
Major M. Mason	ditto	525 00	341 88	
Lieut. E. S. Sibley	Detroit and Chicago road	8,000 00	7,883 73	
Major H. Whiting	Detroit and Fort Gratiot road	7,000 00	7,540 41	
	Detroit and Saginaw road	7,000 00	5,308 17	
Lieut. W. Seawell	Improvement at Red river	4,550 00	12,230 68	
Lieut. G. W. Long	Improvement at Apalachicola river	8,000 00	2,752 05	
Lieut. Jona. Prescott	Improvement of Nantucket harbor	7,027 00		No accounts rendered.
Lieut. D. D. Tompkins	Improvement of Oswego harbor	8,500 00	7,599 42	
General J. G. Swift	Improvement of Genesse river	17,335 00	15,700 17	
	Improvement of Sodus bay	17,500 00	14,928 68	
Thomas B. Smith	Preservation of George's island	4,020 00		No accounts rendered.
	Preservation of Deer island	8,650 00	3,172 48	Accounts for 3d quarter wanting.
H. M. Shreve	Ohio and Mississippi rivers	37,967 00	80,012 55	
	Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburg to New Orleans	76,000 00	49,746 74	
Jesse H. Willis	Improvement of river and harbor of St. Mark's	6,000 00	5,733 33	
Thomas M Clarke	Improvement of Merrimack river	10,506 72	10,237 46	
M. Hubbard	Improvement of Ashtabula creek	5,175 00	5,865 63	
A. Wheeler	Improvement of Cunningham creek		81 26	
J. Wright	Improvement of Huron river	3,480 00	2,523 88	
A. W. Walworth	Improvement of Cleveland harbor	3,922 56	4,095 59	

B.—*Statement showing the amount of money drawn from the treasury, &c.*—Continued.

Names of officers and agents.	On what account.	Amount remitted.	Amount of accounts rendered.	Remarks.
Henry Phelps	Improvement of Grand river	$4,675 00	$2,190 99	
A. Dart	Improvement of Conneaut creek	6,435 65	6,105 90	
P. Grand	Improvement of Kennebeck river	6,700 00	3,254 87	Accounts for 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters wanting.
Lot Gage	Improvement of Hyannis harbor	7,650 00	8,469 85	
G. Trumbull	Improvement of Stonington harbor	8,212 72	7,155 89	
S. Sampson	Preservation of Plymouth beach	2,330 00	1,742 67	
A. S. Bowley	Preservation of Provincetown harbor	3,156 36	3,161 01	
Jer. Sturges	Improvement at Mill river	.....	489 71	
B. Palmer	Piers at Kennebunk river	1,175 00	781 59	Accounts for 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters wanting.
Tim. Ferguson	Improvement at Piscataqua river	.....	542 06	
H. Phelps	Beacon-light at Grand river	1,000 00	.....	No accounts rendered.
Val. Giesey	Repairing Cumberland road east of Wheeling	950 00	950 00	
James Hampson	Cumberland road in Ohio, west of Zanesville	47,000 00	46,615 47	
Johnson & Milroy	Cumberland road in Indiana	25,300 00	21,068 00	
Homer Johnson	Cumberla d road in Indiana, west of Indianapolis	18,865 00	12,557 42	
John Milroy	Cumberland road in Indiana, east of Indianapolis	16,000 00	11,749 15	
W. C. Greenup	Cumberland road in Illinois	32,516 00	20,362 43	
		1,316,418 73	1,297,946 29	

C.

Statement exhibiting the works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

FIRST CLASS—TO BE COMMENCED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Designation of the works.	Estimate of cost.
Fort St. Philip, Louisiana	$77, 810 79
Fort Soller's Point Flats, Patapsco river	673, 205 44
Fort Tompkins, New York	420, 826 14
Redout in advance of ditto	65, 162 44
Fort at Wilkins's Point, New York	456, 845 51
Fort at Throg's Point, New York	471, 181 53
Fort at Dumpling's Point, Rhode Island	759, 946 57
Fort at Rose island, Rhode Island	82, 411 74
Dikes across west passage, Narraganset roads	205, 000 00
For the defence of Boston harbor:	
Fort on George's island	458, 800 00
Fort on Nantasket Head	539, 000 00
Lunette in advance of ditto	79, 000 00
Redout No. 2, in advance of ditto	32, 000 00
Redout No. 1, (on Hog island,) in advance of ditto	29, 000 00
Dike across Broad Sound passage	140, 000 00
Cutting off the summit of Gallop island	2, 429 00
Works for the defence of Connanicut island, Narraganset bay, Rhode Island	220, 053 43
	4, 531, 873 10

SECOND CLASS—TO BE COMMENCED AT A LATER PERIOD.

Designation of the works.	Estimate of cost.
Fort at Grand Terre, in Louisiana	$264, 517 52
Tower at Pass-au Heron, Mobile bay	16, 677 41
Fort at Hawkins's Point, Patapsco river	244, 337 14
Fort at St. Mary's, Potomac river	205, 602 33
Fort opposite the Pea Patch, Delaware river	347, 257 71
Fort at the Middle Ground, outer harbor of New York	1, 681, 411 66
Fort at East bank ..... do ..... do	1, 681, 411 66
Fort Hale, Connecticut	31, 815 83
Fort Wooster	27, 793 34
Fort Trumbull	77, 445 21
Fort Griswold	132, 230 41
Fort at Fort Preble Point, Portland harbor, Maine	103, 000 00

SECOND CLASS—Continued.

Designation of the works.	Estimate of cost.
Fort at House island, Portland harbor, Maine	$32,000 00
Fort Pickering, Salem	116,000 00
Fort for Nangus Head	35,000 00
Fort Seawell, Marblehead	116,000 00
Fort for Jack's Point, Marblehead	96,000 00
Fort on Bald Head, North Carolina	120,000 00
Fort on Federal Point, North Carolina	12,000 00
	5,340,500 22

THIRD CLASS—TO BE COMMENCED AT A REMOTE PERIOD.

Designation of the works.	Estimate of cost.
The rafts to obstruct the channel between—	
Forts Monroe and Calhoun	$240,568 00
Fort at Crany Island flats	258,465 14
Fort at Newport News	244,337 44
Fort on Naseway shoal	673,205 00
For the defence of Patuxent river:	
Fort on Thomas's Point	173,000 00
Fort on Point Patience	164,000 00
Fort on the Narrows of Penobscot river, Maine	101,000 00
	1,854,575 58

RECAPITULATION.

First class of works, (17)	$4,531,873 10
Second class of works, (19)	5,340,500 22
Third class of works, (7)	1,854,575 58
	11,726,948 90

REMARKS.

The classification of this statement, distinguishing three periods, exhibits the works enumerated in the order of their efficiency to meet the earliest possible emergency.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, November* 2, 1831.

SIR: In obedience to your order dated the 20th of August, I have the honor of reporting the operations of this department from the 1st of January to the 30th of September of the present year; and with a view of presenting the operations of the entire period, not heretofore reported, I take the liberty of adding the 4th quarter of last year.

The balance remaining to be accounted for by the several officers of the department, at the date of the last annual report, amounted to		$62,679 35
To which is to be added—		
1. The amount of remittances in the 4th quarter of 1830	$168,941 50	
The amount of remittances in the 1st quarter of 1831	100,500 00	
The amount of remittances in the 2d quarter of 1831	184,817 40	
The amount of remittances in the 3d quarter of 1831	190,372 74	
		644,631 64
2. Proceeds of the sales of public property, which had become damaged and unfit for use, and of the rents of lands and public buildings not required for military purposes		6,522 94
Making the whole to be accounted for		713,833 93
Of which there was accounted for by the accounts of the 3d quarter of 1830, received at this office after the date of the last annual report, including $63 36 omitted in that report	$6,531 63	
By accounts of the 4th quarter of 1830	200,287 25	
By accounts of the 1st quarter of 1831	109,499 52	
By accounts of the 2d quarter of 1831	156,236 36	
By accounts of the 3d quarter of 1831	202,289 74	
	674,844 50	
Deposited during the year ending the 30th of September to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States	4,498 72	
		679,343 22
Leaving to be accounted for		34,490 71

The accounts of fourteen officers remain to be received, which will probably reduce the balance reported about $10,000. The remainder will be applicable to the service of the present quarter; and the whole of it, I have no doubt, will be faithfully accounted for at the termination of the quarter.

The large amount of public property under the administration of the department, whether in the hands of its officers or those of companies, is promply and faithfully accounted for.

The balance remaining in the treasury of the appropriation for the Quartermaster's department proper will, it is believed, be sufficient for the wants of the service to the end of the year.

Of the works under the direction of the department, the road from Alagua to Marianna, in Florida, which was in progress at the date of my last annual report, has been completed as far as the appropriation would permit. It has not been practicable, however, with the limited means at the disposal of the department, to bestow any labor on the section lying between Oak Hill and Marianna, a distance of sixteen miles. The estimate submitted for the repair of the road from Pensacola to Tallahassee embraces an item for the completion of this section.

The amount appropriated for repairs on the road from Jacksonville to Alachua Court-House, in Florida, has been applied to that object as far as it would go, but it was found altogether inadequate to the completion of the work. The section lying between Jacksonville and Black creek has been put in good repair, but nothing has been done on that between Black creek and Alachua, a distance of about fifty-five miles. I have submitted an estimate for its completion.

The road authorized at the last session of Congress from Washington to Jackson, in Arkansas Territory, has been put under contract within the amount appropriated for that object, and will be completed early in the next year.

There was reason to believe that the military road in the State of Maine would have been finished during the present year, but the unusual wetness of the season has so retarded the operations of the contractors as to prevent the completion of this work. It is, however, so far advanced as to answer every purpose of a winter road to the military post at Houlton, and materially reduce the expense of transporting supplies.

In consequence of the reduction of the force at Green Bay, and the employment of the garrison at Fort Winnebago in the erection of barracks, the road authorized between those places has not been commenced. The necessary arrangements will be completed during the winter, and this object will receive early attention on the opening of the next season.

The barracks authorized at Fortress Monroe and Fort Gratiot have been completed during the present year. Those at Fort Crawford and Fort Winnebago, which were in progress at the date of my last annual report, have been advanced as far as the available means would permit, but further appropriations will be required to complete them on the enlarged plan necessary to accommodate the increased garrisons which have been assigned to those posts.

The barracks authorized at Green Bay and Key West are in progress. The appropriation made for the former will, it is believed, be sufficient for their completion. For the latter a further appropriation will be required. The island being entirely destitute of military resources, every article of supply is necessarily obtained from abroad, which materially increases the ordinary expenses of such operations. Besides, the extreme heat of the climate, and the apprehended unhealthiness of the position, render more extensive accommodations necessary than are provided under ordinary circumstances.

Operations were resumed at the Delaware breakwater early in April, and on the 30th of September 81,791 perches of stone had been deposited, which, added to 135,079 perches deposited in the years 1829 and 1830, makes the quantity deposited to that date 216,870 perches.

The work was estimated by the commissioners who located it to cost $2,216,950.

The appropriations already made amount to $620,000, viz:

Amount of appropriations 22d of May, 1828		$250,000 00
Do 23d of April, 1830,	for the year 1830	100,000 00
	for the first quarter of 1831	62,000 00
Do 2d of March, 1831		208,000 00
		620,000 00
Of which there was expended by the Navy Department previous to the transfer to this department	$13,768 76	
From which is to be deducted the proceeds of property sold, which had been purchased previous to the transfer	2,964 40	
	10,804 36	
Disbursements by the Quartermaster's department in 1829	64,229 43	
Do do in 1830	274,170 15	
Do do in 1831 to 30th September	175,315 32	
		524,519 26
Leaving a balance on the 30th September of		95,480 74
Of that balance there was in the hands of the quartermaster at Philadelphia		$4,512 24
And in the treasury		90,968 50
		95,480 74

The whole of which will be required to meet the engagements of the department in the 4th quarter of the year.

For the next year I have estimated for $270,000, and it is extremely desirable that that sum be obtained; for the contingent expenses of the work are heavy, and are about the same whether we have a large or a small appropriation.

Our operations have been confined during the whole of the present season to that branch of the work called the breakwater, in contradistinction of the ice-breaker; from its western extremity for a distance of more than two hundred feet it has been raised nearly to its destined height; the material used above

the plane of the lowest water, as well as on the outward slope, is of the largest class received, and has been put up in the most compact manner.

For more than six hundred feet in addition this branch of the work has been raised above the plane of low water, and stone has been deposited on a base extending — feet further.

A large quantity of stone in blocks, weighing from one to five tons each, will be required next year for the sea slope and the summit of the work, and we ought to deposit at least 70,000 perches of the ordinary stone If the contract system were abandoned, and individuals owning quarries could be assured that all the stone they should deliver at the breakwater another season would be received at a fair price, as much as we could deposit would be readily obtained.

Notice should be given early in December, so that those disposed to furnish stone might have time to engage vessels and make the other preparations necessary to commence business early in the spring.

The want of quarters at the work, sufficient for the laborers and other persons employed, has been a serious inconvenience. One or two vessels anchored near it, and used as quarters, would be the means of saving much time, and would place the men more immediately under the control of the officers. Such a measure would not have been advisable heretofore from the uncertainty of adequate protection to the vessels in the event of storms; but the work is now so far advanced that no fears are entertained for the future.

So far as the experience of the two last seasons can be relied on as a test of the stability of the work, there is abundant reason for believing that it will have sufficient strength to resist the action of the ocean even when agitated by the severest tempests; and its advantages as a harbor may be inferred from the shelter it has already afforded during storms to vessels employed in transporting stone, as well as those engaged in commerce. Instances have occurred of vessels after parting their cables at their usual anchoring ground having been moored behind the breakwater, where they remained in perfect security during the most violent gales.

The work in its present condition, without permanent lights, presents some danger to vessels approaching it at night. There are several lighted vessels in the Delaware, under the direction of the Treasury Department, which are removed to Philadelphia during the winter. It would be a great accommodation to the commercial community if one of them were moored behind the breakwater during that season. In addition to the security which it would afford to vessels as a signal, it would answer the valuable purpose of demonstrating the advantages of the work.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, November* 30, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor, herewith, to submit a tabular statement of funds advanced to the several paymasters between the 1st of October, 1830, and the 30th of September, 1831, amounting to one million one hundred and seventy-three thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifty cents. Of this sum $1,147,879 87 have been accounted for, leaving $25,781 63 to be accounted for hereafter.

The order of the War Department of the 4th of April last, altering the districts and changing the stations of paymasters, has produced delay in the payment of some distant posts, as was foreseen and pointed out in my letter to the Secretary of War of the 8th of April. The order was repealed on the 16th of June following, too late to change the arrangements the department was required to make on the 1st of that month to carry it into operation. Owing to this, and to the death of Paymaster Biddle, the troops at Forts Howard and Winnebago are reported to have pay due from the 1st of May. As soon as it was ascertained that the arrangements to pay at these posts had failed, Paymaster Phillips was ordered to perform that service. He reports his intention to leave St. Louis on the 13th instant, and if it be possible to perform the journey at this inclement season, will pay to the 1st of this month, before the year closes.

With the exception of the two posts just named, the troops are paid to as late a period as could be expected; and I have every reason to believe that all funds advanced prior to the 1st of October will be accounted for before the close of the year without loss to the government.

In printing the report made to Congress last session by the late Secretary of War, a typographical error was committed, by which the transportation for the payment of one post is represented to cost the government $8,000. As this is given as data to calculate what might be saved in that article by the proposed change in the organization of this department, it is important that the error be corrected. I have therefore obtained from the Third Auditor a statement of what was actually paid for the entire transportation of the department in the year 1830, amounting to $6,041 66, or $111 88 for each post, including arsenals. This may be considered a fair average of the annual cost. In connexion with this subject, it may not be improper to state the following facts, to show how far the present organization has answered the object for which the department was created.

Within the last eight years upwards of nine millions of dollars have been disbursed by the department, in small sums, without the loss of one cent to the government, and without having to resort to a single coercive measure to compel a more prompt settlement of accounts. This service has cost the government but little more than the minimum per cent. (allowed for accountability alone) on all other military disbursements, in addition to the pay, emoluments, and expenses of the officers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of the moneys drawn from the appropriations for the pay department and remitted to the disbursing officers on account of payments for the fourth quarter of the year 1830, *and the first three quarters of* 1831; *the amount unexpended and forming part of their estimates for the fourth quarter of* 1831; *the balances to be accounted for; the periods to which the troops have been paid, and accounts rendered.*

Paymasters.	Amount of funds remitted in the fourth quarter of 1830, and the first three quarters of 1831.					Amount unexpended, and forming part of their estimates for the fourth quarter of 1831.					Balances remaining to be accounted for.					Periods to which the troops have been paid, and accounts rendered.	Remarks.
	Pay and subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing of servants.	Bounties.	Amount.	Pay and subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing of servants.	Bounties.	Amount.	Pay and subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing of servants.	Bounties.	Amount.		
Thomas Wright	$34,530 00	$390 00	$400 00	$380 00	$35,700 00											September 1	Balance of $1,034 76, due paymaster.
Asher Phillips	81,080 00	1,370 00	1,050 00	100 00	83,600 00						$9,631 34	$200 00	$150 00		$9,981 34	July 1	Ordered to pay Biddle's district.
Alphonso Wetmore	46,100 00	850 00	550 00		47,500 00	$7,592 79				$7,592 79						May 1 and September 1	The troops on the Arkansas receive but two payments in the year, to wit, after the April and October musters.
Benjamin F. Larned	53,280 00	2,400 00	1,150 00	170 00	57,000 00	1,722 24				1,722 24						September 1	
David S. Townsend	80,658 00	1,420 00	720 00	702 00	83,500 00	4,685 32				4,685 32						do	
Charles B. Tallmadge	157,550 00	4,350 00	1,500 00		163,400 00											November 1	
Daniel Randall	70,524 00	2,070 00	1,334 00	1,772 00	75,700 00	4,324 32				4,324 32						September 1	
Charles H. Smith	64,858 00	1,122 00	1,500 00	420 00	67,900 00	3,545 99				3,545 99						do	
Thomas Biddle	83,170 00	1,400 00	1,130 00	200 00	85,900 00											May 1 and July 1	Dead. Balance acknowledged to be due the government; refunded to the treasury.
A. A. Massias	48,097 00	1,704 00	899 00	300 00	51,000 00	6,315 81				6,315 81						September 1	
T. P. Andrews	145,430 00	1,900 00	1,200 00	470 00	149,000 00											November 1	
Edmund Kirby	50,761 00	1,234 00	1,020 00	385 00	53,400 00											do	
Lewis G. De Russy	48,018 00	692 00	290 00		49,000 00						15,423 79	100 00			15,523 79	July 1 and September 1	
William Piatt	27,670 00	500 00	390 00	240 00	28,800 00						231 45				231 45	September 1	Accounts for July and August not yet received.
Thomas S. Leslie	137,324 00	1,112 00	1,010 00	154 00	139,600 00	6,185 35	$92 14	$148 95	$330 00	6,756 44						do	
F. D. Newcomb	2,661 50				2,661 50						45 05				45 05	do	
Total	1,131,711 50	22,514 00	14,143 00	5,293 00	1,173,661 50	34,371 82	92 14	148 95	330 00	34,942 91	25,331 63	300 00	150 00		25,781 63		

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 30, 1831.

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

REPORT FROM THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November* 21, 1831.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 20th August last, I have the honor to submit herewith a general report of the operations of this department.

Statement A exhibits an account of all public moneys remitted from the treasury through this office to disbursing officers and contractors in the year 1830, the amount expended and accounted for by these officers, and the balances unexpended and remaining in their hands on the 31st December, 1830.

It will appear from this statement that the remittances during the year 1830, amounted to .	$938,727 56
That during the same period the accounts rendered and settled amounted to	893,877 30
And that the balances remaining unexpended in the hands of disbursing officers on the 31st December, 1830, amounted to	44,850 26

Statement B exhibits the total amount of funds remitted to disbursing officers of this department and to contractors during the three first quarters of the present year. It will therein appear that the amount remitted during that period was	625,123 10
And that the accounts rendered amounted to	568,500 01
Leaving an unexpended balance in the hands of disbursing officers on the 30th September, 1831, of	56,623 09

Statement C exhibits an account of some of the principal articles manufactured and repaired at the several arsenals and armories in the year ending with the 30th of September, 1831. By this it will be seen that 110 gun carriages and equipments, 997 holsters, and about 850 sets of accoutrements for small arms, have been made at the arsenal; that 16,741 small arms have been cleaned and repaired; and that 26,481 muskets, and their appendages, have been manufactured at the national armories.

Statement D exhibits an account of the artillery, small arms, accoutrements, and other ordnance stores, issued by this department to the army and marine corps of the United States during the year ending with the 30th September, 1831. In this it will appear that 34 field gun-carriages, 33 field guns, 2,209 muskets, complete, and about 700 sets of accoutrements for small arms, are among the principal articles issued.

Statement E exhibits an account of the arms, accoutrements, artillery, artillery equipments procured, and of the expenditures made under the act of 1808, for arming and equipping the militia during the year ending with the 30th September, 1831.

By which it will appear, among other articles, that the artillery procured amounted to 58 6-pounder cannon, 103 field carriages, with equipments complete, 150 sets of timber for gun-carriages, and that the number of small arms procured amounted to 10,230 stands of muskets and rifles. The amount expended for this object being $181,940 20.

Statement F is an apportionment of arms to the militia of the several States and Territories and of the District of Columbia for the year 1830; showing also the quantity of arms and military equipments distributed to the militia from the 1st of October, 1830, to the 30th September, 1831.

Statement G exhibits a general account of the public lead mines from 1821 to the 30th September, 1831, a period embracing the whole time during which they have been in charge of this department. It will appear by this statement that the whole productive amount of the lead mines while in charge of this department up to the 30th September, 1831, has been 51,622,072 pounds.

Statement H exhibits a detailed account of the operations of the lead mines during the year ending with the 30th of September, 1831, by which it will be seen that the total amount of lead manufactured during that period has been 6,449,080 pounds.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Statement of the money expended through the Ordnance department in the year 1830.

Officers' names.	Stations.	AMOUNT OF SUMS REMITTED, INCLUDING THE BALANCES IN THE HANDS OF AGENTS JANUARY 1, 1830. Appropriations. National armories.	Current expenses of the ordnance service.	Arsenals.	Armament of fortifications.	Arming and equipping the militia.	For the purchase of land.	For building new arsenal.	For extending walls and embankm'ts.	For erecting ten additional dwelling houses for workmen.	Total amount.	Amount expended and accounted for.	Balances remaining unexpended, in the hands of disbursing officers, December 31, 1830.
Charles Howard	Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts.	$190,657 77				$1,283 15	$2,200 00	$14,000 00			$208,140 92	$208,030 46	$110 46
William Broadus	Armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia	144,329 45				163 00			$9,300 00		153,792 45	150,868 01	2,924 44
D. Bedinger	do do	46,452 25				500 00				$2,757 33	49,709 58	42,761 88	6,947 70
Lieutenant John Hills	Arsenal, Kennebeck, Maine		$145 00	$6,053 64							6,198 64	6,198 64	
Major H. K. Craig	Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts.		2,097 25	1,310 96			450 00				3,858 21	3,852 93	5 28
Lieutenant J. M. Washington	Arsenal, Champlain, Vermont		773 55	538 70							1,312 25	1,282 86	29 39
Major G. Talcott	Arsenal, Watervliet, New York		10,592 10	11,000 00	$5,332 38	12,835 58					39,760 06	37,605 20	2,154 86
Captain J. S. Abeel	Arsenal, Rome, New York		1,700 00								1,700 00	1,700 00	
Major R. L. Baker	Arsenal, Alleghany, Pennsylvania		7,619 27	8,188 23		12,700 00					28,507 50	26,771 12	1,736 38
Captain C. Mellon	Arsenal, Frankford, Pennsylvania		3,626 31	2,350 00		2,622 63					9,598 94	9,598 94	
Colonel J. Bankhead	Arsenal, Pikesville, Maryland		977 22		250 00						1,227 22	1,227 22	
Lieutenant J. Symington	Arsenal, Washington City	1,852 69	11,784 97	7,365 62	419 42	14,898 30					36,321 00	36,307 38	13 62
Colonel A. S. Brooks and Lieut. J. Williamson	Arsenal, Bellona, Virginia		6,327 84		106 08						6,433 92	6,164 63	269 29
Colonel A. C. W. Fanning	Arsenal, Augusta, Georgia		4,370 06	1,084 73							5,454 79	5,329 59	125 20
Lieutenant M. Thomas	Arsenal, St. Louis, Missouri		2,236 52	17,370 10	2,411 40						22,018 02		22,018 02
Lieutenant W. Wheelwright	do do		2,800 00	850 00							3,650 00	3,532 62	117 38
Lieutenant W. Smith	Arsenal, Mount Vernon, Alabama			47,572 00							47,572 00	41,995 11	5,576 89
Lieutenant R. Anderson	Arsenal, Baton Rouge, Louisiana		5,063 05	4,000 00							9,063 05	7,536 43	1,526 62
Captain J. Perkins and Lieut. J. Howard	Depot, Detroit, Michigan Territory		688 21								688 21	688 21	
Lieutenant S. Ringgold and Capt. S. Perkins	Depot, New York		1,716 69								1,716 69	1,597 51	119 18
Lieutenant W. H. Bell	Fortress Monroe, Virginia		1,183 47	226 31	9,554 48						10,964 26	10,225 22	739 04
D. S. Gaillard	Depot, Charleston, South Carolina		46 24								46 24	28 30	17 94
Captain T. C. Legate	Lead mines, Missouri		8,849 77								8,849 77	8,431 20	418 57
Sundry contractors for cannon and small arms					119,997 04	161,273 28					281,270 32	281,270 32	
Settlements on audited accounts		260 00	244 82			368 70					873 52	873 52	
Total		382,552 16	72,842 34	107,910 29	138,070 80	207,644 64	2,650 00	14,000 00	9,300 00	2,757 33	938,727 56	693,877 30	44,850 26

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November* 21, 1831.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

B.

Statement of the money expended through the Ordnance department during the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1831.

Stations.	Amount transmitted in the first, second, and third quarters 1831, and remaining in officers' hands at the close of the year 1830.	Amount of accounts rendered in the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1831.	Balances remaining in officers' hands October 1, 1831.
Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts	$149,881 15	$144,778 11	$5,103 04
Armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia	149,566 93	133,051 97	16,514 96
Arsenal, Kennebec, Maine	6,071 34	5,901 93	169 41
Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts	1,629 03	1,565 51	63 52
Arsenal, Champlain, Vermont	1,214 39	689 95	524 44
Arsenal, Watervliet, New York	39,617 03	28,549 97	11,067 06
Arsenal, Rome, New York	1,900 00	1,895 26	4 74
Arsenal, Alleghany, Pennsylvania	26,427 66	18,075 38	8,352 28
Arsenal, Frankford, Pennsylvania	5,215 09	4,424 74	790 35
Arsenal, Pikesville, Maryland	1,040 00	897 78	142 22
Arsenal, Washington City	21,429 36	16,844 47	4,584 89
Arsenal, Beliona, Virginia	4,073 02	3,924 09	148 90
Arsenal, Augusta, Georgia	3,851 34	3,779 11	72 23
Arsenal, Mount Vernon, Alabama	30,676 89	27,790 80	2,886 09
Arsenal, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	5,111 62	3,600 69	1,510 93
Arsenal, St. Louis, Missouri	15,275 18	12,773 83	2,501 35
Depot, Detroit, Michigan Territory	1,200 00	719 01	480 99
Depot, New York	1,465 91	1,249 01	216 90
Depot, Charleston, South Carolina	217 94	129 25	88 69
Fortress Monroe, Virginia	5,804 05	4,938 13	865 92
Lead mines	4,368 57	3,834 42	534 15
Sundry contractors for cannon and small arms	146,537 34	146,537 34	.....
Sundry payments on audited accounts	2,549 26	2,549 26	.....
Total	625,123 10	568,500 01	56,623 09

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November* 21, 1831.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

C.

Statement of work done and articles procured at the arsenals and armories of the United States from October 1, 1830, *to September* 30, 1831.

MADE AND PROCURED.

Muskets, complete	26,510
Cadet muskets	331
Screw-drivers	17,837
Wipers	17,898
Ball-screws	1,652
Spring vices	1,695
Flint caps	36,496
Arm chests	1,661
Cartridge-box belts	900
Bayonet scabbards	3,300
Bayonet belts	900
Belt plates	1,596
Cavalry cartridge-boxes	1,391
Holsters	997
Sabre belts	890
Sword belts	781
Sword scabbards	12
6-pounder field carriages, with equipments complete	103
24-pounder casemate carriages, complete	7
10-inch mortar beds	2
Rammers and sponges	31
Ladles and worms	11
Sponges	44
Percussion locks	6
Percussion primers	746
Brass nave boxes	235
Cannon wads	2,874
Lacquer for cannon, gallons	78
Priming tubes	19,324
Hand cart	1
Sling cart	1
Wagons	3
Tompions	44
Sets of artillery harness	30
Ammunition kegs	33
Musket cartridges	149,470
Cannon cartridges	1,669
Cartridge bags, flannel	5,543
Portfires	940
Rifle bullets, pounds	117
Musket bullets, pounds	2,617
6-pounder canister shot	394
6-pounder cannon balls	10,119
6-pounder tin canisters	267
Shot blocks	439
Copper powder measures	2
Sets of timber for 6-pounder field carriages	150
Sets of timber for 24-pounder casemate carriages	75

REPAIRED.

Muskets	6,416
Muskets cleaned and oiled	9,716
Rifles	537
Pistols	44
Swords and sabres	28
Cannon and howitzers cleaned and lacquered	580
Cannon balls cleaned and lacquered	1,230
6-pounder carriages painted and repaired	13
12-pounder carriages painted and repaired	6
3-pounder carriages painted and repaired	36
Sling carts painted and repaired	2
Wagon painted and repaired	1
Ammunition chests	68
Portfire locks	3
Linstocks	3
Powder barrels coopered and repaired	192

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington November* 21, 1831.

D.

Statement of the artillery, small arms, accoutrements, and other ordnance stores, issued to the troops and the marine corps of the United States from October 1, 1830, to September 30, 1831.

12-pounder iron cannon	2
12-pounder field carriages, complete	3
6-pounder iron cannon	29
6-pounder field carriages, complete	29
24-pounder howitzer	1
24-pounder howitzer carriage, complete	1
6-pounder caisson	1
Sponges and rammers	10
Sponges for cannon	27
Sponge covers	10
Sheepskins for sponges	42
Sponge tacks	1,000
Portfires	985
Tubes filled	7,850
Bricoles	44
Prolongs	2
Gunners' belts, complete	4
Powder-horns	4
Tarpaulins for guns	10
Linstocks	12
Portfire stocks	12
Slowmatch, pounds	148
Gunners' haversacks	12
Twine, pounds	64
Flax, pounds	50
Tow, pounds	50
Beeswax, pounds	21
Magazine lanterns	5
Ginfalls and handspikes	2
Ladles and worms	2
Tompions	8
Lead aprons	6
Sponge and tar buckets	6
Drag ropes	14
6-pounder cannon balls	300
12-pounder cannon balls	200
12-pounder strapped shot	400
12-pounder canister shot	200
6-pounder strapped shot, fixed	800
6-pounder canister shot, fixed	850
6-pounder tin canisters	200
6-pounder shot blocks	200
6-pounder bags for grapeshot	200
24-pounder shells	100
10-inch shells	100
Sets artillery harness	8
Muskets, complete	1,878
Cadet muskets	331
Artillery swords	6
Sergeant and musicians' swords	64
Cartridge-boxes	781
Cartridge-box belts	422
Bayonet scabbards	845
Bayonet belts	717
Brushes and picks	503
Gun slings	288
Sword belts	8
Hall's rifles	25
Wipers	83
Screw-drivers	146
Ball-screws	75
Spring vices	22
Musket flints	20,960
Cannon powder, pounds	7,800
Musket powder, pounds	1,150
Rifle powder, pounds	500
Cannon cartridges	750
Musket-ball cartridges	129,400
Musket blank cartridges	55,000
Cartridge bags, flannel	4,800
Rifle bullets, pounds	200
Signal rockets	50
Refined sulphur, pounds	200
Pulverized charcoal, pounds	184
Refined nitre, pounds	125
Antimony, pounds	50
Camphor, pounds	15
Glue, pounds	10
Chalk, pounds	10
Flannel, yards	650
Cannon cartridge, rocket, and portfire paper, pounds	700
Pitch, barrel	1
Rosin, pounds	100
Paints, assorted, pounds	426
Putty, pounds	6
Spirits of turpentine, gallons	31
Linseed and neatsfoot oil, gallons	65
Lacquer for cannon, gallons	39
Paint brushes, assorted	31
Composition brushes, assorted	30
Alcohol, gallons	10
Sides of harness leather	5
Chest of carpenter's tools	1
Copper hammers	2
Copper adzes	3
Copper dippers	22
Copper drivers	1
Copper pans	6
Copper funnels	15
Copper powder measures	3
Fuse drifts	4
Fuse chargers	8
Fuse and rocket mallets	30
Laboratory knives	36
Iron squares	3

E.

Statement of the arms, accoutrements, &c., procured, and of the expenditures made, under the act for arming and equipping the militia, from October 1, 1830, to September 30, 1831.

ARMS, ETC., PROCURED.

Muskets, complete	9,030
Rifles, (Hall's)	1,200
Cartridge-box belts	900
Bayonet scabbards and belts	900
Sword and sabre belts	1,671
Belt plates	1,596
Holsters	997
Cavalry cartridge-boxes	1,391
6-pounder iron cannon	58
6-pounder cannon balls	2,928
6-pounder field carriages, with equipments complete	103
10-inch mortar beds	2
Sets of timber for 6-pounder carriages	150
Sets of artillery harness	20

EXPENDITURES, VIZ:

Amount paid for arms, &c.	$174,931 23
Amount paid for inspection, packing boxes, storage, and distribution to the States and Territories	7,008 97
	181,940 20

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November* 21, 1831

F.

Apportionment of arms to the militia for the year 1830, *under the act of* 1808, *for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia.*

States and Territories.	Date of return.	Number of militia.	Number of arms apportioned.	Remarks.
Maine	1829	41, 136	489	
New Hampshire	1830	29, 149	346	
Massachusetts	1830	49, 560	589	
Connecticut	1830	24, 893	296	
Rhode Island	1830	9, 600	114	
Vermont	1824	27, 653	329	
New York	1830	188, 615	2, 241	
New Jersey	1829	39, 171	465	
Pennsylvania	1828	177, 741	2, 112	
Delaware	1814	7, 451	89	
Maryland	1830	46, 113	548	
Virginia	1830	101, 054	1, 201	
North Carolina	1830	61, 785	734	
South Carolina	1830	49, 512	588	
Georgia	1827	39, 056	464	
Kentucky	1830	63, 602	756	
Tennessee	1830	60, 887	724	
Ohio	1830	125, 159	1, 487	
Louisiana	1829	14, 808	176	
Indiana	1829	40, 000	475	
Mississippi	1830	13, 724	163	
Illinois	1823	8, 521	101	
Alabama	1829	30, 000	357	
Missouri	1830	7, 838	93	
Michigan	1822	1, 503	18	
Arkansas	1825	2, 028	24	
Florida	.....	.....	.....	No return.
District of Columbia	1829	1, 756	21	
Total	.....	1, 262, 315	15, 000	

Statement of the arms and military equipments distributed to the militia from October 1, 1830, *to September* 30, 1831.

5½-inch brass mortar	1	Non-commissioned officers' swords	100
6-pounder iron cannon, with carriages and equipments complete	47	Cavalry sabres	1, 461
6-pounder caissons	14	Rifle accoutrements, sets	1, 263
Artillery harness, sets	20	Infantry accoutrements, sets	7, 020
Muskets, complete	22, 575	Sabre belts	1, 261
Rifles, complete	6, 463	Sword belts	510
Pistols, complete	2, 913	Holsters	860
Artillery swords	821	Cavalry cartridge-boxes	840

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November* 21, 1831.

G.

Statement of lead made at United States lead mines annually from 1821 *to September* 30, 1831.

	Fever river.	Missouri.	Total.
Pounds of lead made from 1821 to September 30, 1823	335, 130	.....	335, 130
Pounds of lead made for the year ending September 30, 1824	175, 220	.....	175, 220
Do ..... do ..... do 1825	664, 530	386, 590	1, 051, 120
Do ..... do ..... do 1826	958, 842	1, 374, 962	2, 333, 804
Do ..... do ..... do 1827	5, 182, 180	910, 380	6, 092, 560
Do ..... do ..... do 1828	11, 105, 810	1, 205, 920	12, 311, 730
Do ..... do ..... do 1829	13, 343, 150	1, 198, 160	14, 541, 310
Do ..... do ..... do 1830	8, 323, 998	8, 060	8, 332, 058
Do ..... do ..... do 1831	6, 381, 900	67, 180	6, 449, 080
Total	46, 470, 820	5, 151, 252	51, 622, 072

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 21, 1831.

H.

Statement of the operations of the United States lead mines in the vicinity of Fever river and in Missouri, from September 30, 1830, to September 30, 1831.

	Fever river.	Missouri.	Total.
Pounds of lead made	6,381,900	67,180	6,449,080
Pounds of lead which have accrued as rent*	319,095	3,359	322,454
Rents remaining due September 30, 1830	124,736	----------	124,736
Total rents due in the year ending September 30, 1831	443,831	3,359	447,190
Pounds of lead received as rent in the year 1831	271,627	3,359	274,986
Rents remaining due September 30, 1831	172,204	----------	172,204

* Rents reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. on the amount of lead made by order of the Secretary of War, January 15, 1830.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November* 21, 1831.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, October* 28, 1831.

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to submit to your consideration the propriety of a reorganization of this department at some period during the approaching session of Congress. The facts and reasons going to show the importance and necessity of this measure have been communicated to your predecessors on various occasions since the year 1827, and have as constantly received the attentive and favorable consideration of the Executive and of the various military committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, to whom the subject has been referred.

Nor have the views of this department, as to the necessity of a more efficient organization, undergone any change since the date of my last report on this subject to your immediate predecessor, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, accompanying the bill reported at the last session of Congress by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, and which is therein referred to as embodying the views of this department on the subject of the proposed reorganization.

Appended to the report herewith forwarded is a statement of the additional expense which would arise under the provisions of the bill herein referred to, should it pass into a law; also a memorandum of the arsenals, depots, and other posts where officers are employed on ordnance service, accompanied by a statement of the number and grades of officers now serving in this department.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November* 30, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions to report on the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated April 26, 1830, I have the honor to submit the following remarks:

The propositions contained in the resolution refer to the line of the army, and to all the several departments of the military service. It has, however, been considered proper to limit this report to such matters as concern the Ordnance department alone, for the reason that the officers who are charged with the direction of the other branches of service are much better prepared, by experience and merited distinction, to report on all those points which concern their respective departments.

In reference to the question, "whether any reduction in the number of officers in the army of the United States can be made without injury to the public service," I have the honor to state that, by the present laws, no more than *four* officers are specially provided for the performance of ordnance duties, viz: the four supernumerary captains of the artillery regiments. For any additional officers which the ordnance service may require, a contingent provision is made in the law, by giving to the President of the United States authority to detach from the regiments of artillery such number as may be necessary for this service.

The officers who serve in the Ordnance department, and who may be considered as composing it, consist of the four captains provided by law, and such others as may, from time to time, be detailed from the artillery. The number of the latter is not prescribed by law or by regulation, and is not constant, but varying, according to the necessities of the service, and is generally about thirty. But whether this number be large or small, it has no effect to increase or diminish the whole number in service, as the change is effected by a mere transfer from one branch of service to another.

The entire abolition of the department would, therefore, make the military establishment consist of only four officers less than at present.

In order that an opinion may be formed of the number of officers required for the performance of ordnance duties, it appears to be proper that the character, extent, and responsibility of those duties should be briefly stated.

The duties are defined by law, and consist in providing, preserving, distributing, and accounting for every description of artillery, small arms, and all the munitions which may be required for the fortresses

of the country, the armies in the field, and for the whole body of the militia of the Union. In these duties are comprised that of determining the general principles of construction, and of prescribing in detail the models and forms of all military weapons employed in war. They comprise, also, the duty of prescribing the regulations for the proof and inspection of all these weapons, for maintaining uniformity and economy in their fabrication, for insuring their good quality, and for their preservation and distribution.

The extent of these duties may be perceived by referring to the fact that, for carrying into effect the general purposes here stated, Congress has appropriated, for many years past, nearly one million of dollars per annum; and that, in order to fulfil these purposes, extensive operations are conducted at the following establishments, viz: two national armories, nine private armories, four cannon founderies, fourteen national arsenals, four ordnance depots, and an extensive region of public lead mines. These establishments are situated in the different parts of the Union, and they employ more than one thousand men, consisting chiefly of artificers and mechanics. They are all conducted under the general supervision, and (with the exception of the private armories,) under the immediate and special direction of the Ordnance department.

To this brief outline of the character and extent of ordnance duties, it seems proper to add a few remarks on the responsibilities which are involved in their proper discharge. These are, in some material respects, peculiar to this branch of service alone, and do not exist in any other branch of the military service. The appropriations for the ordnance service are applied to the productions of arms and other military supplies of a durable character, which are stored in depot for future service, and are reserved to meet the future exigencies and defence of the country. They are not consumed and extinguished in the current service of the day, like most of those which are obtained by the expenditures of other branches of the military establishment. The value of ordnance supplies now in depot which have been accumulated under former appropriations exceeds eleven million dollars, and the value is constantly augmenting at the rate of nearly one million dollars per annum. This branch of service is, therefore, responsible that all the various munitions of war are provided in due proportion to the wants of the service, and are constructed on the most approved models and of suitable quality; that the whole body of the militia be efficiently armed and equipped to the fullest extent of the means appropriated to that object; that large annual disbursements be faithfully made and promptly accounted for; that they be applied to authorized purposes, and no other; and that they produce a just and substantial equivalent in military supplies of enduring value to the country, and that the accumulating product of these expenditures be securely preserved and duly accounted for.

From this brief statement of ordnance duties, it will be perceived that a greater number than four officers is necessary for the performance of them; and as this number is all which the ordnance service adds to the aggregate of the whole military establishment, it follows that it cannot be reduced without injury to the service. A reduction of the number of officers serving in the Ordnance department by details from the regiments would not lessen, in any degree, the aggregate of the army, and is, therefore, considered as not being within the scope of the inquiry contained in the resolution.

But as it is necessary that a considerable number of officers should always be detached from their regiments for ordnance service, it is also necessary that those regiments should possess an excess in order to be able to supply this demand without deranging the regimental service. The regiments of artillery from which alone officers for ordnance service can now be drawn are provided with *five* officers for each company, while the infantry companies, consisting of nearly the same number of men, are provided with *three* only. This excess in the artillery regiments was provided expressly for the purpose of enabling them to furnish the details for ordnance service, as appears by the plan reported by the Secretary of War on the 12th of December, 1820, in pursuance of an order of the House of Representatives. This report is published in State Papers, vol. 1, 2d session 16th Congress, Document No. 21. It stated that the number of officers allotted to each company of artillery was greater than the regimental service required.

A reduction in the artillery regiments to an extent equal to the number usually detached from them for ordnance service, and a permanent assignment to the latter of an equal number, it is believed, would be advantageous to both branches of service. A measure of this kind would leave four officers in each company for regimental duties, and would provide a sufficient number for ordnance service.

In reference to that clause of the resolution which calls for "a plan of the most efficient organization of the army" I beg leave to state that so much of the present organization of the army as provides for the ordnance service is considered defective, and the public interests require that a more efficient system should be provided for this branch of service.

The principle on which the present system rests, that of furnishing officers for ordnance service by temporary details from the regiments, is inapplicable to duties of that character, more especially to such of them as are performed by senior officers who direct and control the most important part of them. From the general character of these duties, as described in a former part of this report, it may be readily perceived that experienced officers are necessary for their proper performance. They differ from those which are practiced in other branches of service. No other department is charged with the duty of devising and determining the plans and models of military weapons, nor with the supervision of extensive mechanical operations and fabricating establishments. No other performs any duties in immediate connexion with, or for promoting the efficiency of, the whole body of the militia, and none other is charged with the care and preservation of a vast amount of munitions of war; the responsibility of the ordnance, in this respect, being greater than that of all the other departments united. It is, besides, the only department, except the Engineer, whose duties are but little affected by any change from peace to war, or from war to peace, whose services have no immediate connexion with the line of the army, and whose duties would remain the same whether the peace establishment be large or small, or be entirely abolished. From the peculiarities of this service the experience acquired in other branches can be of little avail in this; yet, by the present system, its duties are required to be performed solely by officers detached for short periods from the regiments. And, since 1821, when this system was adopted, these duties, which include the disbursement of more than seven million of dollars, have been distributed among one hundred and sixty different officers, a large portion of whom were necessarily without previous experience in them.

The embarrassments incident to these fluctuating changes may be exemplified by relating those which occurred at a single post in one quarter of a year. Soon after the commencement of a quarter the proper commander transferred to his successor the balance of public funds, and the military stores on hand, and left the arsenal. Funds for the current service of the quarter were transmitted to the second commander, but did not reach him until he also had departed and was four hundred miles distant. The third commander also left the post and placed it under the surgeon, who, in his turn, was relieved by a

fifth. Funds were again transmitted, the former having been repaid into the treasury; but before they reached the post, the fifth commander to whom they were sent had been superseded by a sixth, and the quarter had expired, leaving the workmen employed at the post unpaid. These changes were all unknown to the department which is charged with directing the services of the post and is responsible for them until after each had occurred.

The several departments for subsisting, clothing, paying, healing, quartering, and transporting the army, and for constructing the military defences of the country, have each a separate and stable organization. The department for *arming* them alone remains subject to the fluctuations and embarrassments of an unstable system. Experience has fully demonstrated the wisdom of the laws which gave stability to the other departments, and an extension of the same principle to the ordnance service would doubtless prove alike beneficial.

Plans for a more efficient organization of the ordnance on a basis similar to that of other departments have at different times been submitted, and have received the consideration of the proper committees of Congress, who have uniformly sanctioned them by reporting bills for carrying them into effect. One of the bills thus reported passed one house, but was laid over at the close of the session in the other, for want of time to act upon it.

The bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives at the last session (No. 77) contains all the provisions which are considered essential for giving to this branch of service an efficient organization. It is believed, however, that some additional provisions would be found useful. I beg leave, therefore, respectfully to suggest that provision be made for appointing one sergeant for each military post, whose duty it should be to receive and preserve the ordnance, arms, ammunition, and other military stores at the post; and, under the direction of the commander, to issue and account for the same under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War. It is suggested, also, that the appointments be made by the Secretary of War from among those sergeants who have served in the army eight years at least, four of which to have been served in the grade of non-commissioned officer, and who shall produce certificates of faithful service and good moral character from their regimental and company commanders. It is also proposed that the sergeants thus appointed shall receive five dollars per month in addition to the pay which is or may be allowed to any company sergeant.

In reference to this proposition, it appears proper to state, by the 3d section of the act of March 30, 1814, provision was made for appointing a junior lieutenant of each company of artillery, a *conductor of artillery*, whose duty it was made to receive and account for all military stores furnished for the use of the company, for which service he was to be allowed ten dollars extra per month. The act of March, 1815, fixing the peace establishment, continued the provision. It was also continued in the act of April 20, 1818, which remodelled the artillery. But as no such provision was contained in the act of March, 1821, which reduced the peace establishment, the office of conductor of artillery then ceased. And as the law was silent as to the performance of this duty, the Army Regulations have since confided it to the respective commanders of posts. This, however, has been found inconvenient in practice. It obliges the commanders to devote much of their time to the care and preservation of the military stores of the posts, and to making up the quarterly returns of them. This requires attention to numerous little details, which, in reference to the other and appropriate duties of a commander, are comparatively of minor importance. By relieving the commanders of posts from this duty, and confiding it specially to a subordinate, (subject, however, to the directions of the former,) whose attention would not be diverted from it by more important avocations, more personal attention could be given to the care and preservation of valuable military stores, and it is believed the duty would be better performed.

The plan suggested, that of appointing experienced and faithful sergeants to this duty, would present to the meritorious of that grade an incentive to good conduct, and at the same time afford the means of rewarding it; and it is believed that the measure would have a beneficial influence upon the rank and file of the army.

It should be observed that this measure is proposed to be applicable to the forts or posts which are garrisoned by the troops, and not to extend to the arsenals. The care of the public stores at the latter is confided to ordnance officers, but no ordnance officers are stationed at garrisoned posts, nor do they exercise any immediate control of the military stores there deposited.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

Hon. J. H. Eaton, *Secretary of War.*

A copy.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

October 28, 1831.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION, H. R. 77.

January 6, 1830.—Read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported:

A BILL providing for the organization of the Ordnance department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the Ordnance department shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, and ten captains, and as many enlisted men as the public service may require, not exceeding two hundred and fifty.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of the act, passed on the 8th of February, 1815, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the Ordnance department," and so much of the second section of the act entitled "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," passed the 2d of March, 1821, as provides for one supernumerary captain to each regiment of artillery to perform ordnance duty, and so much of the 4th section of the same act as merges the Ordnance department in the artillery, and reduces the number of enlisted men, be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That

nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to divest the President of the United States of authority to select from the regiments of artillery such a number of lieutenants as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the Ordnance department.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers and enlisted men authorized by this act shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War; and that the officers shall receive the pay and emoluments now allowed to officers who perform ordnance duties.

Pay and emoluments of artillery and ordnance officers, exclusive of double rations.

Artillery.	Colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Major.	Captain.	First lieutenant.	Second lieutenant.
Pay per month	$75 00	$60 00	$50 00	$40 00	$30 00	$25 00
Subsistence	36 50	30 41⅔	24 33⅓	24 33⅓	24 33⅓	24 33⅓
Forage	32 00	24 00	24 00			
Servants' pay	10 00	10 00	10 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Servants' subsistence	12 16⅔	12 16⅔	12 16⅔	6 08⅓	6 08⅓	6 08⅓
Servants' clothing	5 00	5 00	5 00	2 50	2 50	2 50
Total per month	170 66⅔	141 58⅔	125 50	77 91⅔	67 91⅔	62 91⅔
Total per annum	2,048 00	1,699 00	1,506 00	935 00	815 00	755 00
Additional for ordnance per annum	180 00	180 00	120 00	120 00	40 00	100 00
Total for ordnance per annum	2,228 00	1,879 00	1,626 00	1,055 00	855 00	855 00

Estimate of the additional expense which would be occasioned by the enactment of the bill herewith submitted.

The whole expense which would be created by the enactment of the bill, viz:

For the pay of 1 colonel, per annum	$2, 228 00
For the pay of 1 lieutenant colonel, per annum	1, 879 00
For the pay of 2 majors, (each $1,626,) per annum	3, 252 00
For the pay of 10 captains, (each $1,055,) per annum	10, 550 00
Total... 14 officers. Total expense	17, 909 00

Actual expense of fourteen officers on account of service in the Ordnance department.

For the pay of four captains of ordnance, (authorized by the law of March 2, 1821, fixing the military peace establishment,) each $1,055 per annum	$4, 220 00
For the pay of ten officers of the line on account of ordnance service, and whose regular pay would not be affected by the bill, viz:	
One lieutenant colonel, per annum	180 00
Two majors, (each $120,) per annum	240 00
Three captains, (each $120,) per annum	360 00
Two first lieutenants, (each $40,) per annum	80 00
Two second lieutenants, (each $100,) per annum	200 00
Actual expense of these 14 officers on account of ordnance service	5, 280 00
Whole expense which would be created by the provisions of the bill	17, 909 00
Additional expense which would be created by the provisions of the bill	12, 629 00

Memorandum of arsenals and other posts where officers are employed on ordnance service.

Ordnance office, Washington.

Principal arsenals.

Arsenals, viz:
1. Watervliet, near Troy, New York.
2. Washington, District of Columbia.
3. Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Important arsenals.

4. Augusta, Maine.
5. Watertown, Massachusetts.
6. Frankford, Pennsylvania.
7. Richmond, Virginia.
8. Augusta, Georgia.
9. Mount Vernon, Alabama.
10. Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
11. St. Louis, Missouri.

Minor depots.

12. Vergennes, Vermont.
13. Rome, New York.
14. Detroit, Michigan Territory.
15. New York harbor.
16. Pikesville, near Baltimore, Maryland.
17. Charleston, South Carolina.

Fortress Monroe, Virginia; Galena, Illinois; number of posts, 19.

An officer is employed at Fortress Monroe in conducting its armament.

At Galena an officer is engaged in superintending the United States lead mines.

Two officers are employed in inspecting ordnance at the founderies, which occupies a large portion of their time. They serve at arsenals also.

Number and grades of officers now serving on ordnance duty.

Lieutenant colonel, (colonel by brevet,)	1
Majors, (one of these is a brevet colonel, and the other a brevet lieutenant colonel,)	2
Captains, (two of these are brevet lieutenant colonels, and four are brevet majors,)	7
Brevet captains	2
Lieutenants	24
Total	36

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, November* 30, 1831.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions of 20th August ultimo, I have the honor to present to your view a statement in duplicate of the moneys remitted and charged to contractors and the disbursing officers of the department in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of the year, amounting to $252,443 31
To which is added the amount due them on the settlement of their accounts 735 51

Making an aggregate of 253,178 82
The sum accounted for is 232,257 31

Leaving an outstanding balance of 20,921 51
From which is to be deducted the sum charged to contractors, not as remittances out of the annual appropriation, but as the difference in the prices of provisions contracted for, and purchases made by agents of the department, and totally unconnected with the fiscal operations of 1831 ..... 426 83

Leaving 20,494 64

Actually in the hands of the disbursing officers of the commissariat at the expiration of the third, applicable to the expenditures of the fourth quarter of the year.

It is a source of great pleasure to state, that of the moneys charged and remitted during the period embraced, no loss whatever has been sustained by government; and of eighty-nine officers disbursing in the department, only three accounts from the most remote posts have not been received. There is no doubt, however, of their reaching the office in a few days; but it is believed that if received the result of the statement would not be materially affected.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors from January 1 *to September* 30, 1831; *the sums charged to them on account of failures, and the amounts accounted for by them; the balances in the hands of the disbursing officers of the department December* 31, 1830; *the moneys remitted to them in the first, second, and third quarters of* 1831; *the sums charged to them on account of sales to officers on the frontier posts, sale of empty boxes, barrels, &c.; and the amounts accounted for by them for the same period; together with the balances in their possession at the expiration of the third quarter of the year.*

Names.	Balances on hand December 31, 1830.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to contractors and ass't commissaries Sept. 30, 1831.	Balances due by contractors and ass't commissaries Sept. 30, 1831.	Remarks.
John Hindman Barney...contractors.	.....	$3,137 20	.....	$3,137 20	$3,137 20	.....	.....	
Jeremiah Brown.....do....	.....	1,663 19	.....	1,663 19	1,663 19	.....	.....	
Hunter Crane .....do....	.....	1,544 86	.....	1,544 86	1,544 86	.....	.....	
D. & H. Cotheal.....do....	.....	980 01	.....	980 01	980 01	.....	.....	
Hall, Shapter & Tupper.....do....	.....	2,332 16	$11 63	2,343 79	2,343 79	.....	.....	
Cleon Hawkins..... do....	.....	14,741 71	396 05	15,137 76	15,390 92	$253 16	.....	
Alpheus Hyatt.....do....	.....	4,848 96	.....	4,848 96	4,848 96	.....	.....	
A. J. Huntington..... .....do....	.....	1,917 63	.....	1,917 63	1,917 63	.....	.....	
William & John James.....do....	.....	6,643 22	7 27	6,650 49	6,650 49	.....	.....	
Johnson & Wetmore.....do....	.....	1,310 00	.....	1,310 00	1,310 00	.....	.....	
Kreps & Sloane .....do....	.....	15,442 65	.....	15,442 65	15,442 65	.....	.....	
Kreps, Sloane & Rigdon .....do....	.....	8,680 84	.....	8,680 84	8,680 84	.....	.....	
Ramsey & Strader.....do....	.....	3,164 18	.....	3,164 18	3,164 18	.....	.....	
Standart & Hamilton .....do....	.....	3,254 43	.....	3,254 43	3,254 43	.....	.....	
Stapleton & Hughes .....do....	.....	3,155 73	.....	3,155 73	3,155 73	.....	.....	
William Stewart.....do....	.....	5,280 54	.....	5,280 54	5,280 54	.....	.....	
Joseph Gage Sise.....do....	.....	2,567 21	.....	2,567 21	2,567 21	.....	.....	
Skinner, Hurd & Co .....do....	.....	2,739 19	.....	2,739 19	2,739 19	.....	.....	

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Balances on hand December 31, 1830.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to contractors and ass't commissaries Sept. 30, 1831.	Balances due by contractors and ass't commissaries Sept. 30, 1831.	Remarks.
Jesse Smith.....contractor.	.....	$959 61	.....	$959 61	$959 61	.....	.....	
Smith & Johnson.....do....	.....	661 62	$4 50	666 12	666 12	.....	.....	
J. & W. Southgate .....do....	.....	2,625 01	.....	2,625 01	2,625 01	.....	.....	
M. V. Thompson.....do....	.....	9,575 24	7 38	9,582 62	9,582 62	.....	.....	
Jeremiah A. Townsend .....do....	.....	9,012 32	.....	9,012 32	9,012 32	.....	.....	
Egbert W. Carson..special contractor.	.....	217 31	.....	217 31	217 31	.....	.....	
Alexander Finley.....do....	.....	165 36	.....	165 36	165 36	.....	.....	
John K. Graham.....do....	.....	444 48	.....	444 48	444 48	.....	.....	
Gurdon Huntington.....do....	.....	40 72	.....	40 72	40 72	.....	.....	
Reginald Kirkpatrick.....do....	.....	374 64	.....	374 64	374 64	.....	.....	
John B. Lindsey.....do....	.....	515 22	.....	515 22	515 22	.....	.....	
Samuel Moulson.....do....	.....	257 67	.....	257 67	257 67	.....	.....	
William K. Potter .....do....	.....	564 49	.....	564 49	564 49	.....	.....	
L. & M. Robetwill.....do....	.....	112 80	.....	112 80	112 80	.....	.....	
Ezra Smith. .....do....	.....	121 58	.....	121 58	121 58	.....	.....	
Lester H. Treat.....do...	.....	282 86	.....	282 86	282 86	.....	.....	
C. M. Walton .....do....	.....	99 44	.....	99 44	99 44	.....	.....	
Amos Wood, jr.....do....	.....	279 85	.....	279 85	279 85	.....	.....	
William Clark .....adjutant's clerk.	.....	119 90	.....	119 90	119 90	.....	.....	
Benj. Murphy, (for supplies, old claim)	.....	253 39	.....	253 39	253 39	.....	.....	
Lieut. E. B. Alexander...A. A. C. S.	$1,969 69	.....	400 99	2,370 68	1,588 49	.....	$782 19	Disbursing.
Lieut. E. B. Babbitt.....do....	14 48	.....	.....	14 48	14 48	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Wm. P. Bainbridge...A. C. S.	39 19	1,050 00	.....	1,089 19	860 10	.....	229 09	Disbursing.
Lieut. F. N. Barbarin.....do....	80 91	450 00	104 37	635 28	572 80	.....	62 48	Do.
Lieut. Lucien J. Bibb....A. A. C. S.	.....	100 00	86 28	186 28	186 28	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. E. B. Birdsall .....A. C. S.	.....	.....	322 31	322 31	6 31	.....	316 00	Disbursing.
Lieut. A. Brockenbrough.....do....	424 91	100 00	74 99	599 90	469 82	.....	130 08	Do.
Lieut. N. H. Buford.....do....	133 87	100 00	223 85	457 72	464 54	$6 82	.....	Do.
Capt. Isaac Clark.... .. A. A. C. S.	.....	3,100 00	41 08	3,141 08	2,775 88	.....	365 20	Do.
Lieut. M. M. Clark .....do....	.....	650 00	26 35	676 35	584 80	.....	91 55	Do.
Lieut. Joseph Clay.....A. C. S.	32 18	2,100 00	402 58	2,534 76	2,229 47	.....	305 29	Do.
Lieut. L. F. Carter.....do....	2,193 21	.....	3,342 47	5,535 68	4,333 04	.....	1,202 64	Do.
Lieut. R. W. Colcock....A. A. C. S.	.....	.....	414 12	414 12	414 12	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Geo. W. Corprew.....A. C. S.	66 14	1,050 00	35 30	1,151 44	1,151 44	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Osborn Cross.....do....	.....	.....	2,532 61	2,532 61	2,383 75	.....	148 86	Disbursing.
Major F. L. Dade.....A. A. C. S.	102 84	250 00	.....	352 84	337 84	.....	25 00	Do.
Lieut. J. F. Davis.....A. C. S.	.....	.....	408 09	408 09	407 75	.....	34	Do.
Bvt. Capt. G. S. Drane.....do....	33 68	650 00	7 50	691 18	708 63	17 45	.....	Do.
Lieut. Justin Dimick..... do....	197 93	1,066 72	96 08	1,360 73	1,119 34	.....	241 39	Do.
Lieut. S. B. Dusenbury.....do....	.....	4,850 00	294 51	5,144 51	5,129 98	.....	14 53	Do.
Lieut. N. J. Eaton .....do....	36 37	150 00	908 51	1,094 88	998 03	.....	96 85	Do.
Lieut. A. B. Eaton.....A. A. C. S.	.....	.....	886 94	886 94	499 16	.....	387 78	Do.
Lieut. James Engle.....A. C. S.	254 03	.....	573 71	827 74	822 56	.....	5 18	Do.
Lieut. A. C. Fowler.....A. A. C. S.	.....	200 00	621 62	821 62	847 62	26 00	.....	Do.
Lieut. J. S. Gallagher..... A. C. S.	34 41	.....	586 94	621 35	66 17	.....	555 18	Do.
Bvt. Capt. Geo. W. Gardiner...do....	.....	850 00	37 56	887 57	967 77	80 21	.....	Do.
Bvt. Capt. Timothy Green ....do....	698 33	2,700 00	376 53	3,774 86	3,333 97	.....	440 89	Do.
Lieut. J. K. Greenough...A. A. C. S.	1,600 35	.....	634 79	2,235 14	2,235 14	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Campbell Graham....A. C. S.	.....	900 00	969 44	1,869 44	1,869 74	30	.....	Due him on settlement.
Lieut. Geo. S. Greene....A. A. C. S.	.....	550 00	134 97	684 97	684 97	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. J. W. Harris.. .....A. C. S.	65 53	772 28	121 61	959 42	893 07	.....	66 35	Disbursing.
Capt. E. L. Hawkins.....A. A. C. S.	.....	.....	40 00	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. A. R. Hetzel.....do....	1,067 50	1,000 00	662 74	2,730 24	2,064 40	.....	665 84	Disbursing.
Lieut. R. Holmes ....A. C. S.	531 46	8,500 00	579 18	9,610 64	6,811 29	.....	2,799 35	Do.
Lieut. A. P. Hooe .....do....	.....	1,165 57	840 45	2,006 02	2,006 02	.....	.....	Closed.
Capt. H. Johnson .....A. A. C. S.	16 19	200 00	4 00	220 19	280 97	60 78	.....	Do.
Lieut. Louis T. Jamison.....A. C. S.	465 14	500 00	602 28	1,567 42	1,685 20	117 78	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. Seth Johnson .....do....	138 83	700 00	733 87	1,572 70	1,572 51	.....	19	Due the United States on settlement.
Lieut. J. J. B. Kingsbury.....do....	509 85	.....	440 04	949 89	569 78	.....	380 11	Disbursing; account third quarter not received.
Lieut. J. W. Kingsbury .....do. ..	.....	.....	1,674 58	1,674 58	694 46	.....	980 12	Do. do.
Lieut. J. H. Lamotte.....A. A. C. S.	454 66	.....	702 87	1,157 53	1,157 53	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. R. B. Lee.....do....	.....	100 00	.....	100 00	100 11	11	.....	Due him on settlement.
Lieut. John L. Engle.....A. C. S.	37 56	.....	.....	37 56	37 56	.....	.....	Closed.
Capt. G. Loomis.....A. A. C. S.	106 31	.....	.....	106 31	106 31	.....	.....	Do.
Bvt. Capt. Allen Lowd.....A. C. S.	368 30	900 00	305 53	1,573 83	1,744 61	170 78	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. Isaac Lynde .....A. A. C. S.	.....	1,000 00	162 43	1,162 43	1,162 43	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Wm. M. Maitland.....do....	29 32	200 00	.....	229 32	229 32	.....	.....	Do.
Capt. Charles Mellon.....do....	.....	200 00	15 48	215 58	215 48	.....	.....	Do.
Bvt. Capt. C. S. Merchant...A. C. S.	90 27	.....	696 36	786 63	786 63	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. M. E. Merrill.....do....	.....	1,000 00	423 94	1,423 94	619 30	.....	804 64	Disbursing.
Bvt. Capt. James Monroe .....do....	4,534 89	12,500 00	153 85	17,188 74	13,067 47	.....	4,121 27	Do.
Lieut. W. R. Montgomery..A. A. C. S.	1,243 51	.....	307 34	1,550 85	1,095 86	.....	454 99	Do.

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Balances on hand December 31, 1830.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to contractors and ass't commissaries Sept. 30, 1831.	Balances due by contractors and ass't commissaries Sept. 30, 1831.	Remarks.
Lieut. S. W. Moore .....A. A. C. S.	.....	.....	$487 80	$487 80	$487 80	.....	....	Closed.
Lieut. P. L. Jones.....do....	.....	$400 00	77 50	477 50	457 44	.....	$20 06	Disbursing.
Lieut. Alex. Johnston.....do....	.....	18 83	.....	18 83	18 83	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. L. N. Morris.....A. C. S.	$143 56	.....	649 12	792 68	618 41	.....	174 27	Disbursing.
Lieut. P. Morrison.....do....	7,646 61	2,139 39	991 27	10,777 27	10,040 14	.....	737 13	Do.
Lieut. A. H. Morton .....do....	2,100 59	.....	1,091 76	3,192 35	3,117 89	.....	74 46	Do.
Lieut. F. D. Newcomb....A. A. C. S	....	1,700 00	36 44	1,736 44	989 41	.....	747 03	Disbursing; account third quarter not received.
Lieut. J. E. Newell.....A. C. S.	56 03	600 00	114 26	770 29	316 19	.....	454 10	Do. do.
Capt. John Page .....do....	498 86	.....	381 12	879 98	879 98	.....	....	Closed.
Lieut. William Palmer...A. A. C. S.	....	300 00	.....	300 00	108 69	.....	191 31	Disbursing.
Lieut. G. J. Rains.....do....	.....	.....	2,687 21	2,687 21	2,457 86	.....	229 35	Disbursing; account third quarter not received.
Lieut. S. L. Russell.....A. C. S.	109 33	.....	.....	109 33	109 33	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. G. S. Rousseau....A. A. C. S.	71 62	.....	....	71 62	71 62	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. S. V. R. Ryan.....do....	131 57	750 00	9 16	890 73	890 73	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. J. B. Scott.....A. C. S.	95 58	300 00	116 18	511 76	464 41	.....	47 35	Disbursing.
Lieut. J. D. Searight.....do....	187 93	600 00	634 79	1,422 72	1,421 77	.....	95	Due the United States on settlement.
Lieut. R. Sevier.....A. A. C. S	.....	.....	890 39	890 39	202 25	.....	688 14	Disbursing.
Lieut. J. R. Stephenson.....A. C. S.	.....	....	2,454 33	2,454 33	2,454 33	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. E. V. Sumner.....do....	46 80	1,050 00	70 20	1,167 00	1,162 67	.....	4 33	Disbursing.
Lieut. J. Symington.....A. A. C. S.	.....	.....	180 25	180 25	180 25	....	.....	Closed.
Capt. J. P. Taylor .....commissary.	1 30	1,000 00	88 57	1,089 87	602 07	.....	487 80	Disbursing.
Capt. A. Talcott.....A. A. C. S.	.....	.....	11,892 57	11,892 57	11,892 57	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. R. C. Tilghman.....do....	....	700 00	4 76	704 76	704 76	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Frederick Thomas.....do....	115 10	.....	475 60	590 70	585 60	.....	5 10	Due the United States on settlement.
Lieut. A. W. Thornton.....A. C. S.	7 54	150 00	1,118 17	1,275 71	449 46	.....	826 25	Disbursing.
Lieut. W. A. Thornton...A. A. C. S.	199 16	.....	21 30	220 46	195 22	.....	25 24	Do.
Lieut. D. Van Ness.....do....	99 35	300 00	202 46	601 81	525 11	.....	76 70	Do.
Lieut. D. H. Vinton.....do....	275 96	250 00	343 44	869 40	828 86	.....	40 54	Do.
Col. J. B. Walbach .....do....	.....	.....	202 46	202 46	202 46	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. R. D. A. Wade.....do....	.....	100 00	76 23	176 23	69 39	.....	106 84	Disbursing.
Lieut. B. Walker..... .....do....	47 08	.....	.....	47 08	10 97	.....	36 11	Do.
Lieut. H. Warfield.....do....	.....	.....	7 73	7 73	7 73	.....	....	Closed.
Lieut. George Webb.....A. C. S.	548 05	800 00	.....	1,348 05	1,330 65	.....	17 40	Disbursing.
Lieut. L. B. Webster ....A. A. C. S.	19 09	770 00	31 63	820 72	742 26	.....	78 46	Do.
Lieut. John Williamson.....A. C. S.	86 28	600 00	70 07	756 35	758 47	$2 12	.....	Do.
Lieut. William Wells....A. A. C. S.	360 31	600 00	49 24	1,009 55	830 34	.....	179 21	Do.
Lieut. George Wright.....do....	221 55	.....	88 33	309 88	309 88	.....	.....	Closed.
Total amounts.....	30,641 09	172,820 01	48,982 21	253,443 31	232,257 31	735 51	20,921 51	

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount charged.....	$252,443 31
Balances due to contractors and assistant commissaries on the settlement of their accounts.....	735 51
	253,178 82
Accounted for..	232,257 31
	20,921 51
Deduct this sum charged to contractors, not as advances or remittances, but as the difference between the contract prices and the purchases made by agents of the department, to supply deficiencies.....	426 83
Leaving actual balance in the hands of the assistant and acting assistant commissaries, to be accounted for in the 4th quarter of 1831	20,494 68

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, November* 30, 1831.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PURCHASES.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 24, 1831.

SIR: I enclose four statements prepared by order of the War Department, as follows, viz:

No. 1. Statement of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the Purchasing department for 1831, during the first three quarters of 1831, amounting to $102,511 42.

No. 2. Statement of moneys disbursed during the first three quarters of 1831, on account of the Purchasing department, and amounting (after deducting $15,302 20 belonging to the appropriation for 1830) to $97,369 14.

No. 3. Comparative statement of the cost of clothing for the army of the United States during the years 1830, 1831, and 1832.

No. 4. Statement of the cost of clothing for the army of the United States during the year 1832.

The foregoing statements will, I hope, meet your approbation, and be received in good time.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

No. 1.

Statement of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the "Purchasing department" (for 1831,*) during the first three quarters of* 1831.

1831.		
March 21.....	By Secretary of the Treasury's warrant No. 465, for.....	$20, 000 00
May 14.....	By Secretary of the Treasury's warrant No. 796, for.....	29, 834 02
July 15.....	By Secretary of the Treasury's warrant No. 1,172, for.....	32, 279 53
September 14..	By Secretary of the Treasury's warrant No. 1,612, for.....	20, 397 87
		102, 511 42

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 24, 1831.

No. 2.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the first three quarters of the year 1831, *on account of the Purchasing department.*

To amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury Department between the 1st of January and the 30th of September, 1831, as per statement No. 1.....		$102, 511 42
By amount expended during the first quarter of 1831, passed to the credit of C. Irvine, commissary general of purchases, per account settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department.....	$17, 241 09	
By amount expended during the second quarter of 1831, and credited as above, as per account settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department.....	42, 598 41	
By amount expended during the third quarter of 1831, as per account preparing for transmission to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, for examination and settlement.....	52, 831 84	
	112, 671 34	
Deduct this sum, $15,302 20, embraced in the foregoing expenditures, belonging to the appropriation for 1830.....	15, 302 20	
Amount of disbursements on account of the appropriation for 1830.....		97, 369 14
Balance unexpended of moneys received on account of the appropriation for 1831, during the first three quarters of 1831.....		5, 142 28

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 24, 1831.

No. 3.

Comparative statement of the cost of clothing for the United States army during the years 1830, 1831, *and* 1832.

Garments.	Price, 1830.	Price, 1831.	Price, 1832.
Forage cap, artillery	$1 49	$1 39	$1 30
Forage cap, infantry	.....	.....	1 30
Oil-cloth cover for cap	41	30¾	30¾
Leather cap	1 31	1 30	1 37½
Pompon	20	20	20
Band and tassel	12	12	12
Cockade and eagle	6	4½	4½
Cap plate, artillery	8	4	4
Cap plate, infantry	8	5	5½
Cap ball	5	4	4
Cap scales, sets for artillery	45	30	30
Cap scales, sets for infantry	45	40	40
Worsted wings, pairs	53	53	53
Gray twilled cloth overalls	1 97	1 93	2 37½
Privates' drilling overalls	62	58½	59½
Sergeants' drilling overalls	87	79½	82
Infantry sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves	96	1 01	1 01
Infantry privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves	78	73½	75
Artillery privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves	83	78½	80
Artillery sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves	1 03	1 06	1 06
Artillery gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves	2 56	2 50¼	2 95
Infantry gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves	2 49	2 43½	2 89
Cotton shirts, privates'	53	46¼	51
Cotton shirts, sergeants'	62	54½	64½
Flannel shirts	1 12	1 12¼	1 29
Flannel drawers, pairs	87	86¼	97½
Fatigue trowsers	58	54½	56¾
Fatigue frocks	81	74½	77⅛
Laced bootees, pairs	1 48	1 44	1 44
Shoes	1 24	1 20	1 20
Stockings	35½	35½	35½
Socks	18¾	17¾	18¾
Blankets	2 50	2 45	3 00
Great coats	6 56	6 17½	7 52
Guard coats	7 05	6 56¼	7 97
Leather stocks	14½	14½	15
Infantry privates' coats	5 28	5 28½	5 10
Infantry corporals' coats	5 28	5 31½	5 12½
Infantry sergeants' coats	5 55	5 77½	5 69¼
Infantry musicians' coats	7 24	7 08	7 52
Artillery privates' coats	5 55	5 47½	5 26
Artillery corporals' coats	5 55	5 50	5 28
Artillery sergeants' coats	5 82	5 96	5 89
Artillery musicians' coats	7 45	7 26	7 67
Knapsacks	1 53	1 46¾	1 51
Haversacks	30	23¼	25¾

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 24, 1831.

No. 4.

Statement of the cost of clothing for the army of the United States during the year 1832.

Forage cap, artillery	$1 30	Cotton shirts, privates'	$0 51
Forage cap, infantry	1 30	Cotton shirts, sergeants'	64½
Cover for uniform cap	30¾	Flannel shirts	1 29
Leather cap	1 37½	Flannel drawers, pairs	97½
Pompon	20	Fatigue trowsers	56¾
Band and tassel	12	Fatigue frocks	77⅛
Cockade and eagle	4½	Laced bootees, pairs	1 44
Cap plate, artillery	4	Shoes	1 20
Cap plate, infantry	5½	Stockings	35½
Cap ball	4	Socks	18¾
Worsted wings, pairs	53	Blankets	3 00
Gray twilled cloth overalls	2 37½	Great coats	7 52
Privates' drilling overalls	59½	Guard coats	7 97
Sergeants' drilling overalls	82	Leather stocks	15
Infantry sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves	1 01	Infantry privates' coats	5 10
Infantry privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves	75	Infantry corporals' coats	5 12
Artillery privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves	80	Infantry sergeants' coats	5 69¼
Artillery sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves	1 06	Infantry musicians' coats	7 52
Artillery gray cloth drilling jackets, with sleeves	2 95	Artillery cap scales, sets	30
Infantry gray cloth drilling jackets, with sleeves	2 89	Infantry cap scales, sets	40
		Artillery privates' coats	5 26
		Artillery corporals' coats	5 28
		Artillery sergeants' coats	5 89
		Artillery musicians' coats	7 67
		Knapsacks	1 51
		Haversack	25¾

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October* 24, 1831.

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 20, 1831.

SIR: In compliance with an order of August 20th, I herewith enclose estimates of the expenses of the medical department of the army and of the Surgeon General's office for the year 1832. Accounts against the department being transmitted to this office for examination, and paid by warrant on the treasury, but $1,550 have been advanced during the year, of which $808 51 were unexpended on the 30th ultimo and the remainder has been accounted for. The expenses of the department for supplies has not materially varied since the reduction of the army in 1821, being at the rate of $2 50 per man; the present estimate is therefore the same as heretofore. That for private physicians has increased in consequence of the deficiency in the number of medical officers, as the army has been distributed for some years past. The amount expended in 1829 and 1830, including the recruiting service, was $28,966.

On the reduction of the army in 1821 it was distributed to 40 military posts and arsenals, including West Point. In January last there were 51; on the 30th ultimo there were 64 stations, including the recruiting rendezvous, requiring a surgeon, and at the same period there were three surgeons absent in consequence of sickness and one on furlough, leaving but 49 for duty. If every officer of the department were constantly on duty, and but one assigned to a full regiment, instead of three as heretofore allowed by law, there would still be a deficiency of eleven. On this subject I beg leave to refer to a report to the department of August 1, 1830, relative to a reduction of the officers of the army, contained in the third volume of the Executive Documents of the last session of Congress.

Allow me also to call the attention of the department to the several memorials presented and the several reports made in relation to graduating the pay of surgeons of the army in proportion to their term of service, and especially as they are now the only subordinate officers of either army or navy whose pay has not been increased. In 1816 an additional ration was allowed to all lieutenants of the army, and subsequently an additional ration to both captains and lieutenants, with $10 per month to the former while on duty with their companies. In 1828 an addition of $10 per month and one ration per day was made to the pay of lieutenants of the navy, and in the same year the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the navy was increased after the periods of five and ten years service. The senior surgeons after ten years, and "while in actual service at sea," receive $85 per month more than the junior assistants, and $37 per month more than the full pay and emoluments of the army surgeon when on actual duty with his regiment, while the latter can at no period and under no circumstances receive above $11 per month more than the junior assistant or than he did at his first appointment.

As stated above, all the officers of the department are on duty except four, three from sickness and one on furlough for a short period. The reports and returns required by the regulations have been duly received. They show the hospitals to be well supplied and all public property under the charge of the surgeons has been satisfactorily accounted for. The total number of deaths reported in hospital during the year ending June 30 has been 126; of these 22 were from intemperance and 21 from consumption, leaving but 83 from all other causes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

REPORT FROM THE TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU.

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, *November* 7, 1831.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 20th of August last, I have the honor to submit to you:

1. A statement marked A, exhibiting the amount drawn from the Treasury Department and remitted to the disbursing officers under this office from the 1st of October, 1830, to the 30th of September, 1831, inclusive, and also the amount of accounts rendered.

2. A statement marked B, exhibiting the number of the individuals employed under the class of civil engineers and agents, under this bureau, and of the amounts paid to each for the same period.

3. A statement marked C, exhibiting the amount drawn from the treasury for the expenses of surveys and examinations in relation to the summit level of the contemplated canal across the Isthmus of Florida.

The application of the funds appropriated for surveys and the employment of the topographical engineers for the year 1831, have been as follows:

1. In making a survey of a route for the Michigan and Illinois canal, and in examinations and surveys of the Rock river and Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of those rapids.

2. In making a survey of part of the Hudson river, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of that river near Albany.

3. In completing the drawings and reports of the surveys for the purpose of connecting by a canal the waters of Lakes Erie and Michigan with those of the Wabash.

4. In making surveys and examinations in relation to the contemplated Weymouth and Taunton canal.

5. In making surveys and examinations in relation to the improvement of the Big Sandy river in Kentucky, and in relation to a road from Pikesville, on the Big Sandy, to the boundary of North Carolina, and from thence to the boundary of South Carolina.

6. In making examinations and surveys in order to ascertain the practicability of a railroad from Winchester, Virginia, to Harper's Ferry.

7. In completing the drawings and reports of surveys of parts of the rivers Raritan and Delaware.

8. In making an examination of a route for a railroad from the Portage summit of the Ohio canal to the Hudson river.

9. In making examinations and surveys in relation to the contemplated canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic with those of the Gulf of Mexico across the Isthmus of Florida.

10. In completing the drawings of a reconnoissance of the sounds of North Carolina.

11. In completing the drawings of a survey in order to ascertain the military defences of the St. Mary's river, Maryland.

12. In completing the drawings of a survey of the Ohio, Beaver, and Chenango route of the Ohio and Erie canal from Pittsburg to Elk creek on Lake Erie, and to the harbor of Erie.

13. In completing the drawings of a survey of the Alleghany river from Pittsburg to French creek, of French creek to Le Bœuf, and of a route of a canal from thence to the harbor of Erie.

14. In completing the drawings of a survey of the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal from Big Beaver river to Akron, in Ohio.

15. In completing the drawings of a survey of a canal route from the Connecticut river to Lake Winnipisseogee, New Hampshire, by way of the valleys of the Oliverian and Baker's rivers.

16. In completing the drawings of a survey of a canal route to unite the waters of Lake Champlain with those of the Connecticut, by way of the valleys of Onion and Wells' rivers, in the State of Vermont.

17. In completing the drawings of a survey to connect the Savannah and Tennessee rivers by means of a canal or railroad.

18. In superintending the construction of the Baltimore and Susquehannah railroad, the Patterson and Hudson river railroad, and Catskill and Conajoharie railroad.

19. In paying the civil engineers and agents employed on several of the foregoing items of duties, the employ of whom was made necessary from the small number of topographical officers.

The subject of an increase and better organization of the corps of topographical engineers, and of the inconveniences resulting from their present condition, has been so frequently alluded to in executive communications that I shall now only bring to your consideration such views as have not been previously presented. The able report on this subject from your predecessor, Mr. Eaton, fully exposes the military considerations of the case, and also the number and organization required by the present wants of the country. To this I have only to add that the views therein unfolded are strengthened by every day's experience, and that the inconvenience resulting from a want of the organization proposed are continually increasing.

The reasons which may be alleged in favor of the proposed increase, in addition to those in the report alluded to, are such as apply to the survey of the coast.

The law of the 14th of April, 1818, commits that duty to the army and navy; and that part of the army to which this duty properly belongs is the topographical engineers. But owing to the few officers of this corps, and the pressing demand for their labors on other subjects, we have as yet done nothing under that law, except in such detail surveys of our harbors and bays as were made with a view to their military defences, but are highly valuable matter for purposes of filling up the cartoons of the general survey contemplated.

The scientific education derived at our Military Academy furnishes the necessary elementary knowledge for this duty; and the military education acquired there and in the army establishes those habits of order, attention to duty, and subordination necessary in every vocation of life, and without which no extensive operations can be judiciously or economically conducted. The government, therefore, has at its command valuable materials for filling up the proposed corps in the officers of the present corps, and those graduates of the academy who have been on duty with it, and others from that institution in the several corps of the army, with officers capable at once of entering upon its duties, and of rendering efficient services.

In those services which would have to be performed in a survey of our coast, not only is mathematical knowledge requisite, but also a knowledge of and a habit of accurately using the fine and delicate instruments required in the necessary observations. This last and valuable knowledge can be obtained by

those only who possess the mathematical and mechanical information involved in the use and construction of the instruments; and with the elementary knowledge which, it is but fair to suppose, is already possessed by the class of individuals before alluded to, there would only remain to be acquired a habit of accurately using the instruments.

It is but just to state that the ability to use fine instruments, and to observe correctly with them, is a work of time and of careful attention. But if we are not adequately organized, we cannot have officers to appropriate to that duty, and, of course, cannot say when the result of that time and careful attention will be possessed. If we have not, therefore, the necessary means, we must continue defective in a correct knowledge of our own coast, and also defective in the practical skill of a branch of our profession, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated; in fact, everything depends upon it It furnishes all the data for the calculations; and if defective, all the calculations are but authentications of error.

The requisite instruments have already been procured by the government, at a great cost, and under the personal supervision of a gentleman highly gifted in those matters, and are now in deposit under the care of this office. It needs only means and time to apply them to their intended uses, and to reap from them the valuable results which they are so well adapted to yield.

It appears to me entirely unnecessary to urge upon your notice the various commercial advantages which will result from an accurate knowledge of our maritime frontier, nor the value of this knowledge to its military defences. These considerations are self-evident, and need no argument to maintain them. But it may be urged that there is something due to our national character, which requires that we should be no longer entirely indebted to the imperfect efforts of other nations for information of our own coast, and that we should, by our own labors, add something to the general mass of scientific knowledge by, at least, correct determinations of the geography of our own country. The present effort may also be the origin of a school which may hereafter furnish individuals adequate, as well by their capacity to observe as to calculate the results of observations, to enter into fair and honorable competition with the distinguished astronomers of Europe, some of whom made their first essays while officers of a similar corps.

The duties of a corps of topographical engineers are essentially military and scientific; hence the advantages of having military habits and education added to the scientific knowledge of its members.

Its duties also benefit all the great interests of society, and eminently qualify its members for operations which might be considered as the peculiar province of the civil engineer. For instance, the survey of a country for military purposes furnishes also a good geographical map; the survey and construction of a road for military purposes, or for the transportation of the mail, is an equally good road for the merchant, the farmer, or the traveller; a canal for military purposes will serve equally well the wants of agriculture and commerce; and a survey of a bay or river, or harbor, in order to ascertain the military defences of either, furnishes also that precise knowledge of its shoals, bars, channels, tides, and currents, so valuable to the navigator. While a topographical officer, therefore, is collecting in his military operations the knowledge necessary for the military defences of the country, he also collects matter improving its geography, and bearing essentially upon its commercial and agricultural prosperity.

From the character of the duties of such a corps it may be seen with what facility and advantage it may have its attention, when necessary, turned to objects purely civil; and that even while pursuing these purely civil objects, from its military knowledge, its labors will be enriched by all the military considerations which the operations may develop; so that the labors of the corps, if judiciously directed, cannot fail to furnish the government with the most correct knowledge of the resources of the country—civil and military; of its agricultural, commercial, mechanical, and mineralogical advantages, and of its military means of defence; as all these are subjects of the investigations of a topographical engineer.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. ABERT, *Lieutenant Colonel and Topographical Engineer.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Statement showing the amount of money drawn from the treasury and remitted to the officers and agents disbursing under the Topographical Bureau, from October 1, 1830, to September 30, 1831, inclusive, and the amount of accounts returned by each within the same period.

Names.	On what account.	Amount remitted.	Amount of accounts rendered.
Lieut. Colonel J. Anderson, topographical engineers	Surveys under act of April 30, 1824	$953 29	$1,358 40
Do J. Kearney do	do do	1,480 00	1,539 39
Do S. H. Long do	do do	750 00	----------
Major W. T. Poussin do	do do	450 00	437 96
Major H. Bache do	do do	170 00	109 62
Captain J. D. Graham do	do do	658 10	410 39
Lieut. J. Pickell, United States army	do do	772 85	775 02
De Witt Clinton, civil engineer	do do	4,000 00	5,353 95
H. Stansbury do	do do	3,937 56	4,018 61
F. Harrison, jr. do	do do	1,200 00	2,500 36
H. Belin do	do do	4,600 00	3,174 08
		18,971 80	19,677 78

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, *November 7, 1831.*

JOHN J. ABERT, *Lieutenant Colonel and Topographical Engineer.*

B.

List of civil engineers employed under the topographical bureau, with the amount of compensation, pay, and emoluments allowed to each; where employed, and the State in which he was born.

Name.	Where born.	Where employed.	Rate of compensation.	Am't paid to each.
Dr. Wm. Howard...civil engineer.	Maryland.....	On furlough.....	$6 per day, and 12 cents per mile when travelling under orders on duty.	.....
DeWitt Clinton.....do.....	New York.....	Surveying Hudson river	.....do.....do.....do.....	$2,391 64
Howard Stansbury..asst. civil eng.	.....do.....	Washington, on office duty.....	$110 per month, and 10 cents per mile when travelling under orders on duty.	1,533 97
F. Harrison, jr*.....do	.....do.....	Baltimore, on office duty	$3 50 per day in the field; $3 while employed in office duty, and 10 cents per mile while travelling under orders on duty.	1,402 62
William B. Guyon	Mississippi.....	On furlough.....	.....do.....do.....do.....	939 30
Henry Belin†.....	Pennsylvania.....	Surveying in Illinois and Missouri.	.....do .....do.....do.....	1,665 91
G. W. Hughes	New York.....	On duty with Mr. Clinton.....	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,211 70
C. N. Hagner.	Dist. of Columbia ..	.....do.....do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....	567 10
P. Van Wyck	New Jersey.....	On duty with Colonel Long.....	Pay and emoluments of 2d lieut. of infantry..	1,089 25
Erskine Stansbury....surveyor....	New York.....	On duty with Mr. Stansbury.....	$2 50 per day	672 00
Randolph Coyle.....do.....	Dist. of Columbia..	.....do.....do.....	$2 per day.....	706 50
Chauncey Barnard.....do.....	.....	On duty with Mr. Belin	$3 per day.....	466 50

* Resigned September 30, 1831. † Mr. Belin receives $2 per diem in addition, while employed in surveying in Illinois and Missouri.

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, *November* 7, 1831.

JOHN J. ABERT, *Lieut. Col. Top. Eng.*

C.

Statement showing the amount of money drawn from the treasury and remitted to the officers and agents disbursing under the topographical bureau, from October 1, 1830, *to September* 30, 1831, *inclusive; and the amount of accounts rendered by each within the same period, on account of the contemplated canal across the Isthmus of Florida.*

Names.	Amount remitted.	Amount of accounts rendered.
Lieutenant F. Searle, U. S. A.....	$3, 851 60	$3, 418 33
Lieutenant John Pickell	3, 633 27	3, 763 03
	7, 484 87	7, 181 36

JOHN J. ABERT, *Lieut. Col. and Top. Eng.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, *November* 7, 1831.

22D CONGRESS.] No. 486. [1st SESSION.

APPLICATION OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR A MORE PERFECT ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 12, 1831.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That the senators of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and the representatives requested, to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law for the more perfect organization of the militia of the several States.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the senators and representatives of this Commonwealth in Congress, and also to the governors of the other States, in order that the same may be submitted to the legislatures thereof for their consideration.

IN SENATE, *March* 4, 1831.

Read twice and passed. Sent down for concurrence.

SAML. LATHROP, *President.*

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *March* 7, 1831.

Read twice and passed in concurrence.

W. B. CALHOUN, *Speaker.*

MARCH 8, 1831.—Approved.

LEVI LINCOLN

22d Congress.] No. 487. [1st Session.

ON CLAIM OF SOUTH CAROLINA FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF MONEY PAID FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE MILITIA OF THAT STATE DURING THE WAR OF 1812-'15.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 15, 1831.

Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of the State of South Carolina, by Alexander Speer, comptroller general, reported:

That the object of the memorial, as therein set forth, is to obtain payment from the United States of the sums of money expended by the State of South Carolina upon her militia whilst in the service of the general government, together with interest thereon. As the claims of South Carolina depend upon the existence of the facts that her militia were in the service of the United States during the late war under such circumstances as constitutionally entitled her to reimbursement for the expenditures which she made upon them, and that these expenditures were appropriated for the purposes to which they were applied, the committee will state the substance of the evidence by which, in their judgment, these facts are fully and conclusively proved.

Before the commencement of the war with Great Britain, and for a long time afterwards, the State of South Carolina was almost destitute of any of the means of military protection, excepting such as could be furnished by her own resources. In the harbor of Charleston alone were there any forts, and these were in so feeble a condition that, at a period when a British squadron was engaged in sounding the depth of water off the bar, and its commander apparently meditating an attack upon the forts, the quantity of gunpowder in the harbor belonging to the United States was not more than sufficient to have enabled the garrison to fire a single round. Although this state of things was earnestly and repeatedly represented to the Department of War, only two small and very inadequate supplies of the requisite articles were obtained. The national government being unable to supply either cannon or ammunition for the security of the maritime frontier of South Carolina, to put muskets into the hands of the militia called out for that purpose, or to furnish the pecuniary funds to pay and feed those who were actually engaged in its service, the legislature of the State, prompt in the discharge of the duties which she owed to her citizens and to the Union, *unanimously* resolved "cordially to support the general government in the vigorous prosecution of the war until a peace could be obtained on honorable terms, and cheerfully to submit to every privation that might be required to accomplish that great object." Influenced by the spirit of this resolution, the State established manufactories of arms and of cannon balls; purchased every munition of war necessary for her troops; appropriated half a million of dollars for the defence of her maritime frontier; ordered a brigade of State troops to be enlisted, clothed, and equipped, and then to be offered to the general government; and, at her own expense, called out the militia at various times to protect the points which were menaced by the enemy. The State furnished with arms that portion of her militia which was mustered into the service of the United States, and in some instances supplied them with provisions and blankets; she had deposited in the arsenals in Charleston large quantities of cannon balls for the defence of the harbor, and for her quota of the direct tax, long before it was imposed, she advanced the sum of $————, which was paid to Major General Thomas Pinckney, and applied by him to the pressing wants of the regular soldiers in the service of the United States. In making disbursements under the direction of inexperienced State officers, it unavoidably occurred that many of the regulations prescribed by the Department of War were not observed. They were, in numerous instances, unknown; and had they been known, under the circumstances in which the State was placed, they could not have been strictly attended to. South Carolina steadily persevered in her patriotic exertions as long as the war continued. Before the restoration of peace she sent an agent to Washington to settle her accounts with the United States, whose officers rejected a very large proportion of them, amounting, with interest, to nearly $200,000. To obtain from Congress the payment of the items which were disallowed by the officers of the treasury is the object of the memorial now presented by the State of South Carolina. These items the committee will proceed to consider in their order.

1st. The first claim is for *interest* on so much of the advances of the State during the war as have been or may be recognized and paid by the United States On this point, it appears that, at the time these advances were made, the State, being unable to meet the various demands on the treasury by taxes upon her citizens, drew the whole amount from a fund which she had previously invested in an incorporated bank, and on which she was then receiving an average interest of nearly 12 per cent. Interest has heretofore been allowed by special acts of Congress to several States on similar advances, where the money was borrowed from banks, or where a previous promise to pay interest was made by an officer of the general government. The committee are clearly of opinion that the principle involved in the former class of cases applies to the advances by South Carolina, and they can conceive no substantial difference between the payment of interest and the loss of interest by a State on moneys applied to the service of the United States. In the case before us the claim is rendered still stronger by the amount of the loss having greatly exceeded the usual interest of money, which alone, however, is now claimed by South Carolina. With respect to the claim of some of the States, arising from a previous promise to pay interest, the committee, while they, of course, admit the obligation arising from such a promise, can by no means admit that advances, under circumstances equally meritorious, are less entitled to favor, because made without any previous stipulation whatever. In every view of the subject, therefore, the committee are of opinion that the State of South Carolina is entitled to the usual interest for these advances.

2d. The next claim is for the *arms* furnished by the State to the militia in the service of the United States This account has been adjusted at the Ordnance department, and the number and character of the arms due to the State is duly certified by the proper officer. The State, however, claims to be paid the value of the arms *in money*, while the War Department, having no funds at its disposal applicable to that object, can only discharge the debt in *kind*. It appears that the State of South Carolina caused the arms in question to be manufactured, or purchased at an expense of from $15 to $17 per stand; that the present contract price is $12; and that the State, though at the time the arms were furnished

she stood greatly in need of them, has now no use for them whatever. As the State is willing to receive payment for those arms at the present contract price, the committee can see no possible objection to their receiving the money in lieu of the arms, especially as this arrangement will cost the government nothing—it only being necessary to lessen, to an equal amount, the number hereafter to be manufactured.

3d. The next claim is for *cannon balls* manufactured by the State, in consequence of no supplies being furnished by the United States, and when essential to the defence of Charleston. Those cannon balls were, it appears, rejected by the Ordnance department, in consequence of their not being exactly conformable to a standard established by that department. The evidence before the committee being conclusive to show that, at the time these balls were manufactured by the State, the United States had not furnished, and were unable to furnish them, and that the harbor of Charleston was almost defenceless; and it further appearing that the State used the best means within its power at the time to procure them of a suitable kind and proper quality, it is deemed just and reasonable that the State should be refunded the amount paid for said cannon balls.

4th. The next item of the claim is for *transportation*. On this point, it appears that, in marching troops to the places of rendezvous, it was often found necessary to employ a greater number of wagons than is allowed by the regulations of the army. In some instances ten or twelve wagons have been found necessary to enable a regiment to reach its place of destination; and it is stated that the number actually found necessary, and no more, were paid for by the State; while she has been allowed, in the settlement of her accounts, only eight to each regiment. The committee are of opinion that, under the circumstances of the case, the State of South Carolina ought to be remunerated for the expenses thus necessarily incurred for transportation.

5th. The next item of the claim is for the amount of compensation actually paid by the State to the paymaster general, commissary general, and other staff officers of the militia, employed by the State in making the expenditures which have been or may be recognized as chargeable to the United States. It appears that the State of South Carolina, thrown in a great measure on her own resources, and compelled to call out her militia, and to provide transportation, arms, and munitions of war of every description, had no alternative but to use the officers of her own staff for these purposes. Compensation was allowed to these officers by the State as a matter of course, and, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it appears to the committee reasonable that the expenses thus incurred for the benefit of the United States should be refunded.

6th. The next item taken into consideration by the committee was for *blankets*, which, it appears, were furnished by the State to a regiment of militia actually in the service of the United States. It appears that the officers of the regiment united in a memorial to the legislature of South Carolina, representing that many of the men under their command were entirely destitute of blankets, and were therefore exposed not only to great suffering, but to the loss of health, and even of life itself. The legislature humanely interposed, and appropriated the sum of $7,500, which was applied to supply those men with blankets who were destitute of that necessary article. The account for the blankets thus furnished has been rejected by the United States, on the ground that the troops, in the case in question, having been called out only for *six months*, were not entitled to blankets by the regulations of the army.

Although the issue of these blankets was not authorized by the regulations of the Department of War, yet, as they were furnished under the exigencies of such pressing want, the committee feel no hesitation in deciding that this item ought to be allowed.

The last item submitted was for the payment of interest upon the sums advanced by South Carolina, for which she has not been reimbursed, and which were rejected by the officers of the treasury, for the reasons already specified. As the claim for interest upon these advances is founded upon the same principle as upon the advances which have been already refunded, the committee are, therefore, of opinion that it ought to be admitted. South Carolina expended large sums on account of her militia in the service of the United States, the repayment of which she has never asked for. These expenditures were requisite for the uses to which they were dedicated; but it being supposed that they would not have been incurred by the United States, however flourishing her finances and resources might have been, no demand was made for remuneration. Other demands have not been preferred, in consequence of the inability of the State to procure vouchers to establish them, which is to be attributed to the inexperience or negligence of officers, or to the hurry and confusion in which many purchases were made and distributed. From these causes, the loss which has been suffered by the State exceeds fifty-nine thousand dollars, exclusive of interest.

All the items for which payment is required by South Carolina from the general government, as well those which have been allowed as those which have been disallowed, have been examined by the committee. The evidence to substantiate the latter was acknowledged by the proper officers of the treasury to be ample and satisfactory; they were rejected solely because they were inadmissible according to the regulations of the Department of War. Being inadmissible by these regulations, relief can only be afforded to the memorialists by the federal legislature. As the committee are of opinion that relief ought to be granted, they therefore report a bill.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *May* 5, 1828.

Mr. McCOY, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate for adjusting the claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States, reported:

That they have examined this bill, as also the items reported by the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, on which the bill is predicated, and do not concur in the opinion expressed by that committee, that the State of South Carolina is entitled to the remuneration asked for, and of consequence this committee think the bill ought not to pass.

The first item in the bill is for interest on advances in money made by the State of South Carolina, for defence of that State, during the late war, in procuring arms and munitions of war, and for pay and provisions, and transportation for the militia called into service during said war for defence of the State. This committee cannot better illustrate their views on the subject-matter of this bill than by a comparison of what was done by the State of South Carolina during that war with what was done by other States during the same period, and stating what has been done by special acts of legislation since the war in

favor of other States of the confederacy, and the rules of settlement applied to all the States in the settlement of their accounts against the United States.

It will be seen by the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate that the memorial of Alexander Speer, comptroller general for the State of South Carolina, on behalf of that State, is referred to, as enumerating the claims of that State against the United States. This document is not among the papers referred to this committee; therefore, they can only have reference to the report of the committee above referred to for the subject-matter which induced the passage of this bill by the Senate. By the report referred to it appears that, at the commencement of the late war, the State of South Carolina had the funds of that State invested in stock of a bank called the State Bank of South Carolina, from which she drew the whole of the advances made during said war, and on which she now claims interest on such portions of her accounts as have been allowed heretofore, or may hereafter be allowed by the United States. Several special acts have been passed since the close of the late war, directing interest to be paid to certain States and corporations for advances of money made to prosecute that war, to wit: Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New York, and the city of Baltimore; but in all those acts the amount of interest directed to be paid was confined to such part of the advances made as had been actually borrowed by those States, &c., and on which those States had paid interest up to the time the sums so borrowed had been refunded to such States; and in those cases the States were bound to show that such loans were actually expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the sums allowed and repaid to those respective States by the accounting officers of the United States. Virginia was the first State which asked of the United States payment of interest on moneys advanced and expended for the use and benefit of the United States during that war. That State had advanced largely, upwards of $2,000,000, during the war; first, out of her treasury; second, by borrowing from banks; and third, by additional taxes levied on her citizens. Of the sum stated above, only $100,000 had been refunded to her at the close of the war, and that sum near the close of the war. When Virginia resorted to loans, she, at the same time, resorted directly to taxes on her people to repay the money obtained by loans. The annual taxes of that State, for State purposes, were, at the commencement of the war, about $300,000, and, at the close of said war, were but little short of $1,000,000; yet Virginia has received no interest on her advances, except that portion which she borrowed, and on which she paid interest. This committee are unable to see any difference in principle between the advances made by South Carolina and those made by Virginia. The first took the funds of her citizens invested in bank, and the latter took, first from her treasury, and the balance directly from the pockets of her citizens, by taxes; and surely, if one is entitled to interest, the other is equally entitled.

A considerable portion of the advances made by the State of Virginia has been disallowed by the accounting officers of the United States, as has been those made by South Carolina; and more or less has been disallowed in nearly all the claims of States who made advances and incurred expenditures during that war, in the settlement of their claims, and for like reasons; and the same rule of settlement has extended to all. These disallowances will be found in all the State claims: in some instances, claims are made for payments made to State officers for services rendered, where it cannot be shown that they were in the service of the United States; in others, greater sums have been paid than the laws of the United States, or the rules and regulations for the army of the United States, authorized; in others, a want of vouchers to show that the money had been expended for the use and benefit of the United States, and if so, to whom, and for what. Those claims are all in progress of settlement, and are paid when vouchers are produced which will justify their allowance. This committee will here take occasion to say that it has not been the practice of this government to pay interest on accounts, and they think it would be highly inexpedient to do so, except in peculiar cases. Nor can this committee see any just reason why the officers and soldiers of the United States army, or of the militia whose monthly pay (as is notoriously the fact) was withheld from them months, and in many instances in the militia, for years are not equally entitled to interest with the States who made advances of money; nor is the reasoning less weak in favor of every individual, on the final settlement of whose account a balance shall appear to be due, who should not have interest from the date of the advance made, which caused such balance in his favor. Hence, Congress, in passing the laws heretofore referred to, directing interest to be paid to the States before named, restricted it to the sums actually borrowed and expended for the use and benefit of the United States, and to the interest actually paid; and, in the case of Virginia, not that much, because Virginia, in some instances, paid more than the legal interest, and only received legal interest from the United States.

The second item in this bill is for arms furnished to the militia while in service during the late war, under the plea "that, at the commencement of the late war, South Carolina was nearly destitute of all means of defence except such as were furnished by the State herself; that the United States had not provided, and were unable to provide, cannon balls, muskets, powder, &c.; that during the said war that State purchased muskets, rifles, cannon balls, &c.," for which payment is asked, whether the articles were delivered to the United States or retained by the State, on an assumed principle that in war the United States are bound to furnish all arms and munitions of war for defence of the several States. This committee think this assumption not warranted by either the law of the United States or the practice by the several States under the law of the United States. As early as May 8, 1792, Congress, in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, provided by law for arming the militia of the several States by obliging each militiaman to furnish himself with a stand of arms.—(See chap. 134, vol. 2, United States Laws.) In many of the States this law, if not literally, has been substantially complied with: 1st, by obliging the militiamen to procure arms at their own expense, so far as practicable; and 2d, by applying the funds of the State to the purchase or manufacture of arms of all descriptions, to such extent as to enable the State, in that respect, to meet any emergency that might happen. Take the State of Virginia again for contrast. That State commenced as early as the year 1795, by purchasing arms, and 2dly, erected a manufactory and foundery at great expense, and carried on this manufactory until she had on hand arms both great and small, say muskets, rifles, pistols, swords, with all the apparatus thereto belonging to make the article complete for use, as also a large park af artillery, *including largely of cannon ball.* At this time that State has in her arsenals 60,000 muskets and rifles over and above what she has distributed among her militia. At the commencement of the late war that State had arms in abundance, and to loan to the United States. This committee can see no reason for paying to South Carolina, to the extent asked, for muskets, rifles, and cannon ball, when other States which have incurred much greater expense are left unnoticed, unless the United States propose to break down all former practice of this government in relation to arms and other munitions of war, and compensate all the other States for moneys expended in procuring like articles. This committee still adhere to the old-fashioned notion that each State owes something to itself, and that each is bound, so far as relates to the militia, to incur expend-

tures, and may have use for arms for State purposes. It will be seen that the agent of the State of South Carolina has insisted on the settlement of this war account for arms, and to have money in lieu of that portion of arms due the State, procured by the United States under the appropriation of $200,000 annually in aid of arming the militia; and the committee who reported this bill urged the same view, recommending, as South Carolina does not want the arms due her in settlement of the war account, that money should be paid in lieu. It will be seen, on examining this claim, that a certain number of arms belonging to the State of South Carolina, on discharging detachments of militia, were given over into the care and keeping of the officers of the United States; that others were carried off by the militia, or otherwise lost to the State, as was the case in many others of the States. To that extent the United States have considered claims just, and to be repaid in arms. On settlement of these accounts, where the United States had loaned arms to *States*, or where United States arms had been delivered into the care of State officers, the same rule of settlement has been applied to all the States, and the committee see no cause why it should be relaxed in favor of South Carolina. Communications from Lieutenant Colonel Bomford, of the Ordnance department, to the committee, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the printed statement of the account in the pamphlet, will show the extent of the claim for arms, and the balance in arms due to South Carolina, and document marked A will show the rules by which all those accounts for arms have been settled—that there is, as per final settlement, due to South Carolina 2,489 muskets, ready to be delivered to order of the governor of that State when he shall designate the place for delivery. The printed pamphlet will show that, in relation to the cannon ball and shot, they are of little value to South Carolina or the United States, being unfit for use; and if otherwise, they are not a proper charge against the United States, further than what was used of them, if any.

The fourth item being for transportation, in this particular the committee of the Senate are mistaken when they say "that South Carolina has only been allowed pay for eight wagons and teams to a regiment in the settlement of her accounts." A letter from the Third Auditor, marked B, will show that payment has been made by the late Secretary of War for eighteen wagons and teams for transportation of Colonel Tucker's regiment, which consisted of only 550 men, on his certificate of their necessity, and no doubt, with like evidence, others will be paid, if any such necessity existed; and if there be no other evidence to that point, it is *assumed* that in all other cases like causes existed.

The fourth item is for payment to certain staff officers of the State for their services in expending or disbursing money for those arms and accoutrements procured by that State during the war, but not in the service of the United States. The committee will only say, in reply to this item, that such claim may be made in favor of every State for all persons, either in peace or war, who are employed by such State to purchase arms and munitions of war, and that in no case is it a proper charge against the United States.

The committee recommend that the bill be rejected.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 22, 1828.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Alexander Speer, comptroller general of South Carolina, praying, for and in behalf of the said State, for interest on her advances during the war, and also for the payment of certain accounts which have been heretofore disallowed, reported:

That the memorial of the comptroller general, for and in behalf of the State of South Carolina, sets forth that, for several years past, that State has made continual application at the proper departments of the national government for the adjustment of those claims which result from her disbursements for national defence during the late war; that in those applications she has been, in a great measure, unsuccessful; and that a large portion of her accounts remain unsettled, which cannot be adjusted otherwise than by the intervention of Congress; and that the State has therefore determined to bring the subject before that body, relying with confidence on being refunded the money which she advanced at the hour of the country's utmost need.

The claims of South Carolina, as set forth in the memorial, embrace, 1st, and principally, interest on her advances during the war; and, 2dly, sundry items of expenditure which have been disallowed by the proper officer of the Treasury Department, for reasons set forth by him on the account itself, and to which the committee will presently advert. In investigating these claims, the committee have received the testimony of gentlemen well acquainted with the situation of South Carolina during the war, and with all the circumstances under which the advances were made; and they will now proceed to state, as briefly as possible, all the facts established before them, and which they deem necessary to a clear understanding of the merits of the claim in question.

It appears that at the time, and for a long time after the war was declared, the State of South Carolina was nearly destitute of all means of defence except such as were furnished by the State herself. Except in the harbor of Charleston, there were no fortifications; and even there the forts were in bad condition, and unprovided with the munitions of war. The United States had not provided, and, as it appears, were unable to provide, powder, cannon balls, muskets, or any of the materials essential to the successful defence of that important point. So complete was the destitution in all these respects, that it was proved to the committee by the United States officer who for two years commanded all the troops in the harbor of Charleston that, at one period, while a British naval force was actually in sight of the forts, the whole of the supplies on that station were found to be insufficient to have enabled the garrison to fire a single round; and that, though these matters were earnestly represented to the proper officers, but two small supplies (and those wholly inadequate to the object) were ever received. It was further proved to the committee that the national government being unable to supply arms and ammunition adequate to the defence of the maritime frontier of South Carolina, having no muskets to put into the hands of the militia called out for that purpose, and being, moreover, unable to furnish the necessary funds to maintain the troops in the actual service of the United States, the State (made acquainted with these facts) found herself called upon to supply those deficiencies. The State of South Carolina, faithful to her own honor, and zealous in the discharge of her duty as a member of the Union, did not hesitate a moment on the course to be pursued in such an emergency; and it appears that the legislature unanimously "*resolved*

cordially to support the general government in the vigorous prosecution of the war until a peace could be obtained on honorable terms, and cheerfully to submit to every privation that might be required to accomplish that great object."

In the spirit of that resolution the State proceeded to establish manufactories of arms and of cannon balls, and made purchases of all the munitions of war. She appropriated half a million of dollars for the defence of the maritime frontiers; ordered a brigade of State troops to be enlisted, clothed, and equipped, and to be then offered to the federal government; and, at her own expense, called out the militia from time to time, and marched them to the various points menaced by the enemy. To that portion of the militia actually mustered into the service of the United States the State furnished arms, and, in some instances, provisions and blankets, and she caused to be deposited in the arsenals at Charleston large supplies of cannon balls for the defence of that harbor; and it is proved that the State went so far as to advance, as her quota of the direct tax, a large sum of money long before the tax was imposed by Congress, which was paid over to General Pinckney, and applied to the support of the troops in the service of the United States. In making these expenditures under the superintendence of State officers, (all of whom were necessarily without experience,) it of course happened that the rules prescribed by the United States on such subjects were often overlooked or violated; indeed, they were in many cases unknown, and, under the circumstances in which the State was placed, could not have been strictly adhered to. In this patriotic course of conduct the State of South Carolina steadily persevered up to the conclusion of peace. At the termination of hostilities she made up her accounts, and sent an agent to Washington to come to a settlement with the United States. It is proper to be here observed that, of the various expenditures by the State for military purposes during the war, it appears that a considerable proportion thereof has been exclusively borne by the State, and that remuneration therefor has not been demanded of the United States. In making this discrimination, the State seems to have taken entirely upon herself that portion of her expenditures which she supposed might, perhaps, not have been incurred by the United States, even if the funds of the general government had been adequate to the exigency, and to have charged to the federal government only those which that government was clearly bound to supply, and which they had altogether failed to furnish. Of the claims presented against the United States, large sums have been rejected, amounting to upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, which it is the object of the memorialist to obtain through the intervention of Congress. The accounts allowed by the proper officers of the Treasury Department, as well as those disallowed, with the reasons therefor, have been carefully examined by the committee. Many of the items are comparatively of small amount; and, in relation to most of them, it is believed that, by the aid of additional vouchers, they may be adjusted at the treasury; but in relation to several large items which have been disallowed, not for want of proper vouchers, but from their being considered inadmissible charges, under the existing rules of the department, redress can only be obtained from an act of the national legislature. These items the committee will now proceed to consider in their order.

1. The first claim is for *interest* on so much of the advances of the State during the war as have been or may be recognized and paid by the United States. On this point, it appears that, at the time these advances were made, the State, being unable to meet the various demands on the treasury by taxes upon her citizens, drew the whole amount from a fund which she had previously invested in an incorporated bank, and on which she was then receiving an average interest of nearly twelve per cent. Interest has heretofore been allowed by special acts of Congress to several States on similar advances, where the money was borrowed from banks, or where a previous promise to pay interest was made by an officer of the general government. The committee are clearly of opinion that the principle involved in the former class of cases applies to the advances by South Carolina, and they can conceive no substantial difference between the payment of interest and the loss of interest by a State on moneys applied to the service of the United States. In the case before us the claim is rendered still stronger by the amount of the loss having greatly exceeded the usual interest of money, which alone, however, is now claimed by South Carolina. With respect to the claim of some of the States, arising from a previous promise to pay interest, the committee, while they, of course, admit the obligation arising from such a promise, can by no means admit that advances, under circumstances equally meritorious, are less entitled to favor because made without any previous stipulation whatever. In every view of the subject, therefore, the committee are of opinion that the State of South Carolina is clearly entitled to the usual interest for these advances.

2. The next claim is for the *arms* furnished by the State to the militia in the service of the United States. This account has been adjusted at the Ordnance department, and the number and character of the arms due to the State are duly certified by the proper officer. The State, however, claims to be paid the value of the arms *in money*, while the War Department, having no funds at its disposal applicable to that object, can only discharge the debt in *kind*. It appears that the State of South Carolina caused the arms in question to be manufactured or purchased, at an expense of from fifteen to seventeen dollars per stand; that the present contract price is twelve dollars; and that the State, though at the time the arms were furnished she stood greatly in need of them, has now no use for them whatever. As the State is willing to receive payment for those arms at the present contract price, the committee can see no possible objection to their receiving the money in lieu of the arms, especially as this arrangement will cost the government nothing—it only being necessary to lessen to an equal amount the number hereafter to be manufactured.

3. The next claim is for *cannon balls* manufactured by the State, in consequence of no supplies being furnished by the United States, and when essential to the defence of Charleston. These cannon balls were, it appears, rejected by the Ordnance department, in consequence of their not being exactly conformable to a standard established by that department. The evidence before the committee being conclusive to show that, at the time these balls were manufactured by the State, the United States had not furnished and were unable to furnish them, and that the harbor of Charleston was almost defenceless; and it further appearing that the State used the best means within its power at the time to procure them of a suitable kind and proper quality, it is deemed just and reasonable that the State should be refunded the amount paid for said cannon balls.

4. The next item of the claim is for *transportation*. On this point, it appears that, in marching troops to the places of rendezvous, it was often found necessary to employ a greater number of wagons than is allowed by the regulations of the army. In some instances ten or twelve wagons have been found necessary to enable a regiment to reach its place of destination; and it is stated that the number actually found necessary, and no more, were paid for by the State, while she has been allowed, in the settlement of her accounts, only eight to each regiment. The committee are of opinion that, under the circumstances

of the case, the State of South Carolina ought to be remunerated for the expenses thus necessarily incurred for transportation.

5. The next item of the claim is for the amount of compensation actually paid by the State to the paymaster general, commissary general, and other staff officers of the militia employed by the State in making the expenditures which have been or may be recognized as chargeable to the United States. It appears that the State of South Carolina, thrown in a great measure on her own resources, and compelled to call out her militia and to provide transportation, arms, and munitions of war of every description, had no alternative but to use the officers of its own staff for these purposes. Compensation was allowed to these officers by the State as a matter of course, and, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it appears to the committee reasonable that the expenses thus incurred for the benefit of the United States should be refunded.

6. The last item taken into consideration by the committee was for *blankets*, which, it appears, were furnished by the State to a regiment of militia actually in the service of the United States. It appears that the officers of the regiment united in a memorial to the legislature of South Carolina, representing that many of the men under their command were entirely destitute of blankets, and were therefore exposed, not only to great suffering, but to the loss of health, and even of life itself. The legislature humanely interposed and appropriated $7,500, which was applied to supply those men with blankets who were destitute of that necessary article. The account for the blankets thus furnished has been rejected by the United States, on the ground that the troops in the case in question having been called out only for *six months*, were not entitled to blankets by the regulations of the army. Though the conduct of the legislature of South Carolina in this instance is certainly worthy of high commendation, yet, as blankets have in no instance been allowed to troops in the service of the United States called out for six months only, the committee feel constrained to decide against the claim.

Having gone through all the items of the claim which it was supposed could be properly investigated by the committee, they beg leave to report a bill (in conformity with the principles herein set forth) for the payment of interest to the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes.

DOCUMENTS.

PART I.

Statements and letters showing the circumstances under which the advances were made, for which reimbursement is claimed by the State of South Carolina.

1st. Extracts from the message of Governor Alston to the legislature, with the accompanying papers, marked A, B, C, D.

2d. Report of committee of foreign relations.

3d. Statement of Colonel William Drayton, late a colonel in the army of the United States, then commanding the troops in the harbor of Charleston.

4th. Statement of General Tucker, now a member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

5th. Statement of Colonel Robert Y. Hayne, now a senator of the United States, quartermaster general of South Carolina during the late war.

PART II.

Statement of the drafts on the banks by the State of South Carolina, out of which the advances were paid.

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Documents in support of the claim for arms and cannon ball, numbered from 1 to 6.

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PART V.

1st. The rejected items of the account presented by the State of South Carolina, with the reasons for such rejection—E.

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3d. Summary of the claims of the State—G.

PART I.

Extracts from a message (No. 1) of his excellency the governor of South Carolina, delivered to both branches of the legislature, September 16, 1813.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: Sensible of the inconveniences to which many of you would be subjected by a meeting at this season, it was with unaffected concern that I found myself constrained to exercise the constitutional power of convening you. But while a just regard to the duties devolved upon me rendered the exercise of that power unavoidable, I had too much confidence in your patriotism not to feel assured that all private considerations would be lost in your devotion to the public service. The period in which we live is a period of sacrifices, and it becomes men, worthy of the splendid destiny allotted to our beloved and favored country, not only to make them, but to make them with cheerfulness.

"From these ravages, so essentially disgraceful to those who have committed them, South Carolina has hitherto been happily exempt; nor is it probable, from the nature of her sea-coast, that she will at any time be much exposed to them. Accessible at two or three points only by the larger vessels of the enemy, the judicious application of a very moderate force would place us beyond the reach of any serious injury. But while our coast is thus unfriendly to the operations of ships of the line, or even frigates; indented with numerous bays and inlets, it leaves us vulnerable at many points by the light cruisers of the enemy. Of this, advantage has not failed to be taken. While the blockading squadrons, generally stationed before our ports, rendered all outward communications imminently hazardous, if not impracticable, privateers and armed barges fitted out for the occasion have, at different intervals, infested every sound and inlet from the Savannah to Winyaw. At one time all water communication with Charleston, whether from the northern or southern districts, was completely cut off—not the smallest craft could pass without risk of capture. The inconveniences to which our fellow-citizens generally, and the serious losses to which many of them were thus subjected, could not fail to excite a proper interest. Sensible of the importance of preserving safe, at least, the inland coasting trade, and justly apprehensive that these inroads, if permitted with impunity, would be extended from our waters to our shores, I felt it incumbent upon me to lose no time in adopting measures for repressing them. To effect this, a suitable number of cannon, adapted to the purpose, were directed to be mounted on travelling carriages, and detachments from the militia, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Youngblood, ordered to take post at the most exposed points. Considering the co-operation of a certain naval force indispensable to the full attainment of the object in view, application (of which A is a copy) was at the same time made at the Navy Department for such number of gunboats and barges as were deemed adequate to the purpose. To this application no official answer has yet been returned, but informal assurance has been received that the naval force allotted to this State will be increased as soon as circumstances shall permit. Believing it incumbent upon the general government to provide for the defence of each member of the Union, representations (marked B) were also addressed to the War Department, in the hope of inducing such an addition to the regular troops here as might obviate alike the inconvenience and expense of calling out the militia, unless in the event of a serious descent. The answer of Mr. Secretary Armstrong (marked C) will sufficiently impress upon you the expediency of providing from our own resources such means as shall be deemed requisite to our better security.

"There is another subject intimately connected with the business of defence which I avail myself of this occasion to bring to your view. It is the want of a manufactory of arms in this State. During a time of peace there was little difficulty in procuring arms either from the other States or from Europe; at present the difficulty amounts almost to an impracticability. It is suggested to you how far it may be prudent either to establish such a manufactory at the expense and under the direction of the State, or to extend to them such patronage as may induce a similar establishment by individuals.

"Aware of the general solicitude at this season for an early return to your families and friends, and as another opportunity of communicating with you will so soon present itself, I forbear to offer for your consideration any other subjects, by the short postponement of which the public service will sustain no injury.

"I beseech the merciful and Almighty Disposer of Events to have you under His protection, and to direct your deliberations to the honor, the happiness, and the true interests of our beloved country.

"JOSEPH ALSTON.

"COLUMBIA, *September* 16, 1813."

A.

Letter from Governor Alston to the Secretary of the Navy, dated May 30, 1813.

SIR: The frequent representations made by my predecessor to the department over which you preside cannot have left you unapprised of the very defenceless condition of the sea-coast of this State. The policy and necessity of extending to us the aid of the general government were so obvious that it was not unreasonably expected they would before this have obtained for us your consideration. As other matters, however, doubtless more urgent, if not more important, seem to have occasioned our situation to be overlooked, I beg leave very respectfully, but very earnestly, to invite your attention to it.

From the nature of our coast it is only at one or two points that anything is to be apprehended, except the predatory attacks of light vessels. Aided by the local facilities of defence, the judicious distribution of a few gunboats and barges would have rendered us secure. The utmost vigilance of the enemy's squadrons could only have intercepted our foreign and outward coasting trade. The inland navigation from North Carolina to Georgia would have been carried on without interruption. The advantages of preserving the inland navigation thus open and free from annoyance are too apparent to require comment; they are, nevertheless, under the present state of things, completely lost to us. Encouraged by the strange apathy exhibited on this interesting subject, and fully apprised *that not a single measure of defence has been adopted*, the enemy have gradually extended their depredations to almost every creek and inlet on the coast. The smallest barge can no longer pass from Georgetown to Charleston, or from Charleston to Beaufort or Savannah, without imminent danger of capture. In a little time there is every reason to apprehend these depredations will be extended still further. Georgetown, the *entrepot* of the finest and richest part of South Carolina, which receives for exportation all the productions of the Waccamaw, Little Pee Dee, Great Pee Dee, Black river, and Sampit, may at this moment be burnt or laid under contribution by a privateer of a single gun. Bull's bay, which completely commands the inland navigation to this city from the northern parts of the State and North Carolina, is at present entered by the most inconsiderable barges of the enemy with impunity; indeed, it is but a few days since that the squadron of light vessels blockading our harbor very leisurely watered and obtained supplies of fresh provisions on Bull's island. Apprised in time of their intention, a plan was immediately formed for intercepting them, which there is every reason to believe would have eventuated not only in making prisoners of the watering parties, but in the capture of two brigs. On consulting, however, with Commodore Dent, I had the mortification to find that under late instructions from you the loan to the State of even a single barge was peremptorily interdicted. I need not add that the contemplated enterprise was necessarily abandoned.

Stono inlet, which commands the rear of Charleston, through which the enemy in four hours after entering it might fire the city without the smallest risk to himself, is at present open to the most contemptible invader.

North Edisto inlet, a few miles only more remote from Charleston, is similarly situated. Surrounded with valuable and highly-improved settlements, the smallest privateer might run up, and in the course of six or eight hours destroy property to the amount of $100,000.

St. Helena sound, which receives Pon Pon, Ashepoo, and Combahee rivers, has been, and, without some more efficient exertions, will doubtless continue to be, the scene of frequent and considerable depredations. One or two small schooners of the United States are occasionally on this station; but as it is well known to the enemy that they are frequently obliged to visit Beaufort and Charleston, their movements are watched, and the moment of departure is the signal for some new capture.

The constant danger to which Beaufort is exposed is scarcely less than that of Georgetown. At each of these places there is a thing *called a fort*, but at neither have the United States *a single cannon ball or a pound of powder*. Were these forts, however, even properly constructed and properly provided with the munitions of war, they would still afford a very incompetent protection. The one at Georgetown, from its situation, could only bring its guns to bear upon the enemy for a moment; the one near Beaufort could only be engaged with an enemy who should encounter it from choice, for the navigation of Broad river is even better than that of Port Royal river, and an enemy by ascending the former might effect a landing at about a mile from the town without the slighest possible interruption from the fort.

This, sir, is a short sketch of our situation. Under the expectation that it would before this have engaged the attention of the general government, I have hitherto forborne to avail myself of the resources of the State; but the late frequent depredations of the enemy, and the just apprehension that these depredations will become still more serious and extensive, render more decisive measures, in my opinion, indispensable. I have ordered out, therefore, to the most exposed points of our coast detachments of State troops, which preparations are made to increase as occasion shall require. To give complete efficiency to this force, however, either as regards the defence of the coast, or especially the protection of the inland navigation, it is essential to obtain for it the co-operation of a certain number of gunboats and barges. From the local circumstances which distinguish most of the inlets I have mentioned, fixed batteries could not be rendered of much avail, without an expense so enormous that it would not be expedient to incur it. A comparatively trivial sum, on the other hand, appropriated to the species of defence suggested, would afford an ample security. With ten or twelve gunboats (attended each by a barge or two) and as many hundred men judiciously distributed on our coast, Charleston would be the only point of any solicitude to us. Requiring so little, will it be too much, sir, for the State of South Carolina to expect that that little will not be withheld. Addressing myself to your department, I allude, of course, only to the gunboats and barges. I beg leave merely to add that should circumstances render it impracticable at present to allot more to this quarter, even two gunboats stationed in Winyaw, two in Bull's bay, as many at the junction of Broad and Port Royal rivers, and the two schooners now in that neighborhood constantly stationed in St. Helena's sound, would constitute an auxiliary force not a little to be desired.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect and consideration, your obedient, &c.

B.

CHARLESTON, *May* 31, 1813.

SIR: The copies I have the honor to enclose of my communications to Major General Pinckney and Colonel Drayton, commanding the United States troops at this station, will explain to you the measures I have deemed it expedient to adopt for the better defence of our coast. Relying upon the protection of the general government, I have hitherto considered it unnecessary to avail myself of the resources of the State; *existing circumstances, however, have rendered a resort to those resources indispensable.* A reference to my letter to General Pinckney will show the situation in which the important posts of Georgetown and Beaufort had been left. In the four forts defending the harbor of Charleston, which no military man would consider properly garrisoned with less than 2,500 men, there are not at this moment more than 400; of which number, I am officially informed, there are 180 fit for duty. With the enemy almost daily on our coast, and, as hourly occurrences demonstrate, perfectly informed of our situation, it is only matter of astonishment that the outward posts of Fort Moultrie and Fort Johnson, which are totally unprotected in their rear, have not before this been carried by assault and the cannon spiked.

Except at this place and Port Royal, the nature of our coast affords sufficient protection against the larger vessels of the enemy; but it is so indented with bays and inlets that it is assailable at almost every point by light cruisers and privateers. This description of vessels have already commenced their depredations, and, there is every reason to believe, will extend them, if not repressed, still further. To afford protection to the most exposed parts of the coast, and to preserve the inland navigation as far as shall be practicable free from interruption, a detachment of State troops has been ordered out who will form a chain of posts between Charleston and Beaufort. Another detachment will be stationed on Bull's island, which, completely commanding the inland coasting trade from the northern parts of this State and North Carolina to Charleston, it is of the utmost consequence should be closed against the enemy. Aided by ten or twelve gunboats, with a suitable number of barges, 1,000 or 1,200 men, judiciously posted, will leave us nothing to apprehend. Should the representations made to the Secretary of the Navy obtain for us the small naval force desired, Charleston will be the only point about which any solicitude will be felt. This solicitude, which is general and well founded, compels me earnestly to invite your attention to the very inefficient number of regular troops allotted to the defence of our capital. The propriety of protecting the coast generally by other troops than militia is also respectfully submitted to your consideration

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect and consideration, your obedient servant,

JOS. ALSTON.

HON. J. ARMSTRONG, *Secretary of War.*

C.

The Secretary of War to the governor of South Carolina.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 21, 1813.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your excellency's letter of May 31, and to inform you that the subject of seaboard defence generally is now *before Congress*. When the means are granted by that body I shall have the pleasure to communicate with your excellency relative to measures for the further protection of South Carolina.

I beg you to accept the assurances of the great respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

J. ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR *of South Carolina.*

D.

Letters from Governor Alston to Colonel Drayton and General Pinckney.

HEADQUARTERS, *Charleston, May* 31, 1813.

SIR: In consequence of the removal from this harbor of so many of the United States troops, I have deemed it expedient to order out a detachment of the militia, under the command of Major Howard, consisting of two companies of artillery, two companies of infantry, one rifle company, and one troop of cavalry. These troops, intended as a reinforcement to your command, are now ready to march, and will assume any position you shall point out. Major Howard has instructions to place himself under your command, and conform on all occasions to your orders.

Colonel DRAYTON, *of the United States Army.*

HEADQUARTERS, *Charleston, May* 29, 1813.

SIR: Having been informed by Colonel Drayton of the *very exposed situation of the forts in this harbor, in neither of which there are forty men fit for duty,* and as the cruisers of the enemy are daily on the coast, sometimes *sounding the bar,* I have deemed it expedient, and conformable to the spirit of the communication I had the honor of receiving from you just before your departure from this place, to issue the enclosed general order. Colonel Drayton, who, in the obvious facility with which either Fort Moultrie or Fort Johnson might be carried by a handful of the enemy, perceives how much both his reputation as an officer and the safety of the city are involved, and is therefore anxious to be reinforced, informs me, nevertheless, that he has no orders on the subject, and has neither been vested with authority to receive the detached militia into the service of the United States, nor even to provide them while on duty with rations. Presuming that Colonel Drayton's not having been apprised of your communication to me, so far at least as related to his co-operation, nor furnished with corresponding orders, was merely the result of the pressure of other business which must have occupied your attention; and believing it essential that the reinforcement detached should not be delayed, I have not hesitated to direct the commissary general of this State to provide for the detachment the same supplies as are provided for troops of the United States. Reimbursement for the advances thus ordered on account of the general government can be made on your return. It is desirable, however, that orders should be issued for supplying the detachment through the ordinary agents of the United States as early as shall be convenient. In detaching these troops from *Charleston,* I have acted from what was conceived the urgency of the occasion. Should the aid of the militia be required for any length of time, it is intended to relieve them by ordering down such troops as you may judge necessary of that part of the quota of this State organized in the upper division. I pray you have the goodness to communicate to me your wishes on this subject. A memorial which I understand has been transmitted to you by the intendant of Georgetown will have apprised you of the danger of that post. The frequent approach of the enemy to that harbor, and the accurate and constant information which it is perfectly ascertained they regularly receive of our situation and movements, render it by no means improbable that the condition of what is *called* the *fort* might invite the visit of a marauding party. To repress, as far as practicable, attempts of that kind, Captain Brittain, who stated *that he had not a single cannon ball or a pound of powder, was furnished before my departure with an order on the State arsenal, in that vicinity, for any articles he may require on loan for the United States service.* He has accordingly mounted some twelve and nine-pounders, the only cannon there for which we had ball, which he will keep till a supply of ball and powder is received for the larger pieces belonging to the United States. In consequence of representations from Beaufort, stating that the United States troops in that quarter were still literally *destitute of every kind of ammunition,* and the alarm excited by the capture of certain vessels on the inland voyage to that place, within a very short distance of it, I have directed the keeper of the State arsenal there, likewise, *to loan to the United States officer commanding the fort any articles he might require. In supplying these deficiences in the appointments of the United States troops, it is with the same spirit with which I shall always co-operate with them for the common defence;* but I think it right to observe that the military equipments of the State are too inconsiderable to be relied on. You will, of course, take such order as you shall deem proper for the more certain and regular supplies from the general government. As your instructions were stated to relate merely to the defence of our *fortifications,* and no hope was entertained that the aid of the United States would be extended to other points, I have been induced, as you will perceive by the enclosed general order to General Cuthbert, to order out a detachment of State troops, as well for the protection of our maritime frontier as to prevent the interruption lately suffered by

our inland coasting trade. The troops for this purpose will be increased as occasion shall require; but it is considered essential to the complete attainment of their object that they be aided by a naval force. Confident, from your accurate knowledge of our local situation, that your opinion will coincide with mine, it would be highly gratifying to me to have the weight of your representations to the Navy Department added to my own.

I have, &c.,

Hon. Major General PINCKNEY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 17, 1814.

Mr. HAYNE submitted the following report:

The committee of foreign relations, to whom was referred so much of the governor's message, No. 1, as relates to our foreign affairs, report:

That the history of the war in which the United States is now engaged must swell the bosom of every patriot with honest pride. Remote from the convulsions and free from the vices which it is the nature of despotic governments to create, America, in the full enjoyment of rational liberty, cultivated the arts of peace. In the struggle for power which tore asunder the nations of the Old World, America took no part; happy at home, she looked abroad only to extend the hand of friendship to all the nations of the earth. It was the monstrous injustice of Great Britain, her long-continued injuries, unprovoked aggressions, and unheard-of insults that overcame the patience of the American people, and roused them to determined and manly resistance. As in the origin, so in the progress of this war, the most earnest desire for peace has been manifested by the American government. Such, however, has not been the disposition displayed by the enemy. Deaf to the calls of justice, he has waged a most cruel and sanguinary war, in violation of all the maxims held sacred by civilized nations, of the voice of humanity, and the mandate of heaven. In devastating our fields, burning our cities, and devoting to the scalping-knife the helpless and the innocent, Britain has "shut the gates of mercy on mankind," and taught the American people that they have nothing to expect but what they can acquire by the sword. To these *injuries* has now been added the *insult* of demanding, as the price of peace, terms the most degrading to the American people; terms "which would inflict the most vital injury on the United States by dismembering their territory, leaving their frontier exposed to British invasion and Indian aggression—by the loss of their territory—a portion of their citizens, and the admission of a foreign interference in their domestic concerns;" terms which should only be offered to a conquered country, and (to use the language of the American commissioners) "will only be a fit subject for deliberation when it becomes necessary to decide upon the expediency of an absolute surrender of national independence." The spirit, however, which has met and subdued the enemy on the ocean, on the lakes, at Plattsburg, and at Chippewa, still exists in our country, and that spirit assures us that America can have no peace on such conditions. Whatever political differences may exist among the people of these United States, no true American will desert his country in such a struggle. We have asked for peace, and have met with insult. What, then, remains for a free and magnanimous people, but to call into action all the energies of the nation, and, by one great effort, to speak to the interests, if we cannot speak to the justice of the enemy. Every patriot is now required to rally around the standard of liberty, to support the Constitution of his country, and to aid the government in every measure for the vigorous prosecution of the war. Impressed with these sentiments, the legislature of South Carolina do adopt the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we consider the present war as founded in justice, and forced upon the United States by the aggressions of Great Britain.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the terms offered by the British commissioners at Ghent as an insult to the American people, and we do highly approve of the "unanimous and decided negative" of the American commissioners.

3. *Resolved*, That we will cordially support the government in the vigorous prosecution of the war until a peace can be obtained on honorable terms, and we will cheerfully submit to every privation that may be required of us by our government for the accomplishment of this great object.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *December* 20, 1814.

Resolved, That this house do unanimously agree to the within report.
Ordered, That the same be sent to the senate for their concurrence.

By order of the house:

R. GANNT, *C. H. R.*

IN THE SENATE, *December* 21, 1814.

Resolved, That this house do concur with the house of representatives in the foregoing report.
Ordered, That the same be returned to the house of representatives.

By order of the senate:

J. MURPHY, *C. S.*

Colonel Drayton's statement.

In May, 1812, being then lieutenant colonel of the 18th regiment of the United States infantry, I was ordered to the command of Charleston harbor, within which were three forts, partly garrisoned by regular artillerists and partly by militia of the State. In the neighborhood of Charleston a detachment of militia infantry was posted, also subject to my orders. Shortly after entering upon my duties, and shortly before the declaration of war, I ascertained that there was almost an absolute destitution of ammunition and military stores of every description. To the best of my memory there was not a sufficient quantity of

powder and ball for one discharge of the artillery in the different forts, which I made the subject of a communication to the Secretary of War, who replied to me that the wants I had pointed out would be remedied as soon as practicable. Some small supplies of articles needed were furnished, within what space of time I do not recollect.

Upon the appearance of a British squadron within a few miles of the forts, I again addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, stating to him the appearance of the British squadron, our expectation of an attack being made by it upon the forts, and that we had not a sufficiency of powder and ball for our defence, even should it be necessary for us to keep up a fire but for a short time. I cannot say precisely what was the answer I received from the Secretary, but my impression is that it was similar to that which had before been given.

I continued in the command of the harbor of Charleston, and of the troops in its vicinity, from May, 1812, until May or June, 1814, when I left the State and proceeded to the north, where I remained until the peace. During the whole time that I was in this command there never was such a supply of powder, ammunition, and military stores, belonging to the United States, as was nearly adequate, during a war, for the troops in the forts in the harbor. Had a requisition been made by the State authorities upon the officers of the United States for arms or other military stores for the militia of the State in the service of the general government, for the reason which I have stated, such a requisition could not have been complied with.

WILLIAM DRAYTON.

WASHINGTON, *January* 18, 1828.

Statement of General Tucker.

Starling Tucker, a member of Congress from South Carolina, appeared before the committee and stated that he commanded during the late war one of the regiments called into actual service, and whose service has been since recognized and paid for by the United States. My regiment, when called out, was ordered to march to the seaboard, a distance of about two hundred miles. Neither baggage nor provisions being provided by the United States, it became absolutely necessary for the commanding officer to provide wagons for the transportation of the necessary baggage and rations to the place of destination; and, for this purpose, as well as I now recollect, I think about nineteen wagons were employed, and I well recollect that not one was employed beyond what was absolutely necessary. The rations were not only for the use of the regiment on the march, but for its subsistence after it arrived at the place of destination, at which place no rations were provided, except some damaged flour, not fit for use, and some spirits which had been furnished by the State.

STARLING TUCKER.

Statement of Colonel Robert Y. Hayne.

On the 16th June, 1812, I accompanied (as a lieutenant) a detachment of militia, composed of volunteers and drafted men from Charleston, South Carolina, to Fort Moultrie, where we were mustered into the service of the United States. A few weeks after the war was declared the detachment joined the regiment to which it belonged, consisting of ten full companies, at Haddrell's Point, in the harbor of Charleston. While at that station, in consequence of the destitute condition of many of the men, the officers united in a memorial to the legislature praying for a supply of blankets, which was furnished accordingly. I believe all the facts stated in that memorial to be strictly true. In the progress of the war, and throughout the most trying period of it, I was quartermaster general of the State, and at the same time a member of the legislature, and chairman of the committee of military affairs. In these situations I became thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the State in relation to its pecuniary resources and means of defence. It became my duty, as quartermaster general, (according to the organization of the quartermaster general's department under the laws of the State,) to inspect the arsenals, take an accurate account of the arms and munitions of war of every description, and, to a certain extent, to superintend the execution of the measures adopted for the general defence. As chairman of the military committee, every question which related to the means of carrying on the war (so far as the State of South Carolina was concerned) fell necessarily under my examination. From these sources I became, of course, well acquainted with all the proceedings of the State touching military affairs. Without attempting, after so great a lapse of time, to speak accurately as to dates, or the order of events, I think I cannot be mistaken in any of the material facts which have any bearing on the claim of the State now before the committee. It is very certain that the federal government *did not provide* (and I presume they were unable to provide) an adequate defence for the State at any period during the war. I always understood that the United States troops within the limits of the State were altogether insufficient in number; and that cannon, small arms, and indeed all the munitions of war, were either wholly wanting or so insignificant in amount as to leave the sea-coast almost defenceless. I well remember that on making a rigid examination of the military resources of the State, for the express purpose of ascertaining *how far she should aid the federal government in the defence of the country*, I discovered, and so reported, that our means of defence were in no one respect adequate to the emergency; and yet at that time much had been already done by the State to put her citizens in a condition to repel any sudden incursion. I know that when it was discovered that the federal government was *unable* to protect the State of South Carolina, (for in the most trying period of the war it was never believed that they were *unwilling* to do so,) the resolution was firmly and unanimously taken by the legislature and the people of the State to defend themselves to the whole extent of their resources. This resolution was steadily adhered to up to the termination of the contest; and, from the spirit then manifested, I have no doubt that, had the war continued, the State would have borne the whole expense of its own defence, at least so long as she possessed either funds or credit. I well remember two facts strongly illustrative of the spirit which then animated the whole of South Carolina. The officers of the bank in which the State had invested all its funds (and from which during the whole war it was drawing an interest) were required to state how long and to what extent the bank

could continue to furnish money, as the public exigencies might require, before its capital as well as its credit should be utterly exhausted; and I also remember that, on a communication being received from General Pinckney informing the governor of the want of funds on the part of the federal government, even to sustain the troops then in their service, the legislature immediately directed a large sum (I think upwards of two hundred thousand dollars) to be advanced to the officers of the United States, to be refunded or accounted for at some future period. About this time a brigade of regular troops were ordered to be raised, and $500,000 appropriated for the defence of the maritime frontier. It was under such circumstances that the State of South Carolina made nearly the whole of the expenditures for which reimbursement has been claimed of the United States. Muskets, rifles, pistols, swords, cannon balls, and indeed all the munitions of war, were manufactured or purchased, because the United States had not supplied them, and, as we understood and believed, were unable to supply them. The militia were called out from time to time and furnished with provisions and transportation by the State, as the exigencies of the country required, and the arsenals of the State, as well as its treasury, were freely thrown open to the officers of the federal government. The State did not stop to consider what portion of these expenditures might be justly chargeable to the United States, much less in what form the accounts were to be kept or the requisitions to be made in order to entitle herself hereafter to remuneration. She went on to do what was deemed necessary to sustain the war and defend the country, without inquiring when or how her claims were to be adjusted. When, after the peace, this question came to be considered, commissioners were appointed to determine what portion of the expenditures of the State during the war ought to be charged against the United States. A very large proportion of these expenditures (probably more than half) were considered as a fair contribution by the State towards her own defence, and the balance only has, it appears, been claimed of the United States, of which upwards of one hundred thousand dollars have been *disallowed*, for the reasons stated on the account itself. On looking over these *rejected items*, I can only say, from the general knowledge I possess in relation to them, that it is very certain that the amounts claimed by the State were necessarily expended in consequence of the failure of the United States to furnish articles essential to her defence, and that those articles were obtained on the best terms and in the only mode in which it was then possible to procure them; and that the officers employed by the State were the only agents then under her control through whom it was possible to carry on her military operations.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE.

WASHINGTON, *January* 18, 1828.

PART II.

Sums drawn from banks out of which the advances were made by the State of South Carolina for the United States.

STATE BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, *Charleston, January* 15, 1827.

I hereby certify that the twelve first items on the first page of this sheet were paid to checks from the treasury office of this State on this bank, for the sums there stated, on the days on which they were severally charged, excepting the first item, which was paid on the 13th June, 1812, and the fifth item, which was paid on the 14th January, 1814.

SAMUEL WRAG, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, *Charleston, January* 15, 1827.

I hereby certify that the items charged in this account, from August 14, 1813, to January 6, 1818, inclusive, were paid to checks from the treasury office of this State on this bank, for the sums charged; and the credits, from November 14, 1814, to December 23, 1816, were passed to the credit of the treasury at the dates expressed.

S. ELLIOTT, *President.*
A. HENRY, *Cashier.*

STATE TREASURY OFFICE, *Charleston, January* 15, 1827.

I hereby certify that it appears from the books of this office that of the payments mentioned in the annexed account the first twelve were made by checks upon the "State Bank," and the remainder by checks upon the "Bank of the State of South Carolina."

CHARLES M. FURMAN, *Treasurer.*

TREASURY OFFICE, *Charleston.*

I further certify that the payments made by the State Bank in the year 1814, specified in the annexed statement, were from a fund which the legislature had directed to be deposited in the Bank of the State of South Carolina, to be held by the said bank for the benefit of the State, in the same manner and on the same terms with which they held the funds from which they paid the remaining items in the above account.

CHARLES M. FURMAN, *State Treasurer.*

I do certify that the sums drawn out of the Bank of the State, as within mentioned, were advanced by the said bank to the said State, whereby the State was deprived of the interest which would otherwise have been received on said sums. The bank, during that period, has paid interest to the State on other sums in the possession of the said bank, at the following rate, viz:

For the year ending on the 1st October,		1814,	1.85 per cent.
Do.	do.	1815,	16.08 "
Do.	do.	1816,	13.16 "
Do.	do.	1817,	11.92 "
Do.	do.	1818,	8.38 "
Do.	do.	1819,	7.23 "

STEPHEN ELLIOTT, *President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.*

Payments made from the treasury office in Charleston, in consequence of sundry appropriations made by the legislature since the declaration of war against Great Britain in June, 1812.

No. of voucher.	Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
	1812.		
15	June 12	Paid Governor Middleton appropriation in 1811, to defray expense of the quota of militia of this State	$7,000 00
12	September 14	Paid James Carson, commissary general, on account of munitions of war granted in August, 1812	10,000 00
12	October 16	Paid James Carson ---do---do---do---do	8,155 00
17	November 14	Paid James Carson ---do---do---do---do	10,000 00
	1813.		
28	January 13	Paid Governor Middleton appropriation in August session, 1812, for mounting cannon	2,000 00
5	March 5	Paid on account of barracks erected at Haddrell's Point to Major Phelon, per appropriation of the legislature in 1812	700 00
6	June 2	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to C. J. Steedman, W. M., general appropriation, 1812	2,000 00
7	June 8	Paid ---do---do---do---do	1,000 00
8	June 8	Paid to Simon Magwood on account of militia called into actual service	2,000 00
9	June 9	Paid on account of barracks at Haddrell's Point, per appropriation in 1812	500 00
21	July 20	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Thomas Lehre, commissary of issues, per Governor Alston's order	1,500 00
2	August 2	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel James Carson, commissary of purchases	10,000 00
12	August 14	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Cochran, paymaster general	2,000 00
21	August 23	Paid on account of militia called into actual service, per governor's order	3,500 00
25	August 26	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Thomas Lehre, per governor's order	2,000 00
7	September 8	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel James Carson, commissary of purchases	10,000 00
8	September 8	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel J. Carson	10,000 00
2	November 2	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Magwood	500 00
3	November 6	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Lehre	150 00
9	November 10	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel James Carson, commissary general of purchases	10,000 00
11	November 12	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel William Boone Mitchell	2,000 00
18	November 17	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Cochran	1,000 00
	1814.		
17	January 7	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Magwood	2,000 00
19	January 7	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Steedman	2,000 00
34	January 18	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel J. Carson	10,000 00
37	January 14	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Thomas Lehre	10,000 00
53	January 24	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to C. B. Cochran	10,000 00
15	February 8	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to J. B. White, deputy quartermaster general	3,000 00
19	February 12	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel Lehre	12,000 00
20	February 14	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel James Carson	10,000 00
6	March 3	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to J. B. White, deputy quartermaster general	2,000 00
21	March 12	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to J. B. White	2,000 00
36	March 21	Paid on account of militia called into actual service to Colonel C. B Cochran	18,000 00
16	April 20	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel J. Carson	10,000 00
31	June 27	Paid on account of militia called into service to Colonel Cochran	800 00
15	July 15	Paid on account of militia called into service, per Governor Alston's draft	6,000 00
3	July 1	Paid on account of militia called into service to Colonel Carson	4,000 00
17	July 16	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Carson	10,000 00
14	September 24	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Carson	4,345 00
	1815.		
54	January 13	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Carson	3,000 00
67	January 20	Paid on account of detachment of troops under Colonel Tucker to R. Y. Hayne	1,985 25
78	January 23	Paid on account of rifles, appropriated in 1814, to Colonel Carson	2,500 00
1	February 1	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Carson	10,000 00
2	February 1	Paid for brigade of State troops to be raised under act of 1814, per governor's order, to Major McKibben	2,000 00
3	February 1	Paid for brigade of State troops to Major Hasell	2,000 00
5	February 4	Paid for defence of the maritime frontier and coasting trade to Mr. Wilson, per governor's order	2,000 00
11	February 6	Paid on account of munitions of war, per governor's orders, to Colonel Hayne	1,000 00
15	April 10	Paid on account of brigade of State troops, under the act of 1814, to Alexander Henry, cashier of the State Bank of South Carolina, refunded borrowed money and interest	10,130 00
24	April 19	Paid on account of appropriation for detachment of troops under Colonel Tucker to C. B. Cochran, paymaster general	13,014 75
36	April 28	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Hayne	2,000 00
8	June 5	Paid on account of rifles, appropriated in 1814, to Colonel Carson	2,500 00
3	July 3	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Carson	2,472 00
17	July 17	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Carson	1,075 00
19	July 20	Paid on account of munitions of war to J. W. Davis	288 00
21	July 20	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Carson	1,100 00
26	October 28	Paid on account of rifles, appropriation of 1814, to Colonel Carson	2,500 00
16	November 15	Paid on account of rifles, appropriation of 1814, to Colonel Carson	2,500 00
	1816.		
3	June 4	Paid on account of munitions of war to Colonel Carson	5,014 32
9	July 13	Paid on account of munitions for cannon ball to Colonel Carson	214 00
24	October 23	Paid on account of munitions for cannon ball to A. Sloane	3,500 00
27	October 26	Paid on account of munitions for cannon ball to Colonel F. Dickinson	3,300 00
	1817.		
39	April 28	Paid on account of munitions for cannon ball to Thomas Flemming	586 56
	1818.		
3	January 6	Paid on account of munitions for cannon ball to Francis Dickinson	314 00
		Total amount of payments	287,143 88

Payments made from the treasury office in Charleston, &c.—Continued.

No. of voucher.	Date.	To whom paid.		Amount.
		Amount brought forward		$287,143 88
		Balances unexpended, viz:		
	1814.			
	November 4	Refunded by Colonel Steedman	$400 00	
	1815.			
	February 27	Do. Major Hasell, State troops	1,185 00	
	March 14	Do. Major Cantry	2,000 00	
	April 25	Do. John Wilson, defence of frontier	1,311 68	
	November 23	Do. Colonel Lehre, commissary of issues, &c	1,691 32	
	1816.			
	March 25	Do. Colonel Tucker, State troops	145 46	
	September 24	Do. J. B. White, deputy quartermaster	30 28	
	September 24	Do. Colonel Magwood, forage master	115 37	
	October 24	Do. Colonel Cochran, balance	642 10	
	November 13	Do. administratrix of Colonel Carson	2,046 91	
	November 15	Do. Benjamin A. Markley	409 38	
	December 23	Do. Colonel Steedman	176 51	
				10,854 01
		Balance		276,289 87

NOTE.—The whole of the expenditures of the State of South Carolina for which remuneration has been claimed of the United States were taken from the sums drawn out of the bank as above stated.

ALEXANDER SPEER, *Comptroller General.*

PART III.

No. 1.

Colonel Bomford to C. J. Steedman, esq.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *October* 15, 1821.

It has been directed on the part of the honorable the Secretary of War that such of the cannon shot remaining from the purchases made by the State of South Carolina during the late war for the troops called into the service of the United States as may conform to the calibre adopted for the ordnance of the United States, and shall pass the regular inspection to be made by an officer appointed by the Ordnance department, will be received and accounted for by the United States at the present contract prices.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Lieutenant Colonel, on Ordnance Duty.*

C. J. STEEDMAN, Esq., *Agent for State of South Carolina, &c.*

No. 2.

Lieutenant Williams to Colonel Bomford.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 6, 1822.

SIR: Upon my arrival at Charleston, South Carolina, I commenced the inspection of the shot at the State arsenal, agreeably to my instructions. After inspecting two thousand of the eighteen-pounders, and finding but one hundred and twelve of the proper dimensions, which were much deficient in weight, I concluded that if the shot of the other calibres were as defective as the eighteen-pounders, it would be unnecessary to inspect the whole quantity. I therefore examined 500 of each calibre, which gave the following results, viz:

Of 500 24-pounders 43 were of the proper dimensions, the average weight of which was 21 lbs. 5 oz.

Of 500 18-pounders 28 were of the proper dimensions, the average weight of which was 16 lbs. 10½ oz.

Of 500 12-pounders 184 were of the proper dimensions, the average weight of which was 11 lbs. 3½ oz.

Of 500 6-pounders 48 were of the proper dimensions, the average weight of which was 5 lbs. 8 oz.

The diameter of the 24 and 6-pounders generally fell short, and the 18 and 12-pounders exceeded the established dimensions, and all were quite rough; the 12 and 6-pounders in particular were defective in this respect.

Finding the shot so generally defective both in dimensions and weight, I considered it unnecessary to proceed further in the inspection, unless it should be desired by the agent of the State. The agent was at this time absent from Charleston. Upon his return I addressed him a letter, communicating the result of the inspection, as above stated, and requesting him to inform me if it was his wish that I should proceed. To which I received the following answer:

"CHARLESTON, *March* 12, 1822.

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, communicating the result of your inspection of a part of the shot purchased by the State of South Carolina during the late war, and that you had discontinued (owing to but few of the balls being of proper dimensions or weight) until you could learn my "wish and desire." I beg leave to request that you will continue until the whole are inspected, to enable me to make a proper representation or report on this subject, either to the War Department or the executive of the State, as circumstances may hereafter determine.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

"CHARLES J. STEEDMAN, *Agent for State of South Carolina.*

"Lieutenant W. E. WILLIAMS."

I therefore resumed the inspection, and, in addition to those formerly examined, I inspected 2,322 24-pounders and 1,608 6-pounders, of which 94 of the former and 17 of the latter were of the proper dimensions. When I had proceeded thus far I received the following communication from Colonel Steedman, upon which I discontinued the inspection altogether:

"CHARLESTON, *April* 25.

"SIR: Since I last had the honor of addressing you I have submitted your letter of the 9th of March to his excellency the governor, who has instructed me to inform you it is considered unnecessary for you to proceed any further in the inspection of the cannon balls in the arsenal at Charleston, as he does not consider the claim of the State to rest upon the quantity that may pass inspection, but that the United States is bound for the whole.

"I am, respectfully, &c.,

"CHARLES J. STEEDMAN, *Agent for State of South Carolina.*

"Lieutenant W. E. WILLIAMS."

I examined the canister shot mentioned in my instructions. The 6-pounder canisters were much too small; they were filled with musket bullets. The 18-pounder canisters were too large and defective in quality; they were filled with cast-iron balls of various sizes, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and of irregular shape and very rough casting.

I have therefore to report, that I did not approve nor receive any of the shot submitted to my inspection.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. WILLIAMS, *Lieutenant U. S. Artillery, on Ordnance Duty*

Lieutenant Colonel G. BOMFORD, *on Ordnance Duty.*

NOTE.—The diameters of the 6 and 24-pounder shot are from 1-20th to 1-10th of an inch less than the smallest established limit.

Comparison with English shot.

24-pounder.	6-pounder.
5.547	3.498 English.
5.477	3.417 at Charleston.
.70	.91

No. 3.

From Captain Wade to Colonel Steedman.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *May* 23, 1822.

SIR: All arms, &c., which have been delivered by the State to the United States troops, or to militia called into service by the United States, and which shall not have been returned by the general government, shall be credited to the State.

Where arms have been delivered by the State to militia called into service by State authority, and subsequently recognized by the United States, the government to be responsible only for such arms as were captured by the enemy, or otherwise lost or destroyed while said militia were in the service of the United States. Satisfactory vouchers for the delivery, return, capture, or loss of arms, to be produced by the party claiming credit therefor.

With regard to the charges for the repairs of arms, those only can be allowed where it is clearly established that the arms were delivered to a particular body of militia in good order, and those same arms subsequently returned in bad order, and the degree of damage ascertained at the time of their return.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. WADE, *Captain, on Ordnance Duty.*

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Bomford.

No. 4.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January* 17, 1827.

SIR: I have received your notes of the 16th and 17th instant, and, in compliance with your request, I communicate herewith an account in which the balance due from the State of South Carolina to the United States, as stated on the books of the Third Auditor, has been carried to the account of arms due to the State, on the settlement made by this department in May, 1822.

By this arrangement, which has been approved by the Secretary of War, the number of muskets due to the State has been reduced from three thousand two hundred and sixty-seven, to two thousand four

hundred and eighty-nine. This balance, together with that of other arms and accoutrements now due to the State, will be paid by this department in arms of the same, or of different kinds, whenever desired.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ALEXANDER SPEER, Esq., *Comptroller General of South Carolina.*

P. S.—The Secretary of War wishes it to be understood that his approval of the arrangement above mentioned must be considered as subject to the established usages of the treasury; and the measure cannot, therefore, be considered as final until it receives the sanction of the Treasury Department.

G. B.

No. 5.

DR. *The State of South Carolina in account for arms with the United States.* CR.

Dec. 6, 1826	To balance due the United States, on settlement made at the Treasury Department, (Third Auditor's office,) on the war account of this date	$9,333 71	May 22, 1822	By 3,267 muskets, balance due the State on the war account, as per settlement made this day between Colonel Steedman, its agent, and the Ordnance department, at $12 each	$39,204 00
	Balance due the State, carried down, being equivalent to 2,489 muskets	29,870 29			
		39,204 00			39,204 00
			Dec. 6, 1826	By balance due the State, brought down, equal to 2,489 muskets	29,870 29

E. E.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January* 17, 1827.

No. 6.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, February* 6, 1827.

SIR: I have now to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to this department of the 16th ultimo, and to state in answer that in the settlement of May, 1822, of the accounts between the State of South Carolina and the United States for arms and accoutrements, the following articles having been charged and sufficiently vouched for on the part of the State, were admitted to its credit, viz:

3,267 muskets; 40 pistols; 3,244 cartouch boxes and belts; 3,014 bayonet scabbards and belts; 1,582 brushes and wires; 210 screw-drivers; 140 ball-screws; 115 gun worms.

An additional claim was made at the same time for the following arms and accoutrements, stated to have been delivered by the State of South Carolina to Sergeant John McCord and Quartermaster Tandy Moss, of the militia, under General Moore; but the vouchers for which not being satisfactory were withdrawn, and consequently the State received no credit on account of them, viz:

750 muskets; 750 cartouch boxes and belts; 175 brushes and wires; 12 gun worms.

It is also understood that the State has a further claim for a number of cannon balls, which has not been settled. The difficulty in regard to this item appears to be that they were of inferior quality, and remained on hand unexpended at the close of the war, and that the State required that the United States should receive them, such as they were, and to allow for them in the general account of supplies charged against the United States the current contract price To this it was agreed on the part of the United States, so far as to receive and account as above for any and all of the ball which should be found, on inspection, to be suitable for the public service; and an officer of this department was accordingly instructed on the 5th of February, 1822, to proceed to make the inspection preparatory to a settlement upon that basis. The officer, however, had not proceeded far in his inspections before, upon the request of the governor of the State, he discontinued his inspections; and so the matter has remained ever since.

It may be proper to add in conclusion, that the same vouchers which sustain that portion of the account first above mentioned embrace other articles also, which not being considered ordnance stores, or as appertaining to this department, were not included in any settlement made by it. The articles referred to are as follows, viz:

1,432 canteens; 740 camp kettles; 605 common tents; 60 officers' tents; 17,956 flints; 16 mess pans; 164 knapsacks.

Thus you have all the articles which have been claimed by the State of South Carolina, as well those which have as those which have not been allowed or decided on by this department.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your most obedient,

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ALEXANDER SPEER, Esq., *Comptroller General of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.*

PART IV.

To the governor of the State of South Carolina:

The officers of the third regiment of State troops, in the service of the United States, stationed in the harbor of Charleston, beg leave to submit to the consideration of your excellency the following representation:

The troops under our command were called into service under very peculiar circumstances. Those who inhabited the interior parts of the State—"who earned their daily bread by the sweat of their brows"—were, at the shortest notice, (many of them at a moment's warning,) taken from their homes without being able to make any provision for their own wants or those of their families. Destitute of every convenience—without blankets, almost without clothes—many of these men laid down their ploughs when their corn most needed them, and marched to this post without any prospect of supplying these necessary articles. Deprived of the fruits of their industry, they are prevented from making that provision for their wants which they are accustomed to do at home. In addition to the shortness of the notice, there was another reason why these men came into service in an unprovided condition. They were in almost every instance led to believe that when they arrived here they would be supplied by the United States with every article necessary for their health and their comfort. So strongly was this idea impressed on their minds, that many arrived here without a single change of clothes. The United States do not, under existing laws, allow clothing to troops engaged in their service for a shorter period than twelve months; and as the pay of a soldier is not sufficient to be of any consequence in the purchase of such articles, the men under our command have no prospect of being relieved from their present lamentable situation. The present season of the year does not make a blanket an indispensable article, but as our term of service embraces nearly two months of the winter, it is difficult for us to conceive how our men can exist without blankets when almost destitute of clothing.

We represent also to your excellency that our soldiers have no shelter from the heavy rains that fall at this season, being compelled to live in tents, which are by no means water proof. Their sufferings from this cause have already been great, and they must daily increase. We trust that this plain representation of facts must be sufficient to bring to your view the destitute condition of many of the men under our command. Yet, under all these circumstances, under every privation, no murmur has escaped their lips, though the abundant supplies by the United States to the regular troops in this harbor was calculated, by contrast, to excite discontent. That the national government will hereafter make such provision for the militia in their service as to remove these evils, we cannot doubt; but in the meantime they press heavily upon those who compose the first quota.

In bringing these things to the view of your excellency, we have no consideration for ourselves. We feel ourselves, however, bound by every principle of humanity and duty to make this representation to you in behalf of those men whose lives and whose happiness are in a great measure intrusted to our care. To see those brave men who, by coming forward at this time in the service of their country, have sacrificed their private interest and manifested at least an inclination to do their utmost in the defence of her rights and the promotion of her honor, without shoes, without hats, and almost destitute of blankets and of clothes, must be painful to our feelings as officers and men, more particularly as they generally manifest a disposition to do their duty with alacrity and zeal.

With regard to the inconveniences arising from living in tents, we have understood that they are about to be remedied by the erection of temporary barracks by the patriotic citizens of Charleston. You will be better enabled to judge than we can be how far this plan will afford the desired relief in this respect. With respect to the other subjects of complaint, we bring them before you in the most perfect confidence that whatever is proper to be done in this respect will be done by you. Whatever may be done by this State on this subject may, perhaps, be sanctioned by the United States, so far as to make it a proper subject of charge against them; and it is more than probable that such provision will be made for the future as will render unnecessary any other application to the State authorities.

JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Lieut. Colonel 3d Regiment State troops.*
THOMAS PINCKNEY, JR., *Major.*
JOSHUA W. GOONIER, *Quartermaster.*
GEORGE HODGES, *Captain.*
JOHN McNEIL, *Captain.*
JOSEPH KOGER, JR.
JOHN LEE, *Captain.*
JACOB STROBEL, *Captain.*
THOMAS CAMPBELL MOOREHEAD.
BRIGHT WILLIAMSON, *Captain.*
W. S. MYDDLETON, *Captain.*
JOSEPH RATCLIFF, *Captain..*
JOHN MIDDLETON, *Lieutenant.*
CHARLES DRAYTON, *Surgeon.*
SAMUEL CORDES, *Surgeon's Mate.*
STATES GIST, *Lieutenant.*
FRANCIS GALLESPIE, *Lieutenant.*
JOHN McCREA, *Lieutenant.*
MICHAEL KENNEYMOR, *Lieutenant.*
HENRY L. BUTLER, *Lieutenant.*
ROBERT Y. HAYNE, *Lieutenant.*
MORGAN SABB, *Lieutenant.*
THOMAS B. SMITH, *Ensign.*
JAMES GILCHRIST, *Ensign.*
ELIJAH FLOYD, *Ensign.*
ABRAHAM GEIGER, *Ensign.*
RICHMOND BARGE, *Ensign.*
JOHN SANDIFER, *Ensign.*
E. DUNNAN, *Ensign.*

Report of the committee of the whole on the representation of the officers of the third regiment of the quota of militia of this State.

The committee of the whole, to whom was referred the memorial of the colonel and officers of the third regiment of State troops, report:

That the committee have had the same under their consideration, and recommend that the following resolution be adopted:

Resolved, That $7,500 be appropriated for the purpose of purchasing blankets for the quota of the militia now in service. Adopted.

PART V.

Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina on the settlement thereof, with the reasons for making them. Settlement dated September 21, 1826.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
		COLONEL J. CARSON'S ACCOUNTS.	
A	11	Jacob Lazarus, for blankets	$1,800 00
B	20	Blair, Napier & Co, for blankets	2,890 00
	23	Lewis Ogier, for blankets	557 00
	24	Simon Mairs, for blankets	408 00
		Disallowed; the foregoing are not proper charges against the United States.	
No. 1	26	John Howard, for repairing magazine, (the voucher withdrawn)	760 00
	48	J. S. Baker, for scales, &c. $33 75	
		Amount receipted for 30 00	
		Overcharge disallowed	3 75
	66	Wilson Nisbett, for grape-shot and cannon balls, (referred to Ordnance department)	1,852 50
	67	T. Sullivan, for grape-shot, (referred to the Ordnance department)	8 80
No. 2	78	James Brown, for sundries used by the regiment of artillery, disallowed; the nature of the articles is not stated; the regiment does not appear to have been in service—(See Colonel Stevens's letter)	29 50
	80	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	901 68
	81	William Smith, for carting cannon balls	6 91
	82	Negro, for putting cannon balls in the arsenal	2 50
	87	Wilson Nisbett, on account, for rifles, (referred to the Ordnance department)	2,000 00
No. 3	94	Charles Kiddall, for grindstones and saws $69 79	
		Receipt for 68 79	
			1 00
No. 4	116,117,121	William Smith, and others, for carting balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	55 95
	126	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	4,000 00
No. 5	127	——do——do——do	3,500 00
	128	John Howard, for building barracks, (suspended for further explanation)	640 00
	129,131,132	William Smith and black cartman, for carting cannon balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	32 39
	138	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	3,118 39
	139	Hire of stables for horses belonging to the State, disallowed; not properly chargeable to the United States	84 00
	147	E. M. Phelson, for sundries furnished James Brown, disallowed, (see remarks on voucher 78, account No. 2)	16 94
	148	J. B. White, advance, disallowed; a charge is subsequently made for all his disbursements—(See letter D.)	508 00
	150	C. J. Steadman, advance, (withdrawn by the agent)	500 00
No. 6	151	J. Thomas, for stowing and piling cannon shot, (referred to Ordnance department)	7 50
No. 7	———	John Vaughn, for arms, &c, (referred to the Ordnance department)	14,312 41
No. 8	———	——do——do——do	3,900 08
No. 9	1	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	3,000 00
	2	Adam Caruth, for rifles, (referred to the Ordnance department)	2,500 00
		Richardson & Bennett, for drawing contracts for rifles, (referred to the Ordnance department)	10 00
	8,10,11,12	Negroes, for carting cannon balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	28 62½
	13	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	1,115 37½
	14	John Thomas, sorting and piling cannon balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	8 00
	15	Adam Caruth, for rifles, (referred to the Ordnance department)	2,500 00
	16	Negro, for carting balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	7 72
	17	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	1,357 81
	18	Thomas Martin & Co., landing shot, (referred to the Ordnance department)	4 96
	19 and 20	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	2,174 25
	21	John Thomas, sorting and piling cannon shot, (referred to the Ordnance department)	8 50
	22 and 23	Negro, for carting balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	13 00
	24	John Thomas, piling shot; referred to the Ordnance department)	3 50
	25	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls, (referred to the Ordnance department)	557 31
	26 and 27	Adam Caruth, for rifles, (referred to the Ordnance department)	5,000 00
	29	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls and grape-shot, (referred to the Ordnance department)	5,425 44
	28	Archibald Bryson, for gunpowder, disallowed; (the powder is stated in his receipts to have been sold *February* 27, 1816, and its cost therefore not properly chargeable to the United States)	543 20
			66,154 99
		Colonel Carson's commissions, at 2½ per cent. on the foregoing sum of $66,154 99, is disallowed	1,653 88
		Total amount deducted from Colonel Carson's account	67,308 86
		Total amount of Colonel Carson's account, as charged by South Carolina	114,965 07
		Amount of Col. Carson's disbursements admitted to the credit of South Carolina.	47,156 21

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Amount.
		ACCOUNTS OF GOVERNOR MIDDLETON.		
No. 9	1, 6 and 7	J. B. Earle, advances, suspended, (voucher for his disbursements wanted)		$208 00
	5	Colonel Richard Moore, advance, disallowed; (charge No. 27 of Governor Middleton's account is for the entire amount of Colonel Moore's disbursements)		50 00
	19	William House, brigade quartermaster, for rations for militia commanded by Captains Hodge, Williamson, and McNeill, on the march to Haddrell's Point, in June and July, 1812, (including officers,) Captain Hodge appearing to have received from Paymaster Bay payment for all his subsistence, a deduction is requisite of		6 00
	20	Quartermaster Wm. House, for forage for Major Evans's horse, disallowed—(Major Evans received payment for forage from the time his pay commenced)		3 66
	21	Wm. Youngblood, lieutenant colonel, for disbursements, suspended as to an advance to Captain Walker, (vouchers for the disbursement of the money by him wanting)		25 00
		General Alston, advance	$200	
		Colonel Walker, advance	100	
		Colonel Rowe	50	
				350 00
		Suspended: their vouchers for the expenditure of the sums charged must be produced.		
		Total amount deducted from Governor Middleton's account		642 66
		Total amount of Governor Middleton's account, as charged by the State of South Carolina		2,705 15
		Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina on Governor Middleton's account.		2,062 49
		ACCOUNTS OF COLONEL THOMAS LEHRE.		
No. 1	3	James Roddy, for rations for Captain Prioleau's company, disallowed; (the company was part of Major Howard's detachment, and a larger number of rations are charged for, in voucher No. 2 of Colonel Lehre's account for that detachment, than it was entitled to for the full period of its service)		11 15
	14	James Roddy, for rations for Major Howard's detachment, (see note No. 3)		30 00
	18	Wm Clements, treasurer, amount refunded to the State treasury by Colonel Lehre, erroneously charged to the United States		314 52
No. 2	4 and 5	Sundry persons, for provisions purchased for the regiment commanded by Colonels Carter and Youngblood, in service from December, 1813, to March, 1814, $18,681 96.		
		On examination of the rolls of the regiment it has been found that the number of complete rations all the officers and men were entitled to for the full period of service, and for travelling allowance, (after deducting the rations paid for by the paymaster,) is $79,860; which, at 20 cents per ration, amounts to	$15,972 00	
		It appearing by the receipt of the quartermaster of Colonel Tucker's regiment that there were turned over to him by Tandy Moss, the quartermaster of Colonel Youngblood's regiment, 37 barrels of flour, 1 barrel of pork, 4 barrels of vinegar, and 272 bushels of salt, and allowance is made for the same of	420 50	
			16,392 50	
		Difference between $18,681 96 and $16,392 50, disallowed		2,289 46
No. 4	49	Richard G. Waring, for rations, for guarding specie, suspended for further explanation		44 80
No. 2	2 and 3	G. R. White and Richard Wall, for wood and candles for magazine guard, near the jail, in November, 1813, disallowed		25 25
		Total amount deducted from Colonel Lehre's accounts		2,715 18
		Total amount of Colonel Lehre's account, as charged by South Carolina		23,964 68
		Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina on Colonel Lehre's account.		21,249 50
		ACCOUNT OF COLONEL COCHRAN, PAYMASTER GENERAL.		
		The charges made by the State are—		
		For this sum paid by him, as per his account current, dated April 2, 1814	$34,174 14	
		For this sum paid per his account current, dated January, 1816, and book of accounts, pages 35–42	13,413 93	
		Amounting to	47,588 07	
		The foregoing charges are presumed to be founded principally on vouchers for Colonel Cochran's advances to enable them to pay off the militia and magazine guards.		
		The fact as to the first of them cannot be ascertained for want of the account current; that the second charge was of this description appears by the pages referred to. It is not on receipts for advances that any allowance can be made by the United States, but on the vouchers of the several paymasters for their payments to the militia, &c.		
		If, from Colonel Cochran's accounts, be deducted for pay, &c., of militia and magazine guards, which are separately charged for by the State, (see letters F, I, K, L,) there will remain to be charged, in respect of his accounts, only the following sums, viz:		
		For pay, &c., of the regiments commanded by Lieut. Cols. Carter and Youngblood, (see Colonel Cochran's book, pages 28, 30, 32, and 40)	$26,678 66	
		For pay of Major Howard's detachment, (see page 33 of same book)	1,438 80	
		For pay of magazine guards, of which James Scott was paymaster	283 84	

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Amount.
No. 2	2 and 3	For pay, &c., of Lieut. Col. Youngblood, as engineer	$119 40	
		For pay, &c., of Patrick Noble, while paying off Colonel Youngblood's regiment	238 00	
		For pay of Colonel Cochran, as paymaster general	945 00	
		For stationery and blank forms	24 00	
			29,727 76	
		Total amount of Colonel Cochran's account brought forward	47,588 07	
		Leaving an overcharge of		$17,860 31
		To which add for sundry overpayments, &c., as follows, viz:		
	5	Lieut. Col. Youngblood's regiment:		
		Captain P. B. Rodgers, pay overcharged	$0 08	
		Six rations twice charged	1 20	
				1 28
	7	Captain Wm. Ware, his pay and subsistence while marching from home to the place of rendezvous, sixty miles, are charged for four instead of three days, and his pay is otherwise overcharged sixteen cents		2 05
	10	Captain Samuel Scott, pay and subsistence charged from December 6, 1813, to January, 1814; he is stated on the muster-roll to have left home on the 8th of December—two days therefore overcharged		3 78
	12	Adjutant George McMurphy, subsistence charged at three rations per day instead of two	$6 20	
		Forage undercharged	2 00	
				4 20
	22	Lieutenant J. T. Coleman, account overcharged		8
	24	Lieutenant J. C. Watson, account overcharged		7
	27	Lieutenant John Gray:		
		Pay and subsistence charged from December 6, 1813, and he is stated on the muster-roll to have left home on the 8th		2 73
	36	Ensign Lindsay Harper, pay and subsistence charged from December 6, 1813; and he is stated on the muster-roll to have left home on the 8th		2 09
	38	Ensign John Stevenson:		
		One day's pay and subsistence overcharged while marching from home to place of rendezvous		1 04
	39	Captain Samuel Scott's company:		
		For pay from December 6, 1813. Each individual is stated on the muster-roll to have left home on the 8th December.		
		Deductions requisite:		
		4 sergeants, at 76 cents	$3 04	
		4 corporals, at 69 cents	2 76	
		2 musicians, at 62 cents	1 24	
		47 privates, at 55½ cents	25 97	
			33 01	
		Amount of roll $541 50		
		Amount charged 536 35		
			5 15	
				27 86
	40	Henry Wood, private of Captain Cheatham's company:		
		His pay is not receipted for, and Paymaster Noble has credited the sum as not paid by him		1 86
	41	Captain P. Halloway's company:		
		Overpayments as follows, arising from errors in calculation, viz:		
		Sergeant Hazell	$0 04	
		Corporal McMahon	9	
		Private Burnett	19	
		Private Malone	37	
		Residue of the company (except Wm. Little) one cent each	74	
			1 43	
		William Little underpaid	10	
			1 33	
		Amount of roll as charged $670 35		
		Its amount is only 665 09		
			5 26	
				6 59
	42	Captain John Miller's company:		
		Overpayments arising from errors in calculating the pay at thirty days to a month, instead of thirty-one, for services in December and January.		
		3 sergeants	$0 06⅔	
		3 corporals	5½	
		25 privates, at 1⅔	41⅔	
		27 privates, at 2⅓	62	
		1 private	15⅓	
			1 32	
		Amount of roll $624 40		
		Amount charged 623 86		
			54	
				78

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Amount.
No. 2	43	Captain Samuel Perrin's company:		
		Similar overpayments.		
		4 sergeants, at 3 cents	$0 12	
		63 corporals, privates, and musicians, at 2 cents	1 26	
		1 private	12	
			1 50	
		Amount of the roll	$597 63	
		Amount charged	596 96	
			67	
				$0 83
		Captain B. Hatter's company:		
		Similar overpayments.		
		4 sergeants, at $3\frac{1}{3}$	$13\frac{1}{3}$	
		4 corporals, at $2\frac{2}{3}$	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
		1 musician	2	
		63 privates, at $2\frac{1}{3}$	1 47	
			1 73	
		Amount charged	$646 40	
		Amount of the roll	636 80	
			9 60	
				11 33
	45	Captain Frazier's company:		
		Pay of Jesse Bettis, who served 19 days as sergeant and 13 days as ensign, is over-calculated	$2 61	
		His pay as ensign is before charged, (see voucher 28)	8 39	
		Amount charged in respect of roll	$554 88	
		Its amount is only	553 93	
			95	
				11 95
	48	Captain John Key's company:		
		Overpayments occasioned by calculating the pay at thirty instead of thirty-one days to a month, for services in December and January.		
		4 sergeants, at $1\frac{2}{3}$ cent	$0 $06\frac{2}{3}$	
		4 corporals, at $1\frac{1}{3}$ cent	$5\frac{1}{3}$	
		66 privates, at $1\frac{2}{3}$ cent	1 10	
				1 22
	49	Lieut Col. William Youngblood:		
		Transportation of baggage charged for at 15 instead of 12 cents per mile, overpayment		2 35
	57	Major John Hodges:		
		Pay and forage overcharged	$5 70	
		Subsistence undercharged	20	
				5 50
	5	Adjutant George McMurphy:		
		He has charged for pay, subsistence, forage, and servant, for 9 days, while returning home after discharge, 135 miles; the distance entitled him to an allowance of only 7 days' pay and subsistence, and there is no law authorizing any allowance for forage or for pay and subsistence of a servant after discharge. The pay is, besides, overcalculated. Deduct, therefore, for—		
		His pay	$3 18	
		Servant's pay	2 44	
		Subsistence of both	2 60	
			8 22	
		Forage charged for, at $6 per month, $8 allowed by law—2 months and five days	$17 29	
		Sum charged	14 80	
			2 49	
		Account undercharged in paymaster's book	10	
			2 59	
				5 63
	55	Tandy Moss, quartermaster:		
		Overpayment		94
	56	Paymaster Pat. Noble:		
		He has been paid for 3 days' pay and subsistence, whilst returning home, more than he was entitled to, and for pay of a servant, and for forage for 12 days after discharge, (not allowed by law,) and his charges are otherwise wrong calculated.		
		Requisite deductions from his pay	$4 60	
		servant's pay	3 24	
		subsistence of both	3 48	
			11 32	
		Forage charged at $6 instead of $8 per month, allow the difference for two months and five days	1 83	
				9 49
	57	Captain Samuel Perrin:		
		Pay and subsistence charged for 3 days more than he was entitled to while returning home, and otherwise wrong calculated; deduct for pay, $3 26; subsistence, 60 cents		3 86
	58	Captain John Cheatham:		
		Pay erroneously calculated, and travelling pay and subsistence overcharged.		
		Requisite deduction		2 45

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Amount.
No. 2	59	Captain Peter B. Rogers:		
		Overpayment for pay, (like cause)	$4 52	
		Subsistence undercharged	40	
				$4 12
	60	Captain Samuel Scott:		
		Pay wrong calculated, and charged for three days more than he was entitled to, while travelling home	4 64	
		Subsistence undercharged	60	
				4 04
	61	Captain John Miller:		
		Travelling pay and subsistence overcharged two days; his and his servant's pay prior to his discharge, short-charged one day.		
		Deduct for his pay	1 85	
		Deduct for his subsistence	1 20	
		Pay of servant after discharge	$2 38½	
		Allow for one day prior thereto, short-charged	25	
			2 13½	
				5 18½
	62	Captain Benjamin Hatter:		
		Travelling allowance charged at 15 instead of 20 miles per day, and pay and subsistence over-calculated.		
		Deductions requisite for pay	3 26	
		Deductions requisite for subsistence	1 80	
		Deductions requisite for forage, (to any allowance for which infantry officers are not entitled)	35 32	
				40 38
	64	Captain John Key:		
		Travelling allowance charged at 15 instead of 20 miles per day, and his charges wrong calculated.		
		Deduct for his pay	1 94	
		Deduct for his subsistence	1 20	
			3 14	
		Allow for undercharge in servant's pay prior to discharge	21	
			2 93	
		Servant's pay after discharge, inadmissible	2 67	
				5 60
	65	Captain William Ware:		
		Pay wrong calculated, and travelling allowance overcharged.		
		Overpayments: pay	3 75	
		subsistence	1 60	
				4 95
	66	Captain B. Frazier:		
		Overpayments, (like cause)		
		Pay	56	
		Subsistence	60	
			1 16	
		Servant's pay after discharge inadmissible	1 92½	
				3 08½
	67	Lieutenant John Gray:		
		Pay overcharged, (like cause)	2 52	
		Subsistence undercharged	1 40	
				1 12
	69	Lieutenant John Lyon:		
		Overpaid for travelling allowance, and in consequence of error in calculation		82
	70	Lieutenant John Swilling:		
		Overpaid for travelling allowance, and in consequence of error in calculation		3 66
	71	Lieutenant C. Watson:		
		Overpaid for pay	2 46	
		Subsistence undercharged	1 00	
				1 46
	72	Lieutenant J. T. Coleman:		
		Pay overcalculated, (like cause)	1 46	
		Subsistence undercharged	1 20	
				26
	73	Lieutenant Samuel Burges:		
		He is returned on the muster-roll at the time of discharge of the company as absent with leave; the charges for his pay and subsistence for nine days, as travelling allowance after the company was discharged, are therefore inadmissible	12 60	
		The other charge for pay is for two days less than he was entitled to	1 80	
				10 80
	74	Lieutenant Eleazer Ferguson:		
		Pay wrong calculated	1 46	
		Subsistence undercharged	1 20	
				26
	76	Lieutenant John Loveless:		
		Pay overcalculated	92	
		Subsistence overcalculated	40	
				1 32
	77	Ensign Josiah Todd:		
		Pay overcharged	1 46	
		Subsistence overcharged	80	
				2 26

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Amount
No. 2	78	Ensign John Stevenson:		
		Pay overcharged	$1 67	
		Subsistence undercharged	1 40	
				$0 27
	79	Ensign Samuel Clarke:		
		Pay overcharged	28	
		Subsistence overcharged	80	
				1 08
	81	Ensign Jesse Bettis:		
		Pay overcalculated	28	
		Subsistence overcalculated	40	
				68
	82	Ensign Lindsay Harper:		
		Pay overcharged	1 67	
		Subsistence undercharged	1 40	
				27
	85	Ensign John Hearst:		
		Pay overcharged	1 52	
		Subsistence overcharged	1 20	
				2 72
	86	Ensign Philip Boyd:		
		Pay overcharged	28	
		Subsistence overcharged	40	
				68
	87	Ensign William Reynolds:		
		Pay overcharged	1 63	
		Subsistence overcharged	1 20	
				2 83
	92	James R. Jenkins, drum-major:		
		Pay charged at $1 a month more than he was entitled to, and otherwise wrong calculated		66
	95	Captain John Miller's company:		
		The amount charged includes the pay of John Aldridge, a private, who is stated to have died February 6, 1814, which is not receipted for, and Paymaster Noble has credited it as unpaid by him		6 93
	96	Captain John Key's company:		
		Amount charged	1,499 05	
		Amount of the roll only	1,494 85	
				4 20
	97	Captain B. Hatter's company:		
		Amount charged	1,504 96	
		Amount of the roll	1,504 49	
				47
	98	Captain John Cheatham's company, (Jan. 10 to March 23, 1814:)		
		Pay charged for Henry McAry, who died February 8	14 93	
		Pay charged for Richard McAry, who died February 4	13 86	
			28 79	
		Henry's pay amounted to only 8 15		
		Richard's pay amounted to only 7 00		
			15 15	
				13 64
	99	Captain Halloway's company, (January 10 to March 25:)		
		Overpayment to Jacob Husky, a private, who is stated on the muster-roll to have been discharged on the 21st January, and whose pay is charged to the time of discharge of the company, exclusive of travelling allowance		14 32
	100	Captain William Ware's company:		
		Amount charged	1,573 28	
		Amount of the roll	1,572 28	
				1 00
	101	Captain Samuel Scott's company:		
		Amount charged	1,183 01	
		Amount of the roll	1,179 02	
				3 99
	102	Captain Samuel Perrin's company:		
		Amount charged	1,350 58	
		The amount of the roll, exclusive of the pay of S. Foster, jr., (separately charged,) is	1,349 24	
				1 34
		Charge (see paymaster general's book, page 40) for pay of Samuel Foster, private of Captain Perrin's company, January to March, 1814..	20 59	
		He is stated on the muster-roll to have been discharged February 23, 1814, and was therefore entitled (including eleven days' travelling pay) to only	15 22	
			5 37	
		Add for pay of Arthur Rhodes, drummer in same company, receipted for on the roll, but presumed not to have been paid, Paymaster Noble having charged himself therewith in his account with the State.—(See page 39 of the paymaster general's book)	9 60	
				14 97

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Amount.
		MAJOR HOWARD'S DETACHMENT.		
No. 2	1	Captain Richard F. Howard's company:		
		Amount charged in paymaster's book	$222 68	
		Amount charged in Paymaster Markley's account	202 66	
			20 02	
		The charge in Paymasters Markley's account exceeds the amount receipted for on the roll	2 94	
				$22 96
	2	Captain R. A. Darby's company:		
		Amount charged in paymaster general's book	205 88	
		Amount charged in Paymaster Markley's account and receipted for on the roll	168 11	
				37 77
	3	Captain Richard Cunningham's company:		
		Amount charged in paymaster general's book	214 62	
		Amount charged in Paymaster Markley's account	143 34	
			71 28	
		Roll overadded	40	
				71 68
	4	Captain P. Kennedy's company:		
		Amount charged in paymaster general's book	221 55	
		Amount receipted for on the roll and charged in Paymaster Markley's account	158 83	
				62 72
	5	Captain Appleby's company:		
		Amount charged in paymaster general's book	117 66	
		Amount charged in Paymaster Markley's account and receipted for on the roll	28 86	
				88 80
		It appearing by a receipt in favor of Martin Strobel that he paid $21 54 for pay of a sergeant and eleven privates of Captain Appleby's company, (not receipted for on the roll,) this sum will be allowed on proof of its having been paid to him by the State.		
	6	Captain Prioleau's company:		
		Amount charged in paymaster general's book	157 96	
		Amount receipted for on the roll and charged in Paymaster Markley's accounts	119 00	
				38 96
	7	Captain William Cattell's company:		
		Amount charged in paymaster general's book	175 59	
		Amount charged in Paymaster Markley's account	141 43	
			34 16	
		Paymaster Markley's charge exceeds the amount receipted for on the roll	14 00	
				48 16
	8	Captain William Daingerfield's company:		
		Amount charged in paymaster general's book	122 92	
		Amount in Paymaster Markley's account and receipted for on the roll.	42 14	
				80 78
		Charges for pay of the paymaster general disallowed by the Secretary of War		945 00
		Total amount deducted from Colonel Cochran's accounts		19,526 46
		Total amount of Colonel Cochran's disbursements charged by South Carolina.		47,588 07
		Amount admitted to the credit of the State of South Carolina on Colonel Cochran's accounts		28,061 61
		ACCOUNT OF W. B. MITCHEL, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.		
		Elam Sharp, for cleaning and oiling guns, &c., disallowed; not a proper charge against the United States		50 00
	12	General William Butler, advance disallowed; this sum appears to have been paid over by General Butler to Colonel Mayo, and by him to Tandy Moss, the quartermaster of Colonel Youngblood's regiment, for the purchase of provisions, for which an allowance is made in Colonel Lehre's account		500 00
	20	J. Murden, for boards and scantling, overcharged		50
	24	J. B. Earle, advance, disallowed; (no vouchers for his disbursements)		2,000 00
	25	J. B White, for services as deputy quartermaster general, from October 1, 1813, to January 31, 1814; (suspended for further explanation)		396 00
		Advances to wagoners, to bear their expenses to Camp Alston, at twenty cents each per day; no voucher; (suspended for explanation.) Hire is charged for every team employed in the transportation of baggage of Lieutenant Colonel Youngblood's regiment to Camp Alston, at $5 for every fifteen miles' travel, and the charges state the drivers to be included		8 40
	28	J. B. White, for services as deputy quartermaster general, from the 1st to the 28th of February, 1814; (suspended for further explanation)		96 00
	31	Gabriel Long, team hire, disallowed		170 00
	32	Samuel Scott ...do... do		40 00
	35	Agrippa Cooper ...do... do		170 00
	36	Jeremiah Mobley ...do... do		165 00
	52	...do... do... do		170 00
		The foregoing five charges for team hire are disallowed under a decision of the Secretary of War allowing only eight teams for the transportation of the baggage, &c., of Lieutenant Colonels Carter and Youngblood's regiments.		

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Amount.
No. 2	53	J. B. White, for services as deputy quartermaster general, from the 1st to the 31st of March, 1814; (suspended for further explanation)		$98 00
	58	Francis Baker, for keeping horses of the State: (suspended for further explanation)		24 00
	59	William Joyner, carting and storing corn for the State horses, &c.; (suspended for further explanation)		25 00
	60	Samuel Hall, for superintending and delivering wagons and horses belonging to the State; (suspended for further explanation)		17 00
	61	Isaiah Wright, corn for the horses belonging to the State; (suspended for further explanation)		40 00
	63 and 65	John Thomas, services in the arsenal; (suspended for further explanation)		38 50
	66	John Spring, for a frame building in the arsenal yard; (suspended for further explanation)		188 41
	70	John Schriver, for stocking muskets, &c., disallowed; (the charge not being a proper one against the United States)		508 00
	72 and 76	John Thomas, for services in the arsenal; (suspended for further explanation)		10 00
	74, 75, 80	William D. Brown, for work at the magazine guard-house; A. Beckman, for sashes for magazine guard-house; John Stent, for posts for magazine guard-house; (suspended for further explanation)		180 00
	82	Jeremiah Bulfinch, for transportation of ammunition from Charleston to Coosawatchie, January 31, 1815; (suspended for explanation; charges for transportation of stores from one arsenal or place of deposit to another are not proper charges against the United States, unless the articles were for militia actually in service, or the transportation ordered by a United States officer)		40 00
	84	M. Kelly, for knives, inadmissible		6 00
		Quartermaster general's account overadded		10
		Charge for munitions of war loaned by the State to the United States disallowed; the articles having been already paid for to the State by the United States, as appears by the receipt of Colonel James Carson, commissary general of the State, being voucher No. 8 of the account of Major Champlain for the third quarter of 1814		3,516 70
		Total amount deducted from W. B. Mitchell's account		8,457 61
		Total amount of his disbursements, as charged by South Carolina		13,856 04
		Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina on said Mitchell's accounts		5,398 43
		ACCOUNT OF SIMON MAGWOOD.		
	1 to 5	Charges for forage for Major Howard's detachment, $888 48. Major Howard's requisitions are for thirteen days' forage for 100 horses; the hay charged for exceeds by 1,367 pounds the quantity allowed by regulations for 100 horses for thirteen days, and by two bundles the quantity receipted for by Major Howard's quartermaster; and his receipts are also for five bushels of corn less than charged for; therefore,		
		Deduct for 1,367 pounds of hay, at 2½ cents per pound	$30 75½	
		Deduct for 5 bushels of corn, at 87½ cents per bushel	4 37½	
				35 13
	6 to 41	Charges for forage for horses belonging to the State, June to November, 1813; (suspended for explanation)		1,436 86
	42	John Gell, for stabling and feed for horses of Captain Dangerfield's company of cavalry, at 75 cents per day for each horse, disallowed; the company was part of Major Howard's detachment, and there is no proof that the forage for these horses was not included in his requisitions.—(See note No 1)		120 00
		Simon Magwood, for services as foragemaster general, May 31 to November, 1813; (suspended for explanation; no provision by any law of the United States for an officer of this description)		412 50
	2	Simon Magwood, for services in same capacity from November, 1813, to April, 1814		375 00
	1 to 34	Forage for horses belonging to the State, November, 1813, to April, 1814		864 33
No. 4		Forage for horses belonging to the State, April, May, and June, 1814; (suspended for explanation)		40 18
		R. G. Waring, for forage for horses of a detachment guarding ammunition from Charleston to Camden, Oct., 1814. (See note No. 82, quartermaster general's account)		55 66
		Total amount deducted from S. Magwood's account		3,339 66
		Total amount of his disbursements, as charged by South Carolina		4,384 63
		Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina on said Magwood's accounts		1,044 97
		ACCOUNTS OF COLONEL TUCKER.		
		Lieutenant Colonel Starling Tucker:		
No. 3	1	There are no muster-rolls; by the pay-rolls of the respective companies it appears that the regiment commenced its services on the 1st and was discharged on the 31st of March, 1814.		
		Colonel Tucker's pay, exclusive of travelling allowances, being charged so as to include the 1st of April, a deduction is requisite of	$2 00	
		His pay while travelling from home to the place of rendezvous, and from the place of discharge home, together 250 miles, amounts to only $26 28, and $33 33 being charged, a further deduction is necessary of	7 05	
		Forage overcharged	20	
				9 25
		Major Samuel Cannon:		
	2	Charge for pay while travelling 172 miles	20 00	
		Amount to which he was entitled	15 11	
			4 89	
		Subsistence while travelling, twice charged	9 60	
		Forage while travelling, inadmissible	4 00	
				15 49

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Amount.
No. 3	3	Major Robert Woods:			
		Charge for travelling pay, 230 miles		$25 54	
		He was entitled to only		20 23	
				5 31	
		Charge for servant's pay	$12 00		
		Entitled thereto only from the time and arrival at the place of rendezvous to the day of discharge, one month	8 00		
				4 00	
		Forage overcharged		16	
					$9 47
	4	Joshua Miller, wagonmaster:			
		He has charged for 100 rations of forage, at 20 cents		20 00	
		Allowed for forage for the same period as pay is charged for, (1st March to 19th April, longer by several days than other officers charged for,) at $8 per month		13 06	
					6 94
	5	J. B. O'Neal, judge advocate:			
		Travelling pay and subsistence, charged at 15 instead of 20 miles per day, making a difference of 3 days; forage charged for 2 horses, at $6 per month each, for 43 days, (after deducting for 10 days' forage drawn,) which period includes the time he was travelling, he can be allowed only for forage prior to discharge, at $8 per month for each horse.			
		Deduct for pay		5 00	
		Subsistence		2 40	
		Forage		1 97	
					9 37
	6	Daniel Long, surgeon:			
		He has charged for 1 month and 24 days	$18 00		
		Deduct for 3 days drawn	60		
				17 40	
		He states that he was detained 8 days after the discharge of the regiment to take care of the sick. The regiment appears by the rolls to have entered on service on the 1st, and to have been discharged on the 21st March, 1814, for which period, and for the 8 days he was detained, (after deducting for 3 days' forage drawn,) an allowance is made at $8 per month		9 33	
					8 07
	8	John Fowle, foragemaster: Pay, calculated at $40 instead of $30 per month, and 11 instead of 8 days, while travelling home after discharge, 160 miles, overpayment			11 79
	9	Quartermaster Sergeant A. Durhee: Pay, overcharged			35
	14	Paymaster William Cowan:			
		Charge for forage	$13 60		
		Entitled to an allowance for forage for one month	8 00		
				$5 60	
		Charge for expense of himself and horse while travelling home	11 81		
		Entitled to an allowance for 11 days' subsistence	6 60		
				5 21	
				10 81	
		Allow for 2 days' pay while travelling to place of rendezvous		2 85	
					7 96
	16	James Barnes, drum-major: Pay, calculated at $12 instead of $11 per month			1 41
	17	Moses Cole, fife-major: Pay, calculated at $12 instead of $11 per month			1 41
		COMPANY OFFICERS.			
	1	Captain Samuel Parsons: Travelling pay, charged at 15 instead of 20 miles per day, overpayment			5 10
	2	Lieutenant Aaron Jones: Travelling pay, twice charged, and calculated at 15 instead of 20 miles per day, overpayment			15 86
	3	Ensign John Moseley: Pay for 17 instead of 13 days, charged for travelling 250 miles, overpayment			2 58
		Captain Lewis Hogg:			
	4	Pay for travelling 195 miles, charged for 13 instead of 10 days, overpayment		$3 91	
		Rations, overcharged		40	
					4 31
	6	Benjamin Duckett, ensign 19 days, and afterwards lieutenant: Pay while travelling 203 miles, charged for 13 instead of 10 days, and otherwise wrongly calculated, overpayment			4 09
	8	Captain Benjamin Lewis: Pay, overcalculated			4 21
	9	Lieutenant Nicholas Harding:			
		Travelling pay, twice charged and erroneously calculated, overpayment		$14 18	
		Subsistence short-charged		1 60	
					12 58
	10	Elisha Adier:			
		For services in Captain Lewis's company, 15 days as lieutenant and 16 as ensign. Lieutenant Harding having been paid as lieutenant from the 8th March, E. Adair can be allowed as such only up to that day. His pay besides, erroneously calculated, and charged for 13 instead of 10 days, while travelling 200 miles, overpayment		4 64	
		Subsistence overcharged		6	
					4 70
	12	Lieutenant Joseph Lever: His travelling pay is included in his first charge, (27th February to 12th April,) and afterwards separately charged, and for 12 instead of 9 days, the distance being 180 miles, overpayment			14 86

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Amount.
No. 3	13	Ensign Daniel Dewalt: Similar overpayment		$9 21
	14	Captain Geo. McCreless:		
		Pay, charged for 13 instead of 10 days, while travelling 195 miles, overpayment	$4 00	
		Subsistence overcharged	60	
				4 60
	15	Lieutenant George Schoppert: Pay for 12 and subsistence for 11 days instead of for 9 days, charged for travelling allowance 180 miles, overpayment		3 80
	16	Lieutenant Robert Nance: Similar overpayment		3 30
	21	Captain Charles Gillam:		
		Pay for 12 instead of 9 days, charged for travelling 180 miles, overpayment	$4 00	
		Allow for a day's pay while marching from home to place of rendezvous	1 42	
				2 58
	22	Lieutenant Abraham Dyson: His travelling pay is charged twice, and for 3 days more than he was entitled to, overpayment		14 93
	23	Ensign William Johnson: Like overpayment		8 49
	24	Captain James Vaughan: Travelling pay charged for 14 days; the pay-roll of his company states the distance to the place of rendezvous to be 30 miles, and from the place of discharge home, 180 miles; pay for 11 days is all that can be allowed; overpayment		3 81
	25	Lieutenant Wiet Chandler: Like overpayment, (except that the charge is for 15 days)		3 86
	26	Ensign Lewis Ball: Pay charged for a longer period while travelling than allowed by law, and also wrong calculated; overpayment		1 58
	27	Captain John Smyly: Pay for travelling 180 miles; charged for 12 instead of 9 days; overpayment		4 00
	28	Lieutenant Thomas Ridlesperger: Like overpayment		3 00
	29	Ensign William Cannon: His travelling pay is twice charged, and the first charge is for two days more than he was entitled to; overpayment		8 78
	30	Captain Reuben Powell: Travelling allowance (255 miles) charged for 17 instead of 13 days—overpayment		7 50
		Ensign William Osborn: Travelling pay overcharged		2 09
		Lieutenant Joseph Davenport and six others: For services as paymaster's guard from Camp Alston to Charleston, and thence home; out 19 days from 31st March, 1814; suspended for explanation. The persons composing the guard (except two, one of whom was the foragemaster) were part of Captain Caldwell's company of cavalry; and the period here charged for is included in that for which they were paid on the rolls for travelling allowance		70 00
		Captain Smyly's company: Overpayments to five privates discharged March 17, 22 cents each		1 10
	5	Wagoner's accounts:		
		March Duncan, overaddition	$10 00	
		One item short charged	5 00	
				5 00
	6	William Gillam: $65 instead of $69, charged for hire whilst going to Camp Alston, 180 miles, at $5 for every 15 miles		5 00
		ACCOUNT OF COLONEL TUCKER, FOR PROVISIONS, ETC., PURCHASED.		
		Isaac Cohen & Co.: Charge for 25 bushels corn furnished March 17, 1814, disallowed; Messrs. Cohen having been paid for the same by Simon Magwood, foragemaster general, per order of the wagonwaster of Colonel Tucker's regiment, and the amount charged in S. Magwood's account, No. 2		25 00
		Charge for interest on the balance due from the State to Colonel Tucker; not admissible against the United States		34 61
		Total amount deducted from Colonel Tucker's accounts		375 04
		Total amount of Col. Tucker's accounts, as charged by the State of South Carolina		13,779 12
		Amount admitted to credit of the State of South Carolina on Col. Tucker's accounts		13,404 08
		ACCOUNTS OF WILLIAM SINGLETON.		
		Amount charged by the State, (see general account and paymaster general's book, page 22)		5,779 55

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Amount.
		Amount of Lieutenant Bailey's roll, allowed		$629 45	
		Deduct for Snyder, not receipted	$34 93		
		Deduct overcharged	25		
				35 18	
				594 27	
		Amount of Ensign Snyder's roll		132 44	
		Amount of Captain Bedon's roll, after deducting a sum twice charged		481 00	
		Amount of Lieutenant Lawton's receipt		95 80	
		Amount of Captain Singleton's roll	521 9:		
		Deduct for Lieutenant Patrick and his servant, not receipted for	$88 20		
		Servant twice charged	13 00		
			101 20		
				420 72	
		Amount of Captain Stroman's roll	213 05½		
		Deduct for error in calculation	1 48½		
				212 03	
		Amount of Captain Meggett's roll		663 38	
		Amount of Captain Barnwell's roll	826 52		
		Deduct for Lieutenant Lawson, separately charged	60 00		
				766 52	
		Amount of field and staff receipt roll, and of the pay and emoluments of Lieut. Col. Youngblood, Dr. Rhodes, and Paymaster Singleton		1,278 91	
					$4,645 07
		Total amount deducted from William Singleton's accounts			1,134 48
		Total amount of Wm. Singleton's accounts, as charged by South Carolina			5,779 55
		Amount admitted to credit of South Carolina on W. Singleton's account			4,645 07
		ACCOUNTS OF MAJOR JOHN WILSON.			
		The charges for pay, &c., of Major Wilson and Thaddeus Sobieski, his assistant, disallowed; Major Wilson having been paid by the commissioners on fortifications, for the defence of Charleston, as chief engineer, at $93 per month, from October 5, 1814, to March 11, 1815, inclusive, and Thaddeus Sobieski having been paid by the same commissioners for services as assistant engineer, at $58 per month, from October 1, 1814, to December 31, 1815; which payments have been allowed by the United States on settlement of the account of the commissioners			456 00
		Total amount deducted from Major Wilson's account			456 00
		Total amount of Major Wilson's account, as charged by South Carolina			688 32
		Amount admitted to credit of South Carolina on his accounts			232 32
		ACCOUNTS OF R. Y. HAYNE, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.			
	1	William Sims, for cutting, welding, and putting on the tire to the wheels of tumbrels, in December, 1814; suspended for explanation; no evidence that the work was rendered necessary by use of the tumbrels in the public service			46 77
	8	Aaron Richardson, for four days' hire of a team, transporting baggage of a detachment to the Sister's Ferry, in January, 1815; suspended for further explanation. It cannot be found that either Quartermaster Gillison or General Cuthbert, by whom the account is certified, was in service. The militia in service at this time were called out by United States authority; they were paid and subsisted by the United States; and payments to a very large amount for the transportation of their baggage were made by Major Champlain; whether or not he provided transportation in this case cannot be ascertained, the name of the officer who commanded the detachment not being stated			20 00
	9	William Givens, for quartering Sergeant Cole and eleven dragoons who were ordered to Beaufort to escort and guard arms to Coosawatchie, October 14, 1814; disallowed (It appears by the draft of J. B. White's letter to General Cuthbert, by whom W. Givens's account is certified, dated September 22, 1814, that an order was issued "for arming such companies of General Cuthbert's brigade as were within supporting distance of the sea-coast," and that they were to be supplied from the arsenal at Beaufort; there is no evidence that any of these companies had been then called into service, and the expense is not therefore properly chargeable to the United States)			34 50
	11	John Rogers, for hire of his team from Camp Alston to his house, 165 miles; this is presumed to be embraced in voucher 19 of Colonel Hayne's account; but if it is not, it is then disallowable under the Secretary of War's decision, allowing only eight teams for Colonel Youngblood's regiment			55 00
	13	Auppe Cooper, for team hire			220 00
	14	Gab. Long, for team hire			220 00
		The two foregoing charges disallowed under the Secretary of War's decision, allowing only eight teams for Colonels Carter and Youngblood's regiments.			
	18	Artemas B Darey, quartermaster 22d regiment militia, for hire of a team for the transportation of Captain Utsey's company to the Two Sisters' Ferry, in February, 1815; suspended for explanation; no such company can be found to have been in service —(See note on voucher No 8)			75 00
	20	George I. Strother, for hire of his team from Camp Alston, home, in March, 1814; disallowed; before charged.—(See his account in voucher 52 of J. W. White's account)			50 00

PART V.—*Deductions from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, &c.*—Continued.

Account.	Voucher.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
	21	Samuel McConahay, for services of his team transporting baggage of Major Meadows's detachment to Georgetown, in November, 1814. Major Meadows was an officer of Lieutenant Colonel Alston's regiment, which appears to have been called out and marched to Georgetown, in November, 1814, to relieve Major Gasque's detachment. The regiment was in the United States service, and consisted of only five companies. Major Meadows states in a certificate that the other wagons could not have the above baggage. The United States officer in the quartermaster's department at Georgetown, B. S. Hart, paid for the hire of five teams, and Major Champlain for the hire of a sixth team; on Major Meadows's certificate $910 appears to have been paid for the hire of these six teams. This account also, it is evident, was presented to Major Champlain, and it is presumed he considered it an improper one, and refused to discharge it	$140 00
	23	Captain Zachariah Meriwether, for a payment to Isaac Logan, for the transportation of the baggage, &c., of Captain Meriwether's company, in February, 1815; disallowed. Major Champlain paid for the hire of nine teams, on account of Colonel Austin's regiment, of which this company was a part	25 00
		Total amount deducted from R. Y. Hayne's accounts	886 25
		Total amount of R. Y. Hayne's accounts, as charged by South Carolina	2,888 39
		Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina on Col. Hayne's accounts	2,002 14

Accounts allowed by the legislature of the State of South Carolina.

Murdoch Murchison, for nine days' services as quartermaster, in conveying the 27th regiment of drafted militia from Marion Court-House to Georgetown, in November, 1814; nine days' services of his wagon and team, and for 254 rations, stated to have been furnished to the militia during the march on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th November, 1814. The regiment which then marched to Georgetown was that commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Alston, and F. M. Baxter was mustered and paid as the quartermaster thereof. With respect to the charge for team hire, see the remark on Samuel McConahay's account, voucher 21, of Quartermaster General R. Y. Hayne's account. Colonel Alston's first requisition on the contract includes subsistence for the days charged in the above account for 430 men, and which have been paid for by the United States. Major Champlain paid for marching subsistence of a detachment of 209 men of the regiment, at one ration per day each, including the same days. The regiment, as appears by Colonel Alston's ration returns, had not more than 540 men, after they were all assembled. Quartermaster Murchison's account is not supported by any other testimony than his own, and the proof of the payment of it by the State is wanting	$86 22
Dr. James H. Davidson :—his charges for services are overcalculated	2 83
Reuben Roberts, for 1,080 pounds of bacon furnished to a detachment under command of Lieutenant Colonel Alston, in February, 1815. He states in his petition that Mr. Roddy, (who was the United States contractor) admitted the justice of his claim, but objected to the form of the certificate he had taken, and which has since been lost. It appears by Major Champlain's accounts that in January, 1815, he entered into a contract with John Ling, (who, as Colonel Steedman states, was a clerk of Roddy) for the supply of rations to a regiment of South Carolina militia, on its march to the Two Sisters' Ferry, on the Savannah river; and on returns certified by Lieutenant Colonel Austin, whose regiment entered the service on the 1st and 4th of February, 1815, payments were made to Mr. Ling, for complete rations for the regiment from the 2d to the 18th of February, 1815, by Major Champlain. From the 18th of February the regiment was subsisted by Mr. Roddy, as appears by Lieutenant Colonel Austin's returns, with Roddy's accounts. It is Mr. Roddy, therefore, and not the United States, who is properly chargeable for the bacon; and the proof of the State having paid for it is wanting	202 50
Dr. Charles Drayton, for cattle, &c., impressed for the use of men under command of Captains Singleton and Jenkins, 27th and 29th of May, 1813. There is no proof that these officers were then in service, nor of the value of the cattle, &c., impressed. The legislature appropriated only $30, and of the payment of that sum the proof is wanting	30 00
Captain Samuel Bingham, seven months' interest charged on his disbursements. Not admissible	14 21
Artemas B. Darby, for rations furnished Captain John Utsey's company of South Carolina militia, on its march to the Two Sisters' Ferry, in February, 1815. No evidence can be found of the service of this company.—(See remark on voucher 18 of Quartermaster General Hayne's account)	93 80
Total amount deducted from accounts allowed by legislature	429 56
Total amount of said accounts, as charged by South Carolina	1,571 60
Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina on said accounts	1,142 04

RECAPITULATION OF DEDUCTIONS.

Total amount suspended for further proof, &c.	$6,027 01
Total amount wholly disallowed	42,331 15
Total amount referred to Ordnance department	57,413 60
Total amount deducted from South Carolina accounts	105,771 76

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, January* 13, 1827.

SIR: Agreeably to the request made of me by you, I have had prepared, and now enclose, a copy of all the deductions made from the accounts of the State of South Carolina for military expenditures during the late war, together with a copy of the official statement thereof, as adjusted at this office during the past year. After stating the reasons for each respective deduction, you will find at the end of the list, that—

The whole amount suspended for further proof is	$6,027 01
The whole amount wholly deducted is	42,331 15
The whole amount referred to the Ordnance department	57,413 60
Making an aggregate amount of deductions	105,771 76

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

ALEXANDER SPEER, Esq., *Comptroller General of the State of South Carolina.*

F.

DR. *The State of South Carolina in account with the United States.*

Date.	To general account of moneys advanced.	Balances due to certain States.
Oct. 24, 1821	For warrant No. 8552, on account	$114,000 00
30, 1821	For warrant No. 8580, on account	15,000 00
June 15, 1822	For warrant No. 9458, on account	26,090 00
	For this sum, being the value of 7,000 flints, 25 spades, 9 axes and 5 slings, 4 officers' tents, 58 common tents, 132 knapsacks, 279 cartouch-boxes and belts, and 279 bayonet scabbards and belts, 680 brushes and prickers, 1 drum and 2 drum-sticks, 4 fifes, and 59 sets of tent-poles, presumed to have been charged and allowed (as greater quantities of the same kind of articles were charged and allowed) in the accounts of Colonel James Carson, commissary general of purchases of the State of South Carolina, and which sum (being the value of the aforesaid articles) was paid to Colonel Carson on the 31st July, 1814, by Major Samuel Champlain, United States deputy quartermaster general, (see voucher 8 of said Champlain's accounts,) quarter ending September 30, 1814	3,081 70
	For this sum, credited in the account current of Robert Y. Hayne, State quartermaster general, as the proceeds of perishable articles sold by order of the Governor of South Carolina, the cost of which articles is supposed to be charged and allowed in the State accounts	552 68
		158,634 38
	Balance due the United States	9,333 71

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Comptroller's Office, December* 5, 1826.

Examined by J. SEAVER, *Clerk.*

The State of South Carolina in account with the United States. Cr.

By general account of moneys advanced.			Balances due to certain States.
For disbursements made by Colonel James Carson, commissary general of purchases, on account of the late war, per his accounts current, lettered A and B, and numbered from 1 to 9, and vouchers filed therewith; also, see his book of accounts, labelled "Colonel James Carson, commissary general of purchases," and books of receipts in favor of Colonel Carson			$47, 156 21
For disbursements made by Governor Middleton, per his account current, and vouchers filed therewith			2, 062 49
For disbursements made by Colonel Thomas Lehre, commissary general of issues, per his accounts current, numbered from 1 to 5, and vouchers filed therewith			21, 249 50
For disbursements made by Colonel Charles B. Cochran, paymaster general, and his deputies, per book of "Accounts of the different paymasters, officers, &c., &c.," and vouchers filed therewith, numbered from 1 to 102, being principally for payments to Colonels Carter and Youngblood's regiments, and vouchers from 1 to 8, being payments to Major Howard's detachment			28, 061 61
For disbursements made by William B. Mitchell, quartermaster general, and his assistant, J. B. White, per accounts current, and vouchers filed therewith			5, 393 43
For disbursements made by Colonel Simon Magwood, foragemaster general, per his accounts current, numbered 1, 2, and 3, and vouchers filed therewith			1, 044 97
For disbursements made by Colonel Starling Tucker, on account of his regiment, per receipt rolls and other vouchers filed therewith			13, 404 08
For this sum, deducted by Colonel Tucker from one of his abstracts of payments as so much received of General Elmore, to whom the same was advanced by the State through J. B. Earle.—(See Colonel Tucker's accounts, and also voucher 24 of Quartermaster General W. B. Mitchell's account. Had this sum not been deducted, the State would, of course, have been entitled to a credit for a like sum on account of Colonel Tucker's disbursements)			940 62
For the subsistence of Colonel Tucker's regiment, according to the decision of the Secretary of War. The regiment, after deducting the rations paid for on the rolls, was entitled to 18,424 rations, which, at 18 cents each, is equal to		$3, 316 32	
From the foregoing deduct the amount paid by Colonel Tucker for subsistence of his regiment, and allowed in his accounts	$871 31		
Deduct also the value of the provisions turned over to the quartermaster of Colonel Tucker's regiment by Tandy Moss, quartermaster of Colonel Youngblood's regiment, which was allowed in Colonel Lehre's accounts	420 50		
Deduct also the sum of three dollars, credited by Colonel Tucker in his accounts, as received by him for a steer's hide	3 00		
		1, 294 81	
			2, 021 51
For the pay of the guard of the magazine at Charleston Neck, as per pay-roll			533 15
For disbursements made by William Singleton, paymaster of the 1st regiment of South Carolina militia, as per index to the accounts of the State, and his vouchers filed			4, 645 07
For disbursements made by Major John Jenkins for Fort DeKalb, on the island of St. Helena, and the Beaufort artillery, as per index to the accounts of the State, and Major Jenkins's vouchers filed			555 35
For disbursements made by John Wilson, State engineer, as per index to the accounts of the State and Major Wilson's vouchers			232 32
For disbursements made by Colonel Robert Y. Hayne, as quartermaster general, per his account current, and vouchers filed therewith			2, 002 14
For sundry accounts allowed by the legislature of the State of South Carolina for losses sustained and services rendered by individuals, and also for articles supplied the troops, per statement and vouchers filed therewith			1, 142 04
For this sum, allowed by the Secretary of War for wipers, bullet-drawers, bullet-moulds, and screw-drivers, purchased by John Vaughan, per statement, and vouchers filed therewith			635 24
For this sum, allowed by the President of the United States for buildings destroyed and damages done to the land across which the fortifications on Charleston Neck passed, per decision and documents filed therewith			18, 215 94
By balance due the United States			9, 333 71
			158, 634 38

Treasury Department, *Third Auditor's Office, September* 21, 1826.

Stated by ROBERT READ, *Clerk.*

G.

Summary of the claims of the State of South Carolina.

1st. *Interest* on advances to the United States during the war, the sums so advanced having been drawn out of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, from a fund then drawing an average interest of about twelve per cent., which interest was lost by the State, though only six per cent. is now claimed.

2d. *Arms* purchased by the State at about $17, and furnished to the United States, who have disposed of them as their own. This account has been adjusted at the proper department, and the question is, if the State shall be paid in arms or in money. The State is willing to receive payment at $12 a stand, and this can be made without costing the government a dollar, by merely keeping the arms in lieu of having the same number manufactured.

3d. *Cannon balls* manufactured by the State in consequence of no supplies being furnished by the United States, and when essential to aid them in defence of Charleston; rejected by the United States after the peace, in consequence of their not being *exactly* conformable to the standard *prescribed after they were made.*

4th. *Blankets* furnished to a small portion of the militia in the actual service of the United States in consequence of their entire destitution, as proved by the memorial of the officers. Those men only were furnished who were totally destitute.

5th. *Transportation*—no more wagons were ever used than the situation of the troops rendered absolutely necessary; but in the settlement of our claims, only eight have been allowed to any regiment of 1,000 men. The claim is for the number actually paid for by the State, and without which the troops could not have been marched to the place of *rendezvous.*

6th. Commissions and other compensations necessarily paid by the State to the commissary general, paymaster general, and *other heads of departments*, under whom these expenditures were made, all of which are rejected because these officers were not considered in the service of the United States.

7th. There are various other items included in the claim which, either from their nature or the smallness of their amounts, are not now brought before the committee, some of which, it is believed, can be adjusted with officers of the proper department.

REMARKS.

1st Only a portion (it is believed less than half) of the amount actually expended by the State for military defence during the war has been claimed of the United States, and this claim has been confined to troops actually received into the service of the United States, or recognized by them, and for arms, &c., furnished *to supply what the United States did not and could not furnish.*

2d. Of the amount claimed, a large sum has been rejected for irregularity, and $——— in addition, for the reasons before stated.

3d. The State made these advances to the federal government in consequence of being given to understand that the means of the federal government were inadequate, and under a resolution unanimously passed by the legislature to aid the government to the whole extent of the resources of the State, and to look to a period of peace for the settlement of her claims.

22D CONGRESS.] **No. 488.** [1ST SESSION.

ON REGULATING THE PAY, EMOLUMENTS, AND ALLOWANCES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 20, 1831.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill "to regulate the pay and emoluments and allowances of the officers of the army of the United States," reported:

The objections to the compensation which is made to the officers in the army of the United States, under the existing laws, are:

1st. That some officers receive a greater compensation than they ought to receive, whilst the compensation of others is less than it ought to be.

2d. That many officers of the same grades, and performing duties of correspondent importance and responsibility, receive different rates of compensation.

3d. That several officers receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank when not performing duties adequate to their brevet rank.

4th. That the regulations relating to the allowance of forage are liable to abuse, and operate unequally, as under them officers entitled to the same commutation, on that account, receive different amounts.

The foregoing objections will be considered in their order, with the alterations which are proposed for the purpose of obviating them.

First objection.—A major general now receives monthly, for pay, $200; for rations, (fifteen per day,) $91; for forage, (seven horses,) $56; for servants, (four,) $54; total per month, $401; per year, $4,812. This, compared with the salaries of civil officers, is deemed too much, and it is also too high when compared with the compensation of grades immediately below that of a major general. For pay, rations, forage, and servants, a brigadier general receives $3,084 a year, and a colonel in the staff, $2,316 a year. It is,

therefore, proposed to allow to a major general monthly, for pay, $160; for rations, (twelve per day,) $72; for forage, (three horses,) $24; for servants, (three,) $40; being $296 per month, and $3,552 per annum.

A brigadier general now receives for pay, rations, forage, and servants, $257 a month, or $3,084 a year. The bill has reduced his monthly pay and emoluments to $228 per month, or $2,736 per annum, upon the same principles as it has those of the major general.

By this bill the pay and emoluments of a major are allowed to a surgeon, and those of a captain to an assistant surgeon, with eight dollars a month for the forage of one horse, and double their daily rations to each of them, after they have served ten years in their respective grades.

The importance of the duties of the surgeons, upon which the comfort, the health, and the efficiency of the army so essentially depend, are manifest and notorious; and yet the pay and subsistence of a surgeon amount to only $63 a month, or $756 a year; less by $132 a year than those of a captain, which are $888; and the pay and subsistence of an assistant surgeon amount to no more than $52 a month, or $624 a year; whilst a first lieutenant receives $648 a year, and when he commands a company, which is very common, $768 a year.

However long the surgeons continue in the service, their compensation remains the same, as they can rise no higher; neither can any lucrative employment be conferred upon them, unlike the military officers, who may be transferred to the staff, be ordered on extra duties, or obtain separate commands, with the allowance of double rations.

From a statement of the Surgeon General made during the last session of Congress, it appeared that there were then in the army eight surgeons and forty-five assistant surgeons; that of the surgeons, one of them had been in the service seventeen years, two sixteen, one twelve, and one ten years; and that of the assistant surgeons, five had been in the service fourteen years, eight twelve years, five ten, and the rest from nine years to a recent date. For the whole of these periods their emoluments have been stationary, whilst in the ten years ending in 1830, fifteen captains have been promoted to majorities, nineteen to colonelcies and lieutenant colonelcies, besides numerous promotions from the inferior grades.

From causes doubtless accidental, but operating with peculiar hardship upon the medical staff, whilst the condition of every officer in the army below the rank of major has been improved, theirs has been unchanged. Nor is this the only injurious comparison of which they have a right to complain. Formerly the pay and emoluments of a surgeon and of an assistant surgeon in the army, were the same as those of a surgeon and of a surgeon's mate in the navy. By an act of Congress passed May 24, 1828, the pay and subsistence of a surgeon in the navy were raised to $75 a month; after he had served five years, they were raised to $87 a month; after ten years' service, to $90 a month; and after twenty years' service, to $100 a month. By the same act, the pay and subsistence of a surgeon's mate, after he has served five years, are $57 a month; and after ten years' service, they are increased to $69 a month. Thus a surgeon in the navy may now receive for his pay and subsistence $100 a month, whilst a surgeon in the army can receive no more than $63; and a surgeon's mate in the navy may receive for his pay and subsistence $69 a month, whilst an assistant surgeon in the army is entitled to no more than $52 a month. It ought also to be noticed that the promotion of a surgeon's mate is necessarily much more rapid than that of an assistant surgeon, there being in the navy 37 surgeons and 46 surgeon's mates, and in the army but eight surgeons, with 45 assistant surgeons. It should likewise be recollected that the military officers are educated by the government at West Point, by which they are exempt from the heavy expenses of a professional education, which are defrayed by the medical staff from their private resources. Influenced by the facts and reasons which they have adduced, the Committee on Military Affairs propose to put the surgeons upon an equality with the majors, and the assistant surgeons upon an equality with the captains, with a provision, as surgeons cannot be promoted at all, and assistant surgeons but very slowly, that they shall, as an equivalent for these disadvantages, be entitled to double rations after they shall, respectively, have served ten years.

Second objection.—As the law now stands, officers in the staff and in the Ordnance department are entitled to higher pay and emoluments than officers of similar rank in the engineer, the artillery, and the infantry. In foreign nations these distinctions in the emoluments attached to particular corps or regiments are almost wholly founded upon aristocratical privileges, or favoritism, or arbitrary classification, none of which motives were ever intended to prevail in our country. It is believed that the duties of officers in the engineer, artillery, and infantry, involve as much individual responsibility, and require as much labor and time as those of officers of the same rank in the staff and the ordnance. This bill, therefore, makes no distinction between them.

Some differences, though not considerable, now exist between the emoluments of the Adjutant General, and of the Inspectors General, the Commissary General of Subsistence, the Chief of the Ordnance department, and the Chief of the Corps of Engineers. The rank of these officers being the same, the bill grants to them the same pay and emoluments. As the Chief of the Engineers, though a brevet brigadier general, performs no more than the duties of a colonel, the highest officer in the corps of engineers, he is not regarded under the act of the 16th of April, 1818, to be entitled to a compensation beyond an officer of that rank. By limiting him, therefore, to it, no injustice is done to him.

Third objection.—By an act passed on 16th April, 1818, "officers of the army who have brevet commissions shall receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank, *when on duty, and having a command according to their brevet rank, and at no other time.*" By the act of the 2d March, 1821, the army was reduced to about twelve regiments, under a specified number of regimental and staff officers, and three general officers, viz: one major general and two brigadier generals. This organization shows it to have been the intention of Congress that a major general, under the President, should command the whole military establishment, and that each of the brigadiers, under the major general, should command one-half of it. Had there been no brevet officers, this must have been the regular distribution of the generals; and the circumstance of the existence of such officers cannot affect the principle of a system which was so framed as to be carried into execution without their intervention. Upon comparing together the acts of 1818 and 1821, it is apparent to the committee that an officer is not entitled to additional pay and emoluments by virtue of a brevet commission, unless he exercise under it a greater command than is annexed to the rank which he holds in the line of the army. A brigadier, therefore, with the brevet of a major general, under the present peace establishment, can never be entitled to the pay and emoluments of his brevet, unless a command should be devolved upon him, exceeding that of a department, or one-half of the troops. In ordinary military language, a brigade means two regiments under a brigadier; a division, two brigades under a major general; a corps d'armée, two divisions under a lieutenant general, &c.; but by the act of 1821, different extents of command than those which are usual, are given to a major general and to a

brigadier general, (the two highest grades in our service,) and in construing their duties and rights, we ought to be governed by the letter and spirit of our own legislation, and not by technical phraseology. The same act which has increased the ordinary commands of the major general and of a brigadier general has left those of regimental officers as they have always existed in the United States. The committee have applied the same rule to all brevet officers, in opposition to the practice which prevails in some instances, conceiving that in doing so they have conformed to the intent and meaning of the laws of the United States which they have cited.

Fourth objection.—Complaints have been made that the regulations respecting forage have sometimes been evaded, and that officers entitled to the same compensation for forage receive different amounts. To prevent any irregularities or inequalities, the officers, by the bill, are allowed a fixed sum for forage, which cannot be increased under any circumstances. The number of horses which they are entitled to keep has been reduced in many cases, and increased in none. They are permitted, at their option, to draw forage in kind because, sometimes, when in remote situations, or when travelling upon duty, on horseback, they either cannot purchase forage or they are obliged to pay extravagant prices for it.

No other part of the bill is considered to require explanation, excepting so much of it as relates to the allowance of quarters and fuel to the Paymaster General and the Surgeon General. By the 3d section of an act of Congress of the 24th April, 1818, the Paymaster General is to receive a salary of $2,500 per annum. By an act of the 14th April, 1818, some change is made in the Medical department of the army, and by its second section the annual salary of the Surgeon General is fixed at $2,500. The tenth section of the act of Congress of 2d March, 1821, enacts that there shall be one Paymaster General, with the present compensation, and its 11th section declares that there shall be one Surgeon General, saying nothing about his compensation; but by the following section, "officers, &c., retained by this act, excepting those specially provided for, shall have the same rank, pay, and emoluments, as are provided in like cases by existing laws."

The 9th section of an act passed on the 24th April, 1816, says, "that the regulations in force before the reduction of the army," (which was on the 3d March, 1815,) shall "be recognized as far as the same shall be found applicable to the service, subject, however, to such alterations as the Secretary of War may adopt, with the approbation of the President." Anterior to the passage of this act, quarters and fuel were allowed, by the regulations, to the Paymaster and Surgeon General; and subsequently to its date, the same quarters and fuel were continued to them, by regulations founded upon the authority of the act of 24th April, 1816. It may, perhaps, be proper to remark that no act of Congress expressly grants quarters and fuel to an officer. From the major general to the lowest subaltern, the right to these allowances is derived exclusively from the regulations of the War Department, when approved of by the President, which, it has been shown, are sanctioned by law. Although the committee entertain no doubts as to the rights of the Paymaster and Surgeon General to quarters and fuel, yet, as doubts have been elsewhere expressed, they have thought proper to examine the question, and to express their opinion.

The paper marked A, exhibits a statement of the existing and of the proposed pay and emoluments of the officers.

The paper marked B, shows the gain and loss of the government by the alterations proposed in the bill.

A.

Statement exhibiting the present and proposed pay and emoluments of the officers.

	Pay.	Rations.	Amount.	Forage.	Amount.	Servants.	Amount.	Per m'nth.	Per annum.
				Horses.					
A major general now receives.....per month..	$200	15	$91	7	$56	4	$54	$401	$4,812
A major general receives by the bill.....do.....	160	12	72	3	24	3	40	296	3,552
A brigadier general now receives .....do.....	104	12	72	5	40	3	40	256	3,072
A brigadier general receives by the bill .....do.....	104	10	60	3	24	3	40	228	2,736
A colonel in staff now receives .....do.....	90	6	36	5	40	2	27	193	2,316
All colonels receive by the bill.....do.	90	6	36	2	16	2	27	169	2,028
A lieutenant colonel in staff now receives.....do.....	75	5	30	4	32	2	27	164	1,968
All colonels receive by the bill.....do.....	75	5	30	2	16	2	27	148	1,776
A major in staff now receives.....do.....	60	4	24	4	32	2	27	143	1,716
All majors receive by the bill..... do.....	60	4	24	2	16	2	27	127	1,524
A captain in staff now receives .....do.....	50	4	24	2	16	1	13	103	1,236
All captains receive by the bill.....do.....	50	4	24	.....	.....	1	13	87	1,044
A first lieutenant in staff now receives.....do.....	33	4	24	2	16	1	13	86	1,032
All first lieutenants receive by the bill.....do.....	30	4	24	.....	.....	1	13	67	804
A second lieutenant in staff now receives .....do.....	33	4	24	2	16	1	13	86	1,032
All second lieutenants receive by the bill.....do.	25	4	24	.....	.....	1	13	62	744
Cadets now receive .....do.....	16	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	336
Cadets receive by the bill .....do.....	15	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	252
A surgeon now receives.....do.....	45	3	18	2	16	1	13	92	1,104
Surgeons receive by the bill .....do.....	60	4	24	2	16	2	27	127	1,524
An assistant surgeon now receives.....do.....	40	2	12	2	16	1	13	81	972
Assistant surgeons receive by the bill .....do.....	50	4	24	1	8	1	13	95	1,140

N. B. Fractions of a dollar are not noticed in the above statement.

B.

Statement of the differences between the present rate of compensation to officers of the army and that proposed by the bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives.

Rank.	Loss of each officer by new bill.	Gain of each officer by new bill.	Total loss of each rank.	Total gain of each rank.	Remarks.
One major general	$1,246 00	.....	$1,246	.....	
Two brevet major generals	1,874 50	.....	3,749	.....	
Four brigadier generals	338 00	.....	1,352	.....	
One chief engineer	1,057 00	.....	1,057	.....	
One adjutant general	288 00	.....	288	.....	
Two inspectors general	288 00	.....	576	.....	
One commissary general of subsistence	192 00	.....	192	.....	
One colonel of ordnance	192 00	.....	192	.....	
Twelve colonels	12 00	.....	144	.....	
Thirteen lieutenant colonels	.....	$84	.....	$1,092	
Eleven majors of the staff	192 00	.....	2,112	.....	
Thirty-one majors	.....	24	.....	744	
Thirty-two officers, with pay, &c., of captains	.....	120	.....	3,840	
Six assistant quartermasters, captains	36 00	.....	216	.....	Gain $10 per month lineal pay; lose $8 forage and $5 staff pay.
Fourteen assistant quartermasters, lieutenants	86 00	.....	1,204	.....	Gain $6 08½ sub.; lose $8 per month forage and $5 staff pay.
Fifty assistant commissaries	.....	13	.....	650	Gain $6 08½ subsistence; lose $5 per month staff pay.
Twelve adjutants	23 00	.....	276	.....	Gain $6 08½ subsistence; lose $8 per month forage.
Two aids de-camp to major general	96 00	.....	192	.....	Lose $8 per month forage.
Two aids-de-camp to brigadier generals	23 00	.....	69	.....	Gain $6 08½ subsistence; lose $8 per month forage.
260 cadets, at $1 per month each, loss	12 00	.....	3,120	.....	
Estimated for ordnance	2,680 00	.....	2,680	.....	
Eight surgeons	.....	416	.....	3,328	
Forty-five assistant surgeons	.....	170	.....	7,650	
			18,665	17,304	
			17,304		
Loss to officers and gain to the government	.....	.....	1,361		
Add loss to cadets by reduction of one ration	.....	.....	1,898		
Total loss to officers and gain to government	.....	.....	3,259		

22D CONGRESS.] No. 489. [1ST SESSION.

ON THE SUBJECT OF DESERTION IN THE ARMY AND PROPOSED REMEDIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 27, 1831.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the subject of desertions in the army had been referred, reported:

The committee have seriously reflected upon the importance of devising some remedy for an evil so injurious to the reputation and utility of the army and so detrimental to the public interests as desertion, and they have arrived at the conclusion that it is necessary to recur to rewards and punishments—the motives by which the mass of mankind is ordinarily influenced—to effect the object which is desired. The condition of the non-commissioned officer and soldier ought to be ameliorated, so as to induce those who are in respectable situations to enlist, with the prospect of deriving as much profit from their pay and other allowances as they could earn by their labor in civil occupations, and with the certainty of being taken care of and furnished with medicines and medical aid when disabled by wounds or sickness. The length of the term of service, which is five years, is also an objection against enlistment with many who would not be unwilling to serve for a shorter period, whilst of those who engage themselves for five years a large proportion desert after receiving their bounty, clothing, and pay for two or three months. It is, therefore, proposed to reduce the term of enlistment from five to three years; and, as a soldier who has acquired a knowledge of his duties and becomes habituated to the performance of them is more useful and efficient than a recruit, it is deemed politic to stimulate him to re-enlist, by moderate bounty and other advantages, by which not only the benefit of obtaining a better soldier will be secured, but the expense of transporting the recruit to the headquarters of his regiment be saved.

The committee believe that by adopting the few alterations which they have suggested, by abolishing the issues of spirits to non-commissioned officers and privates, and by preventing sutlers from selling any spirits, (regulations already within the power of the Executive and of the Department of War,) the rank and file of the army would gradually be composed of individuals so reputable that desertion, if not totally discontinued, would be comparatively rare.

But soldiers now in the army have entered it under circumstances different from those which it is desired should exist, and the fact is notorious that numbers of them are guilty of desertion. Whilst for

that crime sentence of death might legally have been pronounced by a general court-martial, the feelings of the community, as well as those of the members of the court and of the President, were so repugnant to the execution of the law in time of peace that it remained almost obsolete upon the statute book, and during the last session of Congress it was formally repealed. Since then desertions have increased to so great an extent that in a recent report of the Secretary of War it is estimated that they will amount in the year 1831 to 1,450, which exceeds one-fourth of the rank and file of the whole regular army. It is evident, unless a check be interposed to the progress of this evil, that the purposes for which the military peace establishment was organized will be utterly frustrated; and the committee can devise no check which, in their opinions, will be so salutary and effective as to authorize the infliction of corporal punishment upon deserters. Should this be regarded as a degrading punishment, it should be recollected that it is limited to those who have degraded themselves by fraud and perjury, and no fouler stain ought to attach to the meritorious soldier, on account of the delinquencies and chastisement of those who are members of the body in which he is enrolled, than to the virtuous citizen who is the member of a society in which certain crimes, when committed, are visited by the laws with disgraceful punishments. For the preservation of discipline in the navy this species of punishment is allowed, without the character of the sailors, as a class, being tarnished by it. The necessity which justifies its practice in the naval service for a variety of offences, would surely justify it in the land service in the particular case to which alone it is intended to be applied.

The committee, entertaining confident hopes that the respectability and physical strength of the army will be improved by the adoption of the measures which they have recommended, and by other provisions contained in their bill, and that the crime of desertion will be rendered incomparatively less frequent by the partial repeal of the law which interdicts the infliction of stripes upon the deserter, have reported the following bill to accomplish their objects. They also annex a letter from the Adjutant General, marked A, by which it is shown that the passage of the bill which they propose, so far from occasioning an additional expense, will be attended with a considerable saving to the government.

A.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 9, 1831.

SIR: The information you have requested me to furnish on the subject of desertions, is herewith respectfully submitted in the tables hereunto annexed.

TABLE No. 1.

Statement of the annual number of desertions from the army since the year 1823, *specifying the number of soldiers who have deserted after joining companies, and the year of enlistment in which the desertion may have occurred; the number of recruits who have deserted from the rendezvous, or on their march to join their regiments; and also the probable amount of the annual loss in money in consequence of the crime of desertion.*

Year.	Number of recruits who deserted from the rendezvous, or before joining companies.	Number and period of desertions after joining companies.							Total number of enlistments.	Estimated loss in money by desertion.		
		First year of enlistment.	Second year of enlistment.	Third year of enlistment.	Fourth year of enlistment.	Fifth year of enlistment.	Total from companies.	Aggregate number of desertions exclusive of convicts.		By recruits from rendezvous.	By soldiers from companies.	Total loss in money.
1823	159	306	75	36	18	14	509	668	2,664	$7,506	$51,171	$58,677
1824	208	432	86	43	22	20	603	811	2,539	9,960	60,435	70,395
1825	249	402	76	41	20	15	554	803	1,731	11,550	55,938	67,488
1826	179	330	66	32	16	13	457	636	1,977	8,354	46,039	54,393
1827	187	303	125	130	72	41	661	848	1,416	8,754	52,590	61,344
1828	176	343	113	71	70	47	644	820	2,054	8,264	54,873	63,137
1829	185	618	172	60	43	37	930	1,115	2,907	8,742	89,603	98,345
1830	188	577	310	98	43	35	1,063	1,251	1,849	8,880	93,207	102,087
	1,531	3,371	1,023	501	304	222	5,421	6,952	16,437	72,010	503,856	575,866
1831	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225	1,450	.....	10,910	107,411	*118,321

* Estimated.

The foregoing analysis contains all the information called for on this important subject, except so much as is embraced in the fourth interrogatory, to wit: "*If the sum lost by desertion were divided among the soldiers, what would it give to each?*"

To exhibit this result analytically, and in the most perspicuous manner, I submit two other tables.

TABLE No. 2.

Monthly and annual allowance of pay to non-commissioned officers and privates under existing laws.

Rank.	Rate of monthly pay of each class.	Aggregate of monthly pay of each class.	Annual amount of each class.
11 sergeant majors	$9	$99	$1,188
11 quartermaster sergeants	9	99	1,188
354 sergeants	8	2,832	33,984
424 corporals	7	2,968	35,616
14 principal musicians	8	112	1,344
212 musicians	5	1,272	15,264
108 artificers	10	1,080	12,960
4,452 privates	5	22,260	267,120
Total	62	30,722	368,664

TABLE No. 3.

Supposed application of the sum annually lost by desertion to the monthly and annual increase of pay of the rank and file of the army, according to a bill intended to be reported by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives.

Rank.	Rate of monthly pay of each class.	Aggregate of monthly pay of each class.	Annual amount of pay of each class.
11 sergeant majors	$16	$176	$2,112
11 quartermaster sergeants	16	176	2,112
106 first sergeants	15	1,590	19,080
248 sergeants	12	2,976	35,712
424 corporals	8	3,392	40,704
14 principal musicians	16	224	2,688
212 musicians	6	1,272	15,264
108 artificers, (artillery)	10	1,080	12,960
4,452 privates	6	26,712	320,544
Total amount of proposed pay	105	37,598	451,176
Total amount of pay under existing laws	62	30,722	368,664
Difference	43	6,876	82,512

REMARKS.—On referring to table No. 1, it will be seen that the aggregate amount lost by *desertion* for the eight years, inclusive of December 31, 1830, amounts to the sum of $575,866; that the loss in 1829 is $98,345, and, in 1830, $102,087. It may be also seen that the average loss by desertion for the last two years is rather upwards of $100,000; the loss during the present year (1831) will considerably exceed any previous year.

If $82,512 of this average annual amount lost by desertion were distributed to the enlisted men of the army by way of additional *pay*, (see table No. 3,) it would be an annual expenditure *less* by $17,000 than the sum now annually lost to the government by desertion—a pecuniary loss the most ungracious which the country can possibly sustain. I respectfully refer you to my report on this subject of January 25, 1830, Doc. No. 62, H. of R., page 9; and also to another report from this office, to the general-in-chief, of January 25, 1831.

If the sum lost by desertion in 1830 ($102,087) be divided among the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army, (5,642,) it will give to each $1 50 per month, or $18 *per annum*.

The average loss by each desertion for the year 1830 is estimated to be $81 60.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

22D CONGRESS.] No. 490. [1ST SESSION.

ON THE REGULATION OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 29, 1831.

WASHINGTON, *December* 29, 1831.

DEAR SIR: I have read the bill regulating the Ordnance department, which you were good enough to send me, and its general features appear to me to be salutary. If passed, I have no doubt but that the ordnance service would be greatly promoted by it.

I would venture to suggest whether it would not be best to make the pay of ordnance officers the same as that of the other corps of the army generally, and whether it would not be expedient to give to the chief of the Ordnance department the privilege of franking.

With great respect, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, *Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate.*

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, DECEMBER 15, 1831.

Agreeably to notice given, Mr. SMITH asked and obtained leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JANUARY 4, 1832.—Reported without amendment..

A BILL providing for the organization of the Ordnance department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the Ordnance department shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, and ten captans, and as many enlisted men as the public service may require, not exceeding two hundred and fifty.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized to select from the sergeants of the line of the army, who shall have faithfully served eight years in the service, (four of which in the grade of non-commissioned officer,) as many ordnance sergeants as the service may require, not exceeding one for each military post, whose duty it shall be to receive and preserve the ordnance, arms, ammunition, and other military stores at the post, under the direction of the commanding officer of the same, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and who shall receive for their services five dollars per month in addition to their pay in the line.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of the act passed on the 3th February, 1815, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the Ordnance department," and so much of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," passed the 2d March, 1821, as provides for one supernumerary captain to each regiment of artillery to perform ordnance duty, and so much of the fourth section of the same act as merges the Ordnance department in the artillery, and reduces the number of enlisted men, be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to divest the President of the United States of authority to select from the regiments of artillery such number of lieutenants as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the Ordnance department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers and enlisted men authorized by this act shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and that the officers shall receive the pay and emoluments now allowed to officers who perform ordnance duties.

22D CONGRESS.] No. 491. [1ST SESSION.

APPLICATION OF VERMONT FOR A MORE PERFECT ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 8, 1832.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Resolved, (the governor and council concurring herein,) That the senators of this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and the representatives be requested, to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law for the more perfect organization of the militia of the several States.

In general assembly, October 25, 1831. Read and passed.

CHARLES DAVIS, *Clerk.*

In council, October 31, 1831. Read and resolved to concur.

E. D. BARBER, *Secretary.*

22D CONGRESS.] No. 492. [1ST SESSION.

ON THE APPLICATION OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON OF THE ARMY TO BE REIMBURSED FOR EXPENSES OF QUARTERS PAID BY HIM.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 3, 1832.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Joseph Eaton, an assistant surgeon in the army of the United States, reported:

That the memorialist was ordered upon duty at Fort Preble, in Maine, and as there were no quarters at the post fit for his accommodation, he was for a certain period furnished with a room in the town of Portland; that he subsequently received an order to repair to the fort, but from the cause already stated he was under the necessity of hiring a room for his quarters. He therefore asks to be reimbursed the sums which he has expended in paying for quarters out of his private funds, which the government was bound to furnish him with.

The fact that there was no room at Fort Preble which was fitted for the accommodation of the memorialist is certified by the Inspectors General Archer, Wool, and Croghan; by the commanding officer of the post; the assistant quartermaster; by Major General Scott, when on a tour of inspection, and by a number of officers in the service of the United States. The committee, therefore, have reported a bill, granting to the memorialist the sum of seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-one cents, being at the rate of $140 a year from September 1, 1821, to July 2, 1827—the memorialist having paid that amount for the hire of quarters, and having charged only what he has paid, which is less than he is entitled to under the regulations of the War Department.

22D CONGRESS.] No. 493. [1ST SESSION.

APPLICATION OF CONNECTICUT FOR A MORE PERFECT ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 4, 1832.

At a general assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one:

Resolved by this assembly, That the senators of this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and the representatives requested, to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law for the more perfect organization of the militia of the several States.

A true copy of record. Examined by—

THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

Hon. RALPH J. INGERSOLL.

22D CONGRESS.] No 494. [1ST SESSION.

REPORT, PLAN, AND ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF FORT GRISWOLD, IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 4, 1832.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 3, 1832.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th ultimo, directing the Secretary of War to report to that House "the plan and estimate for Fort Griswold, on Groton Heights, in the State of Connecticut," I have the honor to enclose a report of the chief engineer, which contains the information required.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, December* 29, 1831.

SIR: In obedience to the call of the House of Representatives of the 19th instant, which you have referred to this office, I have the honor to hand you herewith a copy of "the plan and estimate for Fort Griswold, on Groton Heights, in the State of Connecticut."

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT, *Brigadier General.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Extract from the report of the board of engineers on the sea-coast fortifications.

Fort Griswold, New London, Connecticut, consists altogether, 1st, of a casemated redoubt serving as a keep; 2d, of a coverface, convering the masonry on the land side; 3d, of an advanced work and lower battery. 1st. The casemated redoubt is a square with rounded angles; its development, measured on the cordon, is 220 yards; its casemates can lodge the troops and also receive artillery and furnish a fire of musketry. One of its faces can cannonade across Thames river: the three others look towards the land; their casemates can furnish a direct fire upon the enemy, if lodged upon the terreplein of the coverface, and project vertical fires against his approaches. 2d. The coverface is bastioned; it is a kind of crown work, whose three capitals are each commanded by one of the faces of the redoubt, on which they fall perpendicularly. The side of each front of the coverface, measured between the flanked angles on the interior crest of the parapet, is 164 yards; its whole development, measured on the crest, is 510 yards. 3d. The advanced work is a small regular hexagonal tower of 54 yards in circuit, measured on the cordon; it is covered by a glacis of the same form, whose total development, measured on the interior crest, is 152 yards; the upper portion of the parapet of the tower which is not concealed by the glacis must be built in wood. The tower is rendered bomb-pr with timber and earth, and covered with a light roof, which might be occasionally taken off. The portion of the tower which is marked by the glacis bears fires of artillery and musketry on the terreplein of the covert-way, and projects vertical fires against the approaches of the enemy. This advanced work not only looks over the ground which the principal work cannot command, but bears on the fort reverse fires, which must oblige the enemy to attack the advanced work before they can besiege the principal fort. 4th. The lower battery R is destined to command over Thames river more closely than the fort; it communicates with it by a caponniere S; and another work V, commanded by one of the faces of the redoubt, commands, in its turn, the interior of the battery, and prevents the enemy from establishing himself in it, and even from holding it an instant if he should succeed in storming it. The salient of this work is connected with the extremity of the branch of the battery R, by a parados, covering the interior of the battery on the land side. The whole development of the battery, measured on the interior crest of the parapet, is 138 yards in length.

Summary estimate for the fort projected for the position now occupied by Fort Griswold, harbor of New London, Connecticut.

EARTH.

	Yards.	
Embankment of the coverface with bastions, and the returns of ditto	12, 919.608	
Embankment of the parapet of battery V	3, 756.000	
Embankment of the parapet of battery R. R	408.317	
Embankment of the platforms of batterry R. R	3, 419.640	
Embankment of the caponniere and its parados	3, 377.172	
Embankment of the parapet of redoubt	3, 249.480	
Embankment over the arches of redoubt	676.756	
Total of embankment	27, 806.973	
Excavation of the ditch around redoubt	2, 804.780	
Excavation of the parade on a plane parallel with the defilement of the coverface, and 7 feet below the latter	18, 365.554	
Excavation of the terreplein of coverface below the natural soil	848.656	
Excavation of the caponniere	456.000	
Total excavation	22, 474.990	
Balance.		
The excavation amounts to	22, 474.990	
The embankment amounts to	27, 806.973	
The embankment exceeds the excavation	5, 331.983	
These 5, 331.983 yards of earth will be found in the materials removed from the old fort, 27, 806.973 of earth excavation only, 3 reliefs, at $0.252 (No. 3) per cubic yard	$7, 007.357	
For the transportation of 27, 806.973 yards, 3 reliefs, at $0.846 (No. —) per cubic yard	23, 524.699	
Total cost of excavation and transportation		$30, 532.05

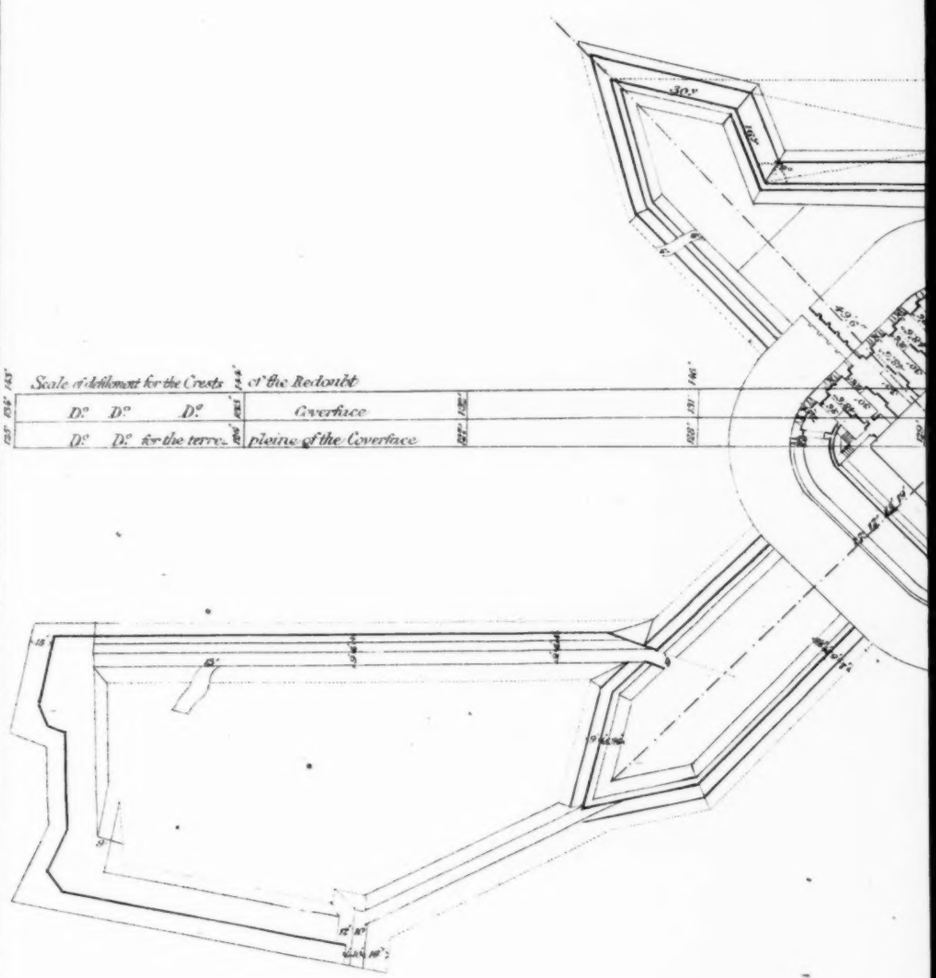
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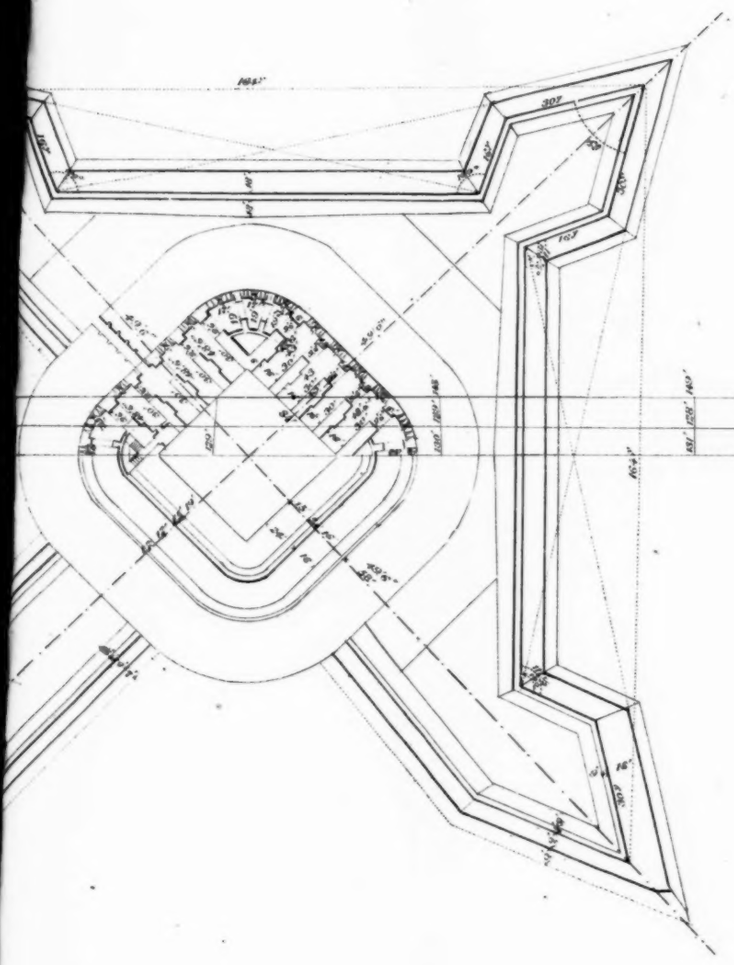
FORT

ECTED ON THE GROUND OCCUPIED BY

FORT GRISWOLD

FOR THE DEFENCE OF

THAMES RIVER



TRUE



TRUE COPY OF THE PLAN OF FORT GRISWOLD

From the original on file in this Bureau

Top. Bureau

Dec. 29. 1831

John J. Abert

Col. T.E.

Bowen & Co.s Lith. Phila.

MASONRY.

	Yards.		
Superstructure of the scarp	1,812.546		
Superstructure of the uprights of casemates	1,347.000		
Superstructure of rear walls in casemates at the angles	71.008		
Superstructure of rear walls in stairways	30.982		
Superstructure of the profiles of the branches of coverface	65.268		
Superstructure of the front walls of quarters and magazines	140.325		
	3,473.129		
Openings to be deducted	424.939		
Total of stone masonry in superstructure	3,048.190		
3,048.190 of stone masonry, at $3.553 per cubic yard (No. 15)		$10,830.219	
Brick arch masonry in the casemates	5,270.028		
Total brick masonry in arches	5,270.028		
5,270.028 of brick arches, at $6.568 per cubic yard (No. 17)		34,613.543	
27 embrazures in the casemates, at $80 each		2,160.000	
108 loop holes in the casemates, $5 each		540.000	
5 furnaces in the casemates, $400 each		2,000.000	
Brick masonry, 1½ brick thick for the parapet walls of the redoubt	271.944		
in ditto of the coverface	1,032.000		
in ditto of battery, V	294.000		
in ditto of battery R. R	282.000		
in the parapet of caponiers	480.000		
Total brick masonry, 1½ brick thick	2,359.944		
2,359.944 of masonry 1½ brick thick, at $1.911 (No. 18) per square yard		4,509.852	
Total cost of stone and brick masonry			$54,653.614

CARPENTRY.

Sleepers for the casemates and magazines	3,085.000		
3,085.000 yards of sleepers, 1 foot by 6 inches, at $1.336, per running yard, half of pine (No. 27)		4,121.560	
Flooring for casemates and magazines	1,939.555		
1,939.555 of flooring, 2 inches thick, at $2.105 per square yard (No. 25)		4,082.763	
15 doors for casemates and magazines, 7 by 3, at $5 each		75.000	
2 gates for sally port, 9 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, at $50 each		100.000	
30 window sashes, 5 by 3, at $4		120.000	
15 window sashes, 3 by 3, at $3		45.000	
30 triangular window sashes 3 by 3, at $3		90.000	
Total amount of carpentry			8,634.323

GLAZING.

85.380 of glazing, at $4.050 (No. 34) per square yard	345.789
Smithery. By approximation	3,000.000
Unforeseen expenses	7,000.000
Tiling 2,688 yards, at $13 50 per square yard	3,628.800
Coping 520 yards, at $1.125 per yard	585.000
Total cost	108,379.582

ADVANCED WORK.

EARTH.

	Yards.
Excavation of the parade of tower, 6 inches below the natural soil	1,759.936
Excavation of the ditch of the redoubt	431.856
Excavation of foundation walls	29.280
Total of excavation	2,221.072
Embankment of the glacis, and banquet of the covertway and terreplein of ditto	12,474.216
Total earth required for embankment	12,474.216
Balance.	
The excavation amounts to	2,221.072
The embankment amounts to	12,474.216
Excess of embankment	10,253.144

12,474.216 yards of earth excavation only, 3 reliefs at $0.252 (No. 3) per cubic yard		$3,143.502	
Transportation of 12,474.216 yards, at 3 reliefs, or $0.846, No 8,) per cubic yard		10,553.186	
			$13,696.688

MASONRY.

Foundation of the scarp of tower	29.280		
Superstructure of the scarp of tower	426.480		
	455.760		
Openings to be deducted	4.724		
Total of stone masonry	451.036		
451.036 of stone masonry, at $3.553 per cubic yard, (No. 15)		1,602.530	
Brick masonry. Walls supporting parapet of covertway, 1½ brick thick	300.000		
300.000 yards of brick wall, 1½ brick thick, at $1.911 per square yard		573.300	
5 embrazures in the tower, at $80 each		400.000	
12 embrazures on platform of tower, at $70		840.000	
29 loop holes, at $5		145.000	
Total of brick and stone masonry			3,560.830

CARPENTRY.

577 yards running measure of sleepers, 1 foot by 8 inches for tower, at $2 per yard (No. 27)	1,154.000	
146.640 yards of 2-inch flooring for tower, at $2.105 per square yard (No. 25)	308.877	
1 king post for centre of tower, 2 feet by 2 feet, 13 feet long	46.314	
40 yards running measure of joists, 8 by 4 inches for braces of king post, at $1.336	53.440	
10 yards running measure of 2-inch planks, 6 inches wide and 2 feet long, for the support of joists upon the sleepers, at $2.105 per yard	21.050	
74.592 yards of logs for the parapet of tower, at $19.077 per cubic yard	1,422.991	
For the roof of tower.		
42 yards running measure of joists, 6 by 6, at $0.668 per yard	28.056	
17 yards running measure of joists, 10 by 3, at $0.668 per yard	11.356	
300 yards running measure of joists, 6 by 4, at $0.668 per yard	200.400	
233.333 yards of roofing, (shingles) at $1.000 per square yard	233.333	
1 gate, 2.666 yards by 1.333 yards	30.000	
Total amount of carpentry		3,509.817
Smithery. By approximation		800.000
Unforeseen expenses		200.000
Cordon, 54 yards, at $3.00 per yard		162.000
Coping, 108 yards, at $1.125 per yard		121.500
Total cost of tower		23,850.835

RECAPITULATION.

For the fort	108,379.582
For the tower	23,850.835
Total	132,230.417

22D CONGRESS.] No. 495. [1ST SESSION.

ON ALLOWING A PENSION TO A PROFESSOR OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY WHO BECAME BLIND IN THE SERVICE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 4, 1832.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the petition of Joseph du Commun was referred, reported:

By law no provision is expressly made for more than one teacher of the French language at the Military Academy of the United States; but, shortly after that institution went into full operation, it being found that one French teacher was not sufficient for the instruction of the cadets, the then President directed a second teacher to be employed, with the pay and emoluments of a captain in the army, and Congress sanctioned this executive act, by making the necessary appropriation, which they have continued for fourteen years, viz: from 1817 to 1831. During the whole of this period, the petitioner has been the second teacher of the French language at the Military Academy, and, as appears by the most authentic and respectable testimony, "has discharged his duties with distinguished ability, and with great advantage to the institution." He is now totally deprived of his sight, a calamity which not only prevents him from performing his official functions, but which utterly incapacitates him from making any kind of exertion by which he might provide himself with the necessaries of life. Under these afflicting circumstances, he asks Congress to allow to him the pension which is granted to a captain in the army, who has been totally disabled in the service.

The sole question for the consideration of the committee, is, whether the case of M. du Commun comes within the provisions of the pension laws, which enact, that "if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in the army of the United States, shall be disabled by wounds, or otherwise, while in the line of his duty in public service, he shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate of pension, and under such regulations, as are or may be directed by law." According to strict technical construction, perhaps the petitioner would not be regarded as an "officer in the army of the United States;" but as he did, in fact, perform all the duties of such an officer—as he was appointed to that situation by the Executive—as the act of the Executive was confirmed by the legislation of Congress—and as he was disabled while in the military service of the United States, the committee are of opinion that he is embraced within the spirit and meaning of the pension laws, and therefore they report a bill for his relief.

22D CONGRESS.] No. 496. [1ST SESSION.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY AND COST OF THE ERECTION OF BARRACKS AT NEW ORLEANS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 4, 1832.

Documents laid on the table by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, relating to Senate bill No. 44, "for the erection of barracks, quarters, and storehouses, and the purchase of a site in the vicinity of New Orleans."

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *December* 30, 1831.

Your note of the 28th instant, enclosing a resolution of the Senate, directing "the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of erecting barracks, stores, and other necessary buildings for the accommodation of the troops at New Orleans," and requesting my opinion upon the matter, has been received.

The enclosed report of the Quartermaster General, in favor of the object contemplated by the resolution, expresses the views of this department, and I have the honor respectfully to recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of the committee over which you preside.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, *Chairman Military Committee, Senate.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *December* 29, 1831.

SIR: In answer to your inquiry relative to the expediency of erecting barracks, &c., at New Orleans, I have the honor to hand you enclosed a copy of a report made to one of your predecessors on that subject on the 22d of January, 1828, together with an estimate of the probable expense of such as were then deemed necessary.

I am not aware of any change of circumstances which would alter the views expressed at that time.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. CROSS, *Major and Acting Quartermaster General.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 22, 1828.

SIR: In compliance with your orders, I have the honor to submit an estimate for barracks, quarters, and other buildings for a garrison of four companies of men, with their officers, in the vicinity of New Orleans; and I earnestly recommend, should it be determined by the government to continue the troops at that city, that the work be immediately commenced. In addition to this estimate, about fifteen thousand dollars will be required to erect storehouses in the city of New Orleans, to replace those sold by the register of the land office during the last year.

In consequence of the sale of the barracks and storehouses at New Orleans, we are now compelled to pay rents in that city equal to the interest on one hundred and seventy thousand dollars; it is, therefore, obvious, that the public would be benefitted, in a pecuniary point of view, by constructing the work proposed, independently of the advantage to the discipline, police, and health of the troops.

In the estimate submitted I have not calculated on the labor of the troops, for experience has sufficiently demonstrated that nothing is gained by using them in a climate so far south.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington.*

Estimate of the expense which would be incurred in the purchase of a site in the vicinity of New Orleans, and the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, &c., thereon, for a garrison of four companies of United States troops.

1. Soldiers' barracks:		
Materials of all kinds	$14,039 55	
Workmanship and labor	18,719 41	
		$32,758 96
2. Officers' quarters:		
Materials of all kinds	13,389 50	
Workmanship and labor	17,852 66	
		31,242 16
3. Storehouses for quartermaster's and commissary's department, and shop for sutler:		
Materials of all kinds	1,485 90	
Workmanship and labor	1,981 21	
		3,467 11
4. Hospital:		
Materials of all kinds	1,650 00	
Workmanship and labor	2,350 00	
		4,000 00
5. Guard-house, office, stables and privies:		
Materials of all kinds	1,550 00	
Workmanship and labor	1,950 00	
		3,500 00
6. Materials, workmanship and labor for erecting a brick wall enclosure around the establishment		3,000
For the necessary buildings		77,968 23
7. For the purchase of a lot of five acres front on the river, running back the usual number of acres, according to the local custom		10,000 00
Total		87,968 23

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 22, 1828.

I certify that the navy arsenal, in the city of New Orleans, sold for the sum of $126,310—one hundred and twenty-six thousand three hundred and ten dollars.

JNO. M. MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *January* 4, 1832.

22D CONGRESS.] **No. 497.** [1ST SESSION.

APPLICATION OF AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY TO BE INDEMNIFIED FOR LIABILITIES INCURRED IN OBEDIENCE TO ORDERS IN THE COMMAND OF AMELIA ISLAND IN THE WAR OF 1812-'15.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 4, 1832.

To the honorable the President and members of the Senate of the United States of America, now met and sitting:

The memorial of Major A. A. Massias respectfully showeth:

That some time in the years 1822 and 1824 suits were brought by Thomas Backhouse and C. W. Clark against your memorialist to recover damages for false imprisonment (*as they alleged*) during the time your memorialist was in command at Amelia; that on representation thereof to the War Department, the

United States attorneys were directed to defend the aforesaid suits; that they were so defended and carried up, by appeal, to the United States Supreme Court, but owing to a deficiency in point of form, (from the impracticability of taking up the appeal within ten days,) judgments were had against the sureties of your memorialist; that your memorialist hath so become (or rather hath been made and held) liable in a sum which, including payments already made and the balance to be liquidated, with all incidental costs and charges, will amount to $2,704 47, as will more fully appear by reference to the account accompanying this memorial.

And now, hereupon, your memorialist respectfully submits that he ought not to be or to be held responsible, of his own proper goods and chattels, for any matters in the premises aforesaid contained, for that because your memorialist was acting under the authority and by virtue of the commands of his superior officers, duly appointed and fully recognized, and clearly within the scope of the large discretionary powers to them (and thence to himself) delegated and decreed.

And your memorialist, for further cause, showeth that, under the powers aforesaid, the actings and orders by him had and issued were justifiable and necessary, by reason of the then state of insubordination of the island and due regard had to the safety and well-being of the post, with the peace and good order of the citizen and soldier. And for that the foregoing may not want confirmatory testimonials, your memorialist cometh and craveth reference generally to the vouchers, documents, and orders herewith transmitted, and more specially to the order No. 3, under date of July 12, 1812, and to letter No. 2, dated Milledgeville, September 4, 1812, confirmed in letter No. 3 from his excellency Governor David B. Mitchell, then commissioner for the United States; also the order from Lieutenant Colonel Thomas A. Smith, under whose orders your memorialist then was, and which order is on the record accompanying this memorial; also the orders contained in orderly book No. 4; also Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8—the orders of General Flournoy sanctioning the course and confirming the powers of your memorialist; also No. 9—the deposition of Archibald Clark, now collector at St. Mary's; also No. 10—the deposition of James Ferguson, aide to General Thomas Pinckney, who succeeded Governor Mitchell, and who *continued* the authority vested in your memorialist by Governor Mitchell; also papers numbered 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, directory to the United States attorneys.

And your memorialist lastly submits that, under the foregoing authorities, he ought of right to be reimbursed the aforesaid sum of $2,704 47; and for the reasons aforesaid he respectfully soliciteth relief in this behalf at the hands of your honorable body. And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

A. A. MASSIAS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *April* 13, 1832.

SIR: I beg leave to enclose to you a copy of my note of the 27th of January last, in answer to yours of the 18th, enclosing the memorial of Major Massias, which I presume has miscarried or been overlooked by you.

Having just received a communication from Mr. Maxey, Solicitor of the Treasury, containing a letter from Judge Smith relative to the case of Backhouse against Massias, and the notes of the evidence in the case, I have thought it proper to submit a copy of these to your consideration, which are herewith enclosed, and also to return the memorial transmitted by you to this department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, *Chairman of the Military Committee, Senate.*

WASHINGTON, *April* 3, 1832.

SIR: I enclose herewith a copy of the minutes of the trial, and evidence taken in the case of Backhouse and Massias by the judge at the time thereof.

From these minutes the substance of the whole testimony exhibited in the case may be perceived, as well as the course of defence which was open to Massias at this trial by decision of the court.

It cannot but be remarked that not the slightest testimony was offered, or even attempted, to disprove, excuse, palliate, or show cause for the arrest of a simple, inoffensive non-combatant, on his way to St. Augustine; the bringing him back a prisoner to Fernandina, chaining him there in an open guard-house to an iron bolt, in common with negro slaves, and so confining him, refusing his friends access to him, for sixteen days; and finally, when induced to liberate him from the guard-house and from his chains, still restraining him by bonds to the limits of the village of Fernandina.

These facts are stated to show that no new trial could have benefitted the defendant or the United States, if it be possible that government can take on itself the responsibility of Massias's conduct in this transaction, and, as it is understood he has made complaints, also to show he was not severely dealt with by the court or jury.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH L. SMITH.

VIRGIL MAXEY, Esq., *Solicitor of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY, *April* 12, 1832.

SIR: The claim of Major A. A. Massias for reimbursement of damages recovered against him being before another department of the government, I have thought it proper that I should transmit to you a letter received from Judge Smith, of East Florida, who presided at the trial of Massias, together with a minute of the evidence exhibited before the court.

I have the honor, &c.,

VIRGIL MAXEY, *Solicitor of the Treasury.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

THE UNITED STATES to A. A. MASSIAS, DR.

Dec. 31, 1831.	For damages and costs in the case of Thomas Backhouse *vs.* Waters Smith and Richard Weightman as sureties in the case, (the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States having been disregarded by the court at St. Augustine,) as per voucher A		$1,262 09
	For interest on this amount, four months, at seven per cent		29 44
	For costs paid by me at St. Augustine before the cases could be carried up to Tallahassee		38 62½
	For two complete copies of record in Clark and Backhouse cases for the use of the United States attorney at Charleston, South Carolina		21 54
	For postages of letters and documents to and from Florida		27 50
	Fees to counsel.		
	For this sum to C. Gater, retained in Clark's case	$10 00	
	For this sum to George Murray, employed in both Clark and Backhouse's case	50 00	
	For this sum to Isaac D. Cox (in the absence of Murray)	50 00	
	For this sum to Archiles Murat, who attended the court of appeals at Tallahassee	25 00	
			135 00
	For my own attendance at court and services generally, 91 days, at $5 00 per day		455 00
			1,969 19½

I certify on honor that the within statement is, to the best of my knowledge and recollection, correct and true.

A. A. MASSIAS, *Paymaster United States Army.*

THE UNITED STATES to A. A. MASSIAS, DR.

For damages in the case of C. W. Clark, which are not yet paid		$500 00
For costs, interest, and other charges, which are presumed to be the same as those in the case of Backhouse		200 00
For fee bill to Jas. S. Linn, clerk of the court of appeals, as per voucher B		35 28
		735 28

I certify on honor that the within statement is, to the best of my knowledge and recollection, correct and true.

A. A. MASSIAS, *Paymaster United States Army.*

Copy of the judge's notes taken on the trial of the suit of—

THOMAS BACKHOUSE *vs* ABRAHAM A. MASSIAS. } *Assault and battery and false imprisonment.*

Defendant's counsel move and inform the court that the question of the *validity* and *legality* of suits brought in the old county courts, called "General Jackson's courts," will be *contested*, and request that the question may be reserved.

Question reserved.

Plaintiff's testimony.

Deposition of M. Arnau.—Swears that in 1812 *Backhouse* was taken from a gun-boat by a sergeant and two soldiers and taken with witness and two negroes to Massias, who ordered them in irons and so detained them together in the guard-house—an old building without a floor. Says he (Backhouse) was kept so chained to a bolt, with witness and two negroes, for sixteen days, with rations of one pound of flour and one pound of pork and one gill of whiskey; that no persons from without were allowed to have access or to communicate with him. When he left the guard-house he was accompanied by armed soldiers.

Michael Malbrita deposes to the same effect, but that he (Backhouse) was so chained, he thinks, about a month. When released, security was required from him that he would not leave the town.

George Atkinson deposes that some time in 1812 plaintiff was brought to Fernandina in a gun-boat and taken by defendant and confined in a guard-house there, with negroes and others, in irons, and denied, a part of the time, communication with his friends. When liberated, it was upon giving security, by deponent and Phillip R. Yonge, that he would be of good behavior.

His provisions, while in the guard-house, were the same as a common soldier's.

C. W. Clarke knows plaintiff was imprisoned in August or July. He had been brought back in an attempt to reach St. Augustine; was brought back by a gun-boat of the United States. Plaintiff was kept in the guard-house fifteen or sixteen days. No person was permitted to speak to him or approach nearer than fifteen or twenty steps.

Defence.

Documents offered, including a letter from the Secretary of State, dated May 27, 1812, to Governor Matthews, and a letter from Colonel Smith. *Objected to and excluded.* Defendant excepts, and has leave to file his bill.

Defendant authorized to show that he was commanding officer at Fernandina; that he was there by order of a superior officer; and the state of the country, for the purpose of proving the necessity of his conduct towards the plaintiff, if in his power; not for the purpose of *justification* but to mitigate damages.

George J. F. Clarke thinks that Massias did not act from malicious and personal motives, but that his conduct towards plaintiff was very flagrant.

SUPERIOR COURT, EAST FLORIDA.

I hereby certify that I have carefully compared the above and the foregoing with the notes of the judge taken at the trial, and that they are a correct copy of the same.

GEORGE GIBBS, *Clerk.*
Per B. GIBBS, *Deputy Clerk.*

ST. AUGUSTINE, *January* 6, 1832.

22D CONGRESS.] **No. 498.** [1ST SESSION.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MILITARY ROAD BETWEEN GREEN BAY AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, IN MICHIGAN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 6, 1832.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 4, 1832.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d ultimo, I have the honor to enclose copies of all the communications which have been made to this department on the subject of a road between Green Bay and Prairie du Chien.

And in further conformity with that resolution, I beg leave to state that I am personally acquainted with the route between those places, and that I concur in the general views taken in the communications.

The posts of Fort Howard at Green Bay, of Fort Winnebago at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and of Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, hold in check the numerous and restless Indians of that region. These posts command the important line of communication between the lakes and the Mississippi. It is desirable that there should be the means of an easy and more rapid intercourse between them than is afforded by the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The former of these is very crooked in its course, and the length of the route by water probably exceeds by one-third a practicable route by land. They are at times so shallow as to be navigated with great difficulty, and during five months of the year they are closed by the ice. Should circumstances occur, as they did four years since, to render an immediate concentration of troops necessary upon any part of this line, at a season of the year unfavorable to a movement by water, it would then become necessary to open a road. The subject has already engaged the attention of Congress, and an appropriation of two thousand dollars was made the 31st of May, 1830, for opening a road from Green Bay to Winnebago lake, and thence to Fort Winnebago. Directions have recently been given to carry this provision into effect. From the nature of the country most of the route may be rendered passable with little labor, and it is only detached portions which would require any considerable work.

I have the honor to be, very repectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, December* 23, 1831.

SIR: In answer to your inquiries, I would remark that a road from Prairie du Chien to the Portage, and from thence to Green Bay, whether considered in relation to the general interest of that country or the transmission of military supplies from one station to another, would be equally important.

The distance by water is about 300 miles, and by land not exceeding 200. The navigation of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers is closed from about the middle of November to the 1st of April, and at all times difficult on account of rapids in the one and sand bars in the other. It is not uncommon for boats, when the streams are low, to be detained several weeks in their passage from Fort Howard to Fort Crawford. Under these circumstances, and as the country is inhabited by tribes of savages who have ever been, and still are, hostile in their feelings and disposition toward the people of the United States, a road which would afford, at all seasons of the year, a free communication from one post to the other, appears not only necessary as it regards the transportation of troops and military stores, but to the protection of the white population. The Indians are unwilling to leave the country of their nativity, and, under the impression that the white inhabitants are determined to dispossess them of it, are constantly kept in a state of excitement; and but for the troops stationed amongst them, would not hesitate to raise the tomahawk and exterminate the whites. They might, however, in an evil moment, be induced to attempt the execution of their designs, and at a time when the navigation of the rivers might be closed, when it would be extremely difficult to concentrate your troops or furnish supplies from one post to another; and, consequently, the results might be no less fatal than the destruction of the white inhabitants.

Hence I would recommend a road from Prairie du Chien to the Portage, and from thence to Green Bay, which, I am informed, can be easily made, and at a comparatively small expense. Besides the protection it might afford to the white population, it would, undoubtedly, encourage the settling of the country whenever the lands should be brought into market.

I have the honor to be, sir, with considerations of the highest respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, *Brigadier General United States Army.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *December* 15, 1831.

SIR: I have been requested by Mr. Wing, the delegate from Michigan, to communicate to the War Department my views as to the importance (in a military point of view) of opening a road from Fort Howard to Fort Crawford, by the way of Fort Winnebago.

From a knowledge of the country, acquired by a residence of several years at the two extreme points, I am enabled to give it as my opinion that such a road as is contemplated would not only facilitate and expedite the transportation of public stores between those points, but would, at all seasons of the year, insure a speedy co-operation of the troops in any military movement which might be ordered.

The distance by water is computed to be 360 miles, and such is the difficulty of navigation, that a loaded boat is not unfrequently twenty days in making the voyage; whereas a road judiciously laid out would insure the performance of the trip within eight days at any season of the year, and reduce the distance to 220 miles.

I have the honor, &c.,

JNO. GARLAND, *Major and Acting Quartermaster U. S. Army.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Extract of a letter from Henry B. Brevoort and James B. Doty to Major General Macomb, dated Green Bay township, January 20, 1829.

"Your own accurate knowldege of the country lying between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, renders it unnecessary for us to speak otherwise than in general terms of its geography. The prairies which commence on the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers extend to the head of Winnebago lake, with the exception of occasional belts of woods along the water-courses and in other places of clusters or islands of open woods. It is confidently asserted that wheel carriages can even now pass from the lead mines to the Calmut village on Winnebago lake, which is not more than thirty-eight miles from this place. The head of this lake is on the most direct route to Chicago and Fort Winnebago.

"You will readily perceive, therefore, how important it is that the road should be opened from that point to the bay, and we take the liberty of soliciting the aid of the troops to effect this object, which we esteem of equal advantage and convenience to the government and the citizens.

"One of the undersigned (Judge D.) has just returned from that part of the country, having personally examined it with a view to obtain the best ground for a road; a sketch of which he respectfully transmits herewith.

"He feels confident that twelve men in one month can open this road to the Calmut village, passing, as it does, upon a high ridge of beach and maple land. If the road constructed by the citizens to the Grand Kan Rannoh should be followed as far as Plum creek, the distance for the new road would be diminished to twenty-three miles.

"It is hoped that some gentleman duly qualified may be ordered to make the necessary surveys of these routes, and to ascertain, by a particular examination of the country, the practicability of so improving the communication between the lead mines and Lake Michigan, by the way of the Ford lakes and Winnebago lake, either by a road or canal, as to open new sources of wealth to New York, and to the people inhabiting the borders of the great lakes. The object is also of so great magnitude to the government that we cannot doubt of your giving it an attentive consideration."

22D CONGRESS.] **No. 499.** [1ST SESSION.

ON CLAIM OF AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY TO INDEMNITY FOR LIABILITIES INCURRED IN THE EXECUTION OF ORDERS AS COMMANDING OFFICER AT AMELIA ISLAND, IN FLORIDA, IN 1812–'13.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 12, 1832.

Mr. WARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Major Abraham A. Massias, reported:

That it appears from the petition and documents referred to the committee, that in 1812 Major Massias, who was at that time a captain in the United States army, was, by an order of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas A. Smith, placed in the command of the troops stationed at Amelia island, after that island had been taken possession of by our government; that whilst he was so in command, and *acting under* the *orders of his superior officers*, Thomas Backhouse, a British subject, claiming to be a Spanish one, having

left the post of Fernandina, against the orders of the day, was taken a prisoner by Commodore Campbell, of the United States navy, and was confined at the island until the general's pleasure was known, when he was discharged upon his giving security not to violate said orders again; it also appears that C. W. Clark had been confined on said island by the predecessor of Major Massias, for disorderly conduct, and was confined in the guard-house at the time the major took the command at Fernandina, where he was kept until he gave security, in compliance with the order of the general, for his good conduct; it also appears that Clark and Backhouse each commenced an action of assault and battery and false imprisonment against Major Massias in the county court in the eastern district of Florida; that in the action brought by Backhouse, issues in fact and in law were joined; that the issue in fact was first tried by a jury, and a judgment of $1,000 was rendered against Massias; and that afterwards a judgment was rendered in favor of Backhouse on the issue of law. The Secretary of War directed Massias to take the cause up to the highest tribunal, and the United States attorneys were at the same time directed to attend to the suit in behalf of the government, and other counsel was also employed by the government to assist in the trial of said cause.

The cause was accordingly carried, first, from the superior court in the eastern district in Florida, and from that court, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is now pending and undetermined.

That when the case was taken to the court of appeals of Florida, Massias executed an appeal bond with sureties, but as the writ of error was not taken out in ten days, it could not operate as a supersedeas; whereupon Backhouse instituted a suit on the appeal bond, and recovered a judgment against the securities of Massias, amounting to $1,262 09 damages and costs. The United States attorney in Florida was instructed by the solicitor general to take every step which the law authorized for the protection of Massias and his sureties, which instructions were faithfully attended to. But these efforts proved unavailing, for the execution was ordered against the securities of Massias, in St. Augustine, and the judgment was paid by a draft upon Massias.

The case is fully supported by the following documents:

1st. Lieutenant Colonel Smith's order to Major Massias, to take command of Amelia island, and report himself to Governor Mitchell, a commissioner for the United States, with full powers to order and direct the concerns in Florida, both civil and military.

2d. *Governor Mitchell's* orders relating to the police and command of the island of Amelia.

3d. General Flournoy's orders and letters relating to the same, particularly in the case of those confined on the island.

4th. Certified copies of Major Massias's orderly book.

5th. Major General Pinckney's orders, as approved by his aide-de-camp.

6th. The affidavits of Archibald Clarke, now collector of St. Mary's; and—

7th. The deposition of Js. Ferguson, aide-de-camp to Major General Pinckney.

The petitioner states that he has been made liable not only for the payments already made, but for the balances to be paid in the two suits of Backhouse and Clark, together with the incidental expenses, amounting to $2,704 47.

This being a case in which an American officer, acting under the orders of his government in a foreign country, having done an act necessary to the maintenance of his authority, for which he has been made individually and personally responsible for the sum stated; and the government, in all similar cases, having provided indemnity, there are, in the opinion of the committee, the strongest reasons why it should be done in this case.

The committee cannot therefore refuse relief in this case without disregarding numerous examples arising out of the late war; without danger of preventing others from risking personal responsibility, when required by the exigency of the times, and withholding justice from the petitioner.

The committee therefore report a bill for his relief.

The Secretary of State to D. B. Mitchell, esq., Governor of Georgia.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *May* 27, 1812

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 2d instant, from St. Mary's, where you had arrived in discharge of the trust reposed in you by the President, in relation to East Florida. My letter by Mr. Isaacs has, I presume, substantially answered the most important of the queries submitted in your letter, but I will give to each a more distinct answer. By the law, of which a copy was forwarded to you, it is made the duty of the President to prevent the occupation of East Florida by any foreign power. It follows that you are authorized to consider the entrance, or attempt to enter, especially under existing circumstances, of British troops of any description as the case contemplated by the law, and to use the proper means to defeat it. An instruction will be immediately forwarded to the commander of the naval force of the United States, in the neighborhood of East Florida, to give you any assistance, in case of emergency, which you may think necessary and require. It is not expected, if you find it proper to withdraw the troops, that you should interfere to compel the patriots to surrender the country, or any part of it, to the Spanish authorities. The United States are responsible for their own conduct only, not for that of the inhabitants of East Florida; indeed, in consequence of the compromitment of the United States to the inhabitants, you have been already instructed not to withdraw the troops, unless you find that it may be done consistently with their safety, and to report to the government the result of your conferences with the Spanish authorities, with your opinion of their views, holding, in the mean time, the ground occupied. In the present state of our affairs with Great Britain, the course above pointed out is the more justifiable and proper.

I have the honor, &c.,

JAMES MONROE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I certify that the annexed writings have been compared with the record in this office and that they are true copies thereof.

In testimony whereof I, Henry Clay, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed. Done at the city of [SEAL.] Washington, this 3d day of October, anno Domini 1827, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-second.

H. CLAY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *October* 13, 1827.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 19th ultimo from Milledgeville, acknowledging the receipt of mine of the 6th of July, and communicating the state of our affairs with the Spanish authorities in East Florida at the time you left Savannah.

The President finds, with regret, that the governor of East Florida has declined entering into any engagements with you to secure from molestation or harm such of the inhabitants as had been encouraged by Governor Mathews, in a mistaken view of his powers, to engage in certain revolutionary measures there; and also that, at the time when a fair and just provision in their favor was under discussion, he had made an attack upon the troops of the United States under the command of Colonel Smith, who had been necessarily advanced for the safety and protection of these people. It appears also that, in the same spirit, the governor of East Florida had excited the Indians to commit acts of hostility against the United States, and that there was serious cause to apprehend that, under his influence, the incursions of the Indian tribes against us would be increased, and the aggressions be proportionally more extensive and injurious. The conduct of the governor of East Florida has excited much surprise, more especially when the liberal and friendly conduct of this government towards Spain is taken into consideration. As soon as it was known that *General Mathews had transcended his powers*, the President revoked them and committed them to you, with authority to restore the territory to the governor of the province, on the condition that satisfactory assurance should be given you that the people who had acted at his instance, on the faith of the United States, should not be punished nor molested for it. It was hoped and presumed that this condition would have been promptly acceded to, or rather that a just policy would have anticipated it. It was impossible to foresee that the frank and liberal proposal of the United States to restore the territory to the Spanish authorities, after disavowing the conduct of their own officer and displacing him, would by the authority of Spain have been met by acts of direct and open hostility.

The wrongs heretofore received from Spain, with which you are well acquainted, independent of other considerations of sufficient weight in themselves, would have justified the United States in taking possession of that province as an indemnity to our citizens. These wrongs have been borne in the expectation that the motive could not be mistaken, and that the period was not remote when the Spanish authorities, by whomsoever wielded, reciprocating a similar sentiment towards the country, would make ample reparation for them. To abandon the people who had relied on the faith of the country, however improperly pledged, to the resentments of the Spanish authorities, which evidently awaited them, while the government of Spain made no recompense to the United States for losses or atonements for insults, would have been equally unjust in itself and inconsistent with the sympathies due to their situations. To do it after the outrages more recently received, which you have communicated, without a satisfactory arrangement, would be still more reprehensible. On a full view of your conduct in this important and delicate transaction, I am happy to communicate to you the entire approbation and the thanks of the President. In accepting the trust you gave a proof of patriotism, and the discharge of its duties has been distinguished by the abilities and judgment which the nature of the case required. That more precise instructions were not given you for the reinforcement of the troops under the command of Colonel Smith, in case the Spanish authorities should refuse to give you the satisfactory assurance desired in favor of the people of East Florida, to whom the public faith had been pledged, proceeded from a hope and belief that contingencies would not happen, and a confidence, if they did, that your judgment, looking distinctly to the nature of your trust and its duties, would supply the omission.

The President is aware that your duties in the office of chief magistrate of Georgia, which will now become more active, will render it difficult, if not impossible, for you in future to execute those with which you have been charged in regard to East Florida. Willing to relieve you from the burden, he proposes to transfer the powers lately committed to you to Major General Pinckney, with whose situation and functions they have a convenient relation. I have therefore to request that you will have the goodness to communicate with him on that subject, and furnish him such information as may be useful to him.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JAMES MONROE.

His Excellency DAVID B. MITCHELL, *&c., &c., &c.*

CAMP BEFORE ST. AUGUSTINE, *July* 6, 1812.

SIR: You will proceed with a non-commissioned officer and nine privates of your company to Amelia island and relieve Captain Ridgeway in the command. He is to proceed to this place agreeably to the tenor of the order herewith, which you will deliver to him. You will be governed in all respects by such orders as his excellency Governor Mitchell has given Captains Ridgeway and Williams, and such others as he may give you. You will examine the seventeen boxes of fixed ammunition stored in St. Mary's, and retain four, two of round and two of cannister; the others to be shipped to Thomas Bourke, esq., United States agent, Savannah.

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

T. A. SMITH, *Lieutenant Colonel commanding.*

Captain A. A. MASSIAS.

ABRAHAM A. MASSIAS *ads.* THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

The evidence of Joseph Woodruff, taken in behalf of the defendant, and to be read in evidence on the trial of this cause by consent of the parties:

Personally appeared before Elias B. Gould, a justice of the peace for the county of St. John, Joseph Woodruff, who being duly sworn says: That he is well acquainted with the signature of Thomas A. Smith, late lieutenant colonel commanding the United States troops in Florida; that the letter now shown him, dated "Camp before St. Augustine, July 6, 1812," and marked "A. E. B. G.," is signed by the said Thomas A. Smith in his own proper handwriting, to the best of his knowledge and belief; that he knows his handwriting, and has often seen him write; and further saith not.

JOSEPH WOODRUFF.

Sworn to before me, the 12th day of November, 1827.

ELIAS B. GOULD, *Justice of the Peace.*

Letters and orders from Governor Mitchell, commissioner for the United States, relating to the affairs on Amelia Island.

ST. MARY'S, *July* 12, 1812.

SIR: When you arrive at Amelia you will furnish Captain Williams with a boat for the transportation of a detachment of his marines to the camp before St. Augustine; the remainder will remain with you under the command of one of their own sergeants until the boat returns for them, or some other opportunity offers for their conveyance to the same destination. Captain Ridgeway will go in the boat with Captain Williams, and the recruits from Savannah and the few men who were taken from Point Petre will remain until another apportunity is afforded for their transportation to the camp before St. Augustine. You will maintain strict discipline and subordination, and admit of no outrage or violence amongst the inhabitants of the place; you will not permit any one whom you are not satisfied is an American to have or use fire-arms or other offensive weapons; neither will you permit any negroes to remain there who cannot satisfy you of their general good behavior, and who have an owner in the place. All those pretending to claim their freedom, who cannot satisfy you of their being so in reality by the laws of the province, without any claim attaching to them by any citizen of the United States, you will secure and send to this place for safe-keeping, in case you are deficient in the means of securing them in Amelia.

You will not permit any property, particularly British property, to be taken from the island, nor will you admit of any provisions leaving the island upon any pretence, unless for the actual use and supply of such persons as may have leave to depart.

Yours, very respectfully,

D. B. MITCHELL.

Captain MASSIAS, *Commanding United States troops on Amelia.*

From D. B. Mitchell to A. A. Massias.

MILLEDGEVILLE, *September* 14, 1812.

SIR: I assure you my long silence has not proceeded from any wilful neglect or contempt of your correspondence, or of the subject matter of it, but from a long confinement by a violent attack of bilious fever, and at this moment it is with difficulty I can write.

I am surprised at the importunities of Mr. McIntosh on the subject of duties collected at Fernandina. He has had repeated conversations with me upon the subject, and I have uniformly told him I could not and would not assume any authority over them. When Mr. Lewis, of St. Mary's, acted as collector there, under the authority of General Mathews, all his collections and payments were at his own risk after my arrival, and of this I informed him and Mr. McIntosh both. That the people might not be wholly without law, I consented that you should enforce the customs and modes of proceeding used by the Spanish authority in the place before the transfer to the United States, but I can give no order for the payment of the money in your hands. It must await the fate of the province.

Should any future attempt be made to raise contributions by any authority whatever, you will use all your force to repel it, and, if possible, get hold and place in confinement the author of such an outrage on the American flag. Your idea in regard to the transfer is a very correct one. As long as the American flag is flying there, there is no other power can be acknowledged. I regret the sickness of your detachment and its reduction in number fit for duty. I hope you will not be long in that situation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, and with much esteem, your very obedient servant,

D. B. MITCHELL.

Captain MASSIAS, *Commanding for the United States on Amelia Island.*

Letters from Governor D. B. Mitchell, and a letter acknowledging the orders given by him in Florida.

MOUNT NEBO, *July* 1, 1828.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 21st of June is now before me, and I with pleasure comply with your request.

Whilst I was acting as commissioner of the United States, in 1812, at the time the troubles prevailed in East Florida, and the United States troops were, for certain purposes, placed under my command, it never was my intention, under the state of things then existing, to permit the exercise of any civil

authority by any military officer, and you no doubt recollect my refusing to have anything to do with the regulations prescribed by General Mathews in regard to the collection of duties, &c., &c.; but after the declaration of war, and it was ascertained by the inhabitants that the troops were not likely to be soon removed, they petitioned me to have the laws and regulations enforced by the former Spanish commandant continued and enforced by the United States officer then in command of the post of Fernandina. This I consented to for their convenience and protection, and you, being at that time officer in command, received orders accordingly. As to the power which I had to issue such an order there can be no doubt. My authority will be found on the records of the Secretary of State's office, and every living soul in Fernandina being under the immediate influence and protection of the arms of the garrison, the safety of the post, as well as the safety of the people, would have justified such an order, if I had chosen to issue it without the call of the inhabitants.

The suit which you speak of can only be considered as vexatious, for if properly defended no recovery can be had. If you or your counsel think proper to take out a commission and examine me as a witness, I will look over my papers with reference to that transaction, and state all I know on the subject. There can be no doubt of your ample justification, provided your conduct was not distinguished by some extraordinary acts of cruelty or oppression, which I presume was not the case.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient humble servant,

D. B. MITCHELL.

Captain A. A. MASSIAS, *Paymaster, &c. &c.*

Letters and orders from Brigadier General Flournoy, United States army, relating to the command on Amelia.

ST. MARY'S, *December* 14, 1812.

SIR: You were requested to furnish a statement embracing the power and authority vested in you, as the immediate commandant of the post at Amelia, from what sources, and from whom derived, and whether contained in written or verbal orders.

You will also render a statement of all moneys collected by virtue of the powers you possess. A full statement of all the circumstances attendant or connected with the detention of certain negroes claimed by John Forbes & Co. will be expected.

I am well apprised that the smallness of your force on Amelia will not enable you to guard effectually against insurrection in that island, on the part of those attached to the British interest. You will, however, be steady in your discipline, and circumspect in your manner and intercourse with the inhabitants; and should an attempt be made, or contemplated to be made to drive you from your post, and to re-take the island, you are charged to give me the earliest information thereof, in which event I will march a regiment to the island, and put to the point of the bayonet every man however connected in the transaction.

I have the honor to be, with respect,

THO. FLOURNOY, *Brigadier General United States Army.*

Captain MASSIAS.

Letter from General Flournoy.

FERNANDINA, *December* 20, 1812.

Joseph Jackson having represented that he has business of a private nature to transact at Augustine, to which place he begs leave to go without molestation, it is ordered that he be permitted to depart accordingly.

Michael Marbrete and others, in confinement for violating an order passed on the 19th November last for the government of this post, will be discharged upon his giving to the commandant (Captain Massias) satisfactory assurances that he will not again attempt a violation of any rule or order that may be imposed, but that he will conform himself to the regulations and encourage others to do so.

All persons free from suspicion of entertaining evil intentions towards the government of the United States will be permitted to visit St. Augustine, or other place in this province, leave being obtained from the commandant.

THO. FLOURNOY, *Brigadier General United States Army.*

Extract from orderly book, Amelia Island, East Florida.

DETACHMENT ORDERS.

FERNANDINA, *Amelia Island, July* 12, 1812.

Pursuant to the order of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas A. Smith, of the 1st rifle regiment, commanding the troops of the United States in East Florida, and of this district, Captain Massias, of the rifle regiment, takes command of the detachment stationed at this and the following stations: Point Petre, Georgia, and Camp Pinckney, until further orders; the detail for guard and police will remain as heretofore. Captain Williams, United States marine corps, and Captain Ridgeway, of the United States rifle regiment, will deliver to the commanding officer all papers and orders touching the late command, and will hold themselves in readiness to proceed with the detachment ordered to headquarters.

A. A. MASSIAS, *Captain 1st Rifle Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant.*

DETACHMENT ORDERS.

FERNANDINA, *Amelia Island, East Florida, July* 14, 1812.

Until further orders the guard will consist of one subaltern, one sergeant, two corporals, and sixteen men, *(or privates,)* with two supernumeraries, to be detailed from the whole strength of the detachment, with one non-commissioned officer, and a suitable number of the black prisoners for police duty, the whole to be under the charge of the officer of the day. The two field pieces, with a suitable supply of *amunition*, will always be in readiness for action at a moment's warning; every evening, at sunset, they will be stationed near the picket, under charge of *two sentinels;* all sentinels will be posted by the officer of the day, who has charge of the general police of the garrison and town; a non-commissioned officer and two privates will patrol the town, and visit the sentinels every half hour by day and every fifteen minutes by night; the officer of the day will go the grand rounds by day and night twice at least. Corporal Payton Payne, of the 1st rifle regiment, will act as quartermaster sergeant until further orders. The command ing officer expects vigilance from every one attached to his command; the nature of the service requires it. Every commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, are hereby ordered to be under arms in front of the parade and guard station at the third tap of the drum preceding the *reveille*, which will take place at day-break; they will continue under arms until a man can be perceived at the distance of three hundred yards; they will also be under arms at *tattoo* every evening. No commissioned officer will be suffered to leave the post without first having permission from the commanding officer, and only one from each company or detachment can be absent at one time from his company; only one non-commissioned officer and two privates will be permitted to be absent at any one time, and that for one hour only, leave for this indulgence first having been obtained from the officer who shall command their company or detachment. No non-commissioned officer, musician, or private will be allowed to purchase liquor of any kind from the inhabitants, or from any one, without special permission from the commanding officer. Sergeant Austin, of the marine corps, will proceed with the remainder of Captain Williams's detachment to camp near St. Augustine, and report himself to the commanding officer. Four day's provision and twenty-four rounds of ball-cartridge will be issued to each of this command; they will embark at the battery landing on board of boats procured for their transportation.

Signed by order of

A. A. MASSIAS, *Capt. U. S. Rifle Regiment, Commanding.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FERNANDINA, *Amelia Island, July* 26, 1812.

Pursuant to the order of Colonel Thomas A. Smith, of the United States 1st rifle regiment, commanding in East Florida, and of his excellency David B. Mitchell, governor of the State of Georgia, and commissioner of the United States relating to affairs in East Florida, Captain Massias, of the United States 1st rifle regiment, having been vested with full power, takes command of the garrison and town of Fernandina and its dependencies until further orders. "With a view to maintain peace and good order among the inhabitants, and that they may not be wholly without law to govern them," the laws and regulations which were in force on the island of Amelia and the town of Fernandina when under Spanish authority are again in force. All those concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

By order of

A. A. MASSIAS,
Capt. U. S. Rifle Regiment, Military and Civil Commandant.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FERNANDINA, *Amelia Island, July* 31, 1813.

Retailers of liquor will close their shops or taverns at 9 o'clock, (or tattoo,) when the drum will beat through the town; they will keep the same closed and cease to sell liquor until sunrise next morning. They are at all times strictly enjoined, upon pain of being disqualified from the privilege of vending liquor, from selling any liquor to an enlisted soldier. Sailors will not be permited to be on shore after nine o'clock at night, (or drum-beat,) those belonging to the service of the United States under the charge of an officer excepted.

Slaves and people of color will not be allowed to be out of their dwellings after nine o'clock at night, (drum-beat.) The patrol which will go the rounds every quarter of an hour will take up every one who shall not be furnished with a written pass, signed by the master, owner, guardian, or employer, (not a person of color.) The officer of the day will attend to the foregoing orders, and see them carried strictly into effect. All those confined at the guard for the violation thereof will be duly reported daily, at orderly hour, to the commandant, so that all cases may receive due examination and be acted upon without delay.

No vessel whatever, inward or outward bound, United States vessels hoisting the number *of the day*, as ordered by the commander, at the masthead excepted, will be suffered to pass the batteries without coming to an anchor under the guns of the same, in order that the officer of the guard, whose duty it is to repair on board, make his examinations and report the same to the commandant.

No boat whatever will leave the harbor without first reporting to the officer of the guard. All row-boats belonging to fishermen and inhabitants will in future, when not in use, be anchored or staked in front of the battery landing, under the charge of the guard, until required for use by the proper owner. No boat will be allowed to depart, unless in urgent cases, leave first being obtained from the commander, after sunset, and until sunrise, or gun-fire next morning. The commandant is compelled to adopt this measure to prevent smuggling, practiced heretofore to a shameful degree.

Any inhabitant desiring a passport, and *qualified to receive one*, will apply to the commandant, who will grant the same, subject to the same rules heretofore granted by the commandant under Spanish authority, with this difference—*no fee will be exacted.*

The inhabitants are strictly enjoined to keep and maintain peace and good order. Every one who shall be found violating the same will be dealt with accordingly. All well disposed of the inhabitants are called upon to assist the authority in the fulfilment of the foregoing orders.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FERNANDINA, *Amelia Island, February* 1, 1813.

Store and shop keepers of all descriptions are hereby notified that in future a tax of three dollars per quarter, payable one quarter in advance, for retailing license, heretofore granted by the Spanish authority, will be again exacted, to take date from the 1st instant. All sums arising therefrom to be applied to the maintenance of the poor, and will be paid over to Philip Young, esq., chairman of the committee for the distribution thereof. Store-keepers will immediately apply to Mr. Samuel Bitts for their licenses, to whom they will pay three dollars as aforesaid, and twenty-five cents for his fee as notary. He will be answerable to the committee for the relief of the poor for all moneys received.

A. A. MASSIAS,
Capt. 1st Rifle Reg't, Civil and Military Comd't.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FERNANDINA, *Amelia Island, E. F., February* 10, 1813.

To prevent the future recurrence of disputes relating to the right of ground or town lots within the limits of Amelia Island, all those claiming under grant of the King of Spain will present their claims to George Clark, esq., surveyor general for East Florida, who, under Spanish authority, possessed that office, and in possession of the Spanish records relating to claims. He is duly authorized to place each claimant in his or their proper grounds. All those who shall be found occupying grounds not his own will remove to the lot which shall be assigned to him by the surveyor general He will be respected accordingly.

A. A. MASSIAS,
Capt. 1st Rifle Reg't, Civil and Military Comd't.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FERNANDINA, *Amelia Island, E. F., February* 16, 1813.

Every proprietor of a town lot is hereby directed to regulate the same as laid out by the surveyor general, and remove all stumps and other obstructions in front of their respective lots without delay. All those who shall be inclined to ornament the town by planting trees in front of their houses are directed to plant them at the distance of eight feet from the front line of their lots. It is also required that the streets and enclosures be kept clean, and that the filth collected be immediately carried to the river, subject to the inspection of the officer of the day. This caution is indispensably necessary to secure the health of the town.

All owners of mules, horses, and hogs, are henceforward forbid allowing their stock to range at liberty within the limits of the town. The commons is found sufficient, and is appropriated for that purpose.

A. A. MASSIAS,
Capt. 1st Rifle Reg't, Civil and Military Comd't.

I certify that the within is a true copy of all the orders issued by me while in command at Fernandina during the years 1812 and 1813.

A. A. MASSIAS,
Paymaster United States Army.

CHARLESTON, *December* 21, 1831.

Deposition of James Ferguson, esq., relating to the command on Amelia Island.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *South Carolina District:*

Personally appeared before me, Thomas Lee, district judge for South Carolina, James Ferguson, who, being duly sworn, makes oath and says that he was a lieutenant in the 8th infantry United States army, and aide-de-camp to General Thomas Pinckney during the last war; that he accompanied General Pinckney to the town of St. Mary's, in the State of Georgia, in May, 1813; that at the time of his arrival Major, then Captain, Massias was in command of the forces of the United States army at that time occupying Amelia Island, Spanish territory; that General Pinckney visited the town of Fernandina, where those forces were in garrison, and appeared to be satisfied with the conduct of Captain Massias in his command; that this deponent believes that part of East Florida has been occupied by General McIntosh, under the authority of the then governor of Georgia, honorable David Mitchell; and he knows that General Pinckney did not withdraw the troops until he received a commission from the office of the Secretary of the Department of State to treat with the Spanish authorities for the evacuation of East Florida; that this deponent

knows that Captain Massias acted under the orders of General Pinckney from the time he, deponent, reached St. Mary's until he was ordered to deliver up that part of the territory occupied by him to Governor Kindelan, and to return to the command of his company of riflemen stationed at Point Petre. This deponent recollects that Captain Massias had charge of prisoners at Fernandina, but does not recollect to have heard the least intimation of any cruelty, or even harsh treatment having been used towards them, neither does he believe that there had been any; that he had frequent intercourse with the suite of Governor Kindelan, and with Europeans who belonged to the Spanish party, who most probably would have mentioned such conduct had Captain Massias been guilty of it. This deponent remained with General Pinckney in the encampment at Point Petre, three miles below St. Mary's, until the last day of July, 1813, and from what he saw and recollects, believes that General Pinckney was satisfied with the conduct of Captain Massias both in Fernandina and Point Petre; that General Pinckney, not having the services of an adjutant general until the arrival of Colonel J. K. Huger, which was after Captain Massias had evacuated Amelia Island, issued his orders through his aides-de-camp; and this deponent thinks that orders may now be found in General Pinckney's orderly and letter books relating to Captain Massias's command on Amelia Island.

JAMES FERGUSON.

Sworn to before me this 7th November, 1831.

THO. LEE, *District Judge South Carolina.*

Deposition of Archibald Clark, esq., collector at St. Mary's, Georgia, on the subject of command on Amelia Island.

ST. MARY'S, *November* 1, 1831.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, with enclosures, and now, in compliance with your request, and from a sense of public duty, proceed to answer the several questions you have propounded to me, and which will be answered to the best of my recollection, knowledge, and belief.

To your first question, whether I did not receive a verdict in favor of a client I represented when you commanded under the—(orders)—meaning the orders issued by Thomas A. Smith, your commanding officer, and subsequently under those received from General Mitchell, governor of Georgia, then acting as commissioner for the United States, I answer yes; and that I knew, at the time, you had been clothed with authority to exercise the powers of a Spanish commandant, which was understood to be both *civil* and *military*.

To the second I answer that the period referred to was in 1812 and 1813. I was made acquainted that Thomas Backhouse, an Englishman by birth, and then a resident of Amelia island, had been arrested by one of the vessels of the United States under Commodore Campbell, commanding the flotilla on the St. Mary's station, for a violation, or supposed violation, of the revenue laws, and was confined; but *how* or in what manner he got himself enlarged I never understood until the extract of General Flournoy's letter which you enclosed was read by me. These orders will speak for themselves.

To the third, what was the general character of Backhouse as far as came to my knowledge, I answer, he was always considered hostile to the United States up to that period, and to its interests.

To the fourth, what was the treatment to him and all others arrested during your command as officer of the post, I answer, and with truth declare, (and I do it with pleasure, because of my frequent visits to Amelia Island during the period of your command, and of the opportunities afforded me to know and estimate your conduct and management,) that it was marked throughout with a rigid regard to render the situation of the prisoners as comfortable as the then state of affairs and circumstances justified, and with all the humanity that became an honorable and patriot soldier.

The fifth, what was your general conduct, taking all the circumstances into view, is answered in my answer to your fourth question; but did it require more than I have already expressed I would say that your conduct was such *as gave me*, as a citizen of the United States, the most perfect satisfaction.

To your sixth, do I know anything of the confinement of Willis Clark, I answer, I know nothing of my own knowledge. He was imprisoned, as I was then informed and believed, but whether by your authority, after you took command, I cannot at present recollect.

To the seventh, what was the general character of Willis Clark as to sobriety and orderly conduct, I answer that, having at that period no personal acquaintance with the individual named, I can only speak as *to general report*. If rumor was then true, and judging from my own personal observation, I would say that the conduct of Mr. Clark for sobriety was altogether the reverse of what it ought to have been.

In conclusion it becomes me to make known that at the period referred to I resided in St. Mary's, and from the contiguity of Amelia Island, and my acquaintance with United States officers at that post, I made frequent visits, as well friendly towards the officers as on business; hence the knowledge I have, and which has enabled me to answer the questions propounded by you in the mode and manner I have done.

With sentiments of respect I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

ARCH'D CLARK.

Major A. A. MASSIAS, *Paymaster, &c.*

Archibald Clark, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the answers made by him to the several and foregoing questions are just and true, to the best of his knowledge, recollection, and belief.

ARCH'D CLARK.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of November, 1831.

J. NEWTON, *Chappelle M. council of the town of St. Mary's, Georgia.*

Receipt of John Rodman for $1,262 09—*paid.*

SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA:

THOMAS BACKHOUSE
vs.
WATERS SMITH AND RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

Received, at St. Augustine, September 1, 1831, from Thomas Douglass, esq., attorney of the United States for this district, his draft on Major Abraham A. Massias, in my favor, for twelve hundred and sixty-two dollars and nine cents, payable at ten days sight; which draft, when accepted by Major Massias, shall be in full payment for the amount of the judgment in this cause, together with interest thereon and all costs; and on receiving notice of the acceptance of said draft I hereby agree to enter satisfaction on the said judgment, and also on the judgment in this court, in the suit of the said plaintiff against the said Major A. A. Massias.

JOHN RODMAN, *Attorney for the Plaintiff.*

Abraham A. Massias to the clerk of the court of appeals for the Territory of Florida, Dr.

January, 1830.—For issuing writ of error against Backhouse, $1; return, 25 cents; issuing scire facias to hear errors, $1; return, 25 cents; issuing alias scire facias and return, $1 25; issuing certiorari on suggestion, diminution and return, $1 25; docketing, 25 cents; entering attorney, 35 cents; entering four orders, $1; entering judgment, 25 cents; filing two papers and certificates, 25 cents; filing assessment errors, 25 cents; entering appeal, 25 cents; taking and filing appeal bond, 50 cents	$8	37½
For copy complete record (for attorney) and certificate	10	77
For copy complete record and certificate to same, (to transmit to the Supreme Court of the United States)	10	77
For certificate of appeal (for attorney)		33⅓
	30	24½
For issuing writs of error against Clark, $1; return, 25 cents; issuing scire facias to hear errors, $1; return, 25 cents; docketing, 12½ cents; entering attorney, 25 cents; entering two orders, 50 cents; entering judgment, 25 cents; filing two papers and certificates, 75 cents; copy consent, rule and certificate to same, (for attorney,) 66⅔	5	03½
	35	28

JAMES S. LINN, *Clerk.*

LEITERS AND ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *November* 19, 1824.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 12th instant with its enclosures, and in reply to your request that instructions be given to the United States district attorney for East Florida to defend the suits commenced against you by Bacus W. Clark and John Caslin, for acts on your part, as you represent, while in the exercise of your functions as commandant at Fernandina, in East Florida, during the late war with Great Britain; I have to state that instructions will accordingly be given to Mr. Macon, United States attorney for East Florida, and in the event of the suits being decided against you in the court below, he will be directed to report the trial to this department and be prepared to carry them up by appeal to the next superior court, should it be deemed proper.

You will be allowed transportation of baggage from Charleston to St. Augustine and back, which you have incurred while attending to the defence of these suits; and whenever it shall become necessary for you to repair to that place for that purpose. The allowance of transportation of baggage from Charleston to this place cannot be made, as you ought to have applied to this department for leave to repair here, when it would have been decided whether your personal attendance here was necessary. The costs which you have already incurred on these suits will be allowed you, should your conduct, on the termination of them appear, as I am now impressed, to have been correct.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Major A. A. MASSIAS.

From the honorable James Barbour, Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *April* 20, 1826.

SIR: Colonel Joseph M. White is employed to aid in the defence of the suits commenced against you in the courts of Florida, and you will possess him with all the particulars in these cases necessary to enable him to make the best defence possible. If Colonel White do not return to Florida in time to be present at the first court, you will take the proper steps to have the hearing of the cases postponed to the next session of the court, or until he can attend.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Major A. A. MASSIAS, *Charleston, S. C.*

Honorable P. B. Porter, Secretary of War, to Thomas Ringgold, United States attorney at Tallahassee, East Florida, on the subject of suits pending against A. A. Massias.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

SIR: I understand that you are already apprised of the fact of certain suits having been prosecuted against Major A. A. Massias, of the army, for acts of his whilst in command at Amelia island, in the year 1812.

The enclosed copies of communications to Mr. Douglass and J. Gadsden, esqs., of Charleston, will make you more fully acquainted with the views of the department, and of the obligations which it has assumed of defending the suits.

In accordance with those views, I have to request that you will defend these cases, and carry them by appeal, if necessary, to the highest tribunal.

The copy of a letter from J. Gadsden, esq., to Major Massias, which is also enclosed, seems to place the subject on the proper footing, and I have only to add that the major, having been harassed for several years by the various proceedings growing out of these cases, it is confidently hoped that they may be soon brought to a favorable termination.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

THOMAS RINGGOLD, Esq., *United States Attorney, Tallahassee.*

Letters from the Secretaries of War, with instructions to defend the suits in Florida.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *November* 27, 1827.

SIR: I have received your communication of the 16th instant, covering the copy of a letter from the district attorney of Florida, on the subject of the decision of a suit of Charles W. Clark against you for damages, growing out of acts on your part, as you represent, while in the exercise of your functions as commander at Fernandina, in East Florida, during the late war with Great Britain

A decision being had against you in the lower court, you will take proper measures to have an appeal made to the next highest tribunal.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Major A. A. MASSIAS, *Charleston, South Carolina.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *April* 21, 1828.

SIR: Being advised by Major A. A. Massias that the suits of Backhouse and Clark against him, which arose out of the performance of duties assigned to him at Amelia island, in the year 1812, have been removed from the court of East Florida to that of your district, I request that you will take charge of the same, making use of the evidence which he may lay before you, and which he deems to be amply sufficient for his protection.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

JOHN GADSDEN, Esq., *United States District Attorney, Charleston, S. C.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *November* 10, 1831.

SIR: In answer to your letters of September 22 and 26, 1831, I have the honor to state that, in similar cases to that of Major Massias, applicants for relief have latterly been referred by this department to Congress, where necessary laws for such relief have been passed.

This practice I do not think it would be proper for me to interfere with, and I therefore return you the papers which you forwarded to me.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

VIRGIL MAXCY, Esq., *Solicitor of the Treasury.*

Letters from Virgil Maxcy, esq., United States Solicitor.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY, *September* 12, 1830.

SIR: Your letter from Philadelphia, with the enclosures, have just been received.

Instructions have heretofore been given to the district attorney at Tallahassee to take the case of Backhouse vs. A. A. Massias up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and also to forward to Mr. Douglass the necessary document, to show that it had been done to prevent further progress in the suits against the securities; and I have to-day written to Mr. Douglass to inform him that these instructions have been sent on.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

V. MAXCY, *Solicitor of the Treasury.*

Major A. A. MASSIAS, *United States Army, Philadelphia.*

P. S.—The papers received with your communication are herewith returned, as requested.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, *August* 2, 1831.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th ultimo has, with its enclosures, been forwarded to me at this place, and I have instructed the United States attorney at St. Augustine to take such steps as may be necessary for the protection of your sureties.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

V. MAXCY, *Solicitor of the Treasury.*

Major A. A. MASSIAS, *Charleston.*

22D CONGRESS.] No. 500. [1ST SESSION.

AN INCREASE OF THE NUMBER OF SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF THE ARMY RECOMMENDED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 20, 1832.

Documents to accompany the bill H. R. No. 295, to increase the number of the surgeons and assistant surgeons in the army of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January* 7, 1832.

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your suggestion that it would not be improper on my part, I enclose herewith a proposed bill for the increase of the medical corps, and the explanatory observations of the Surgeon General, showing the necessity of the measure.

I am, dear sir, respectfully, yours,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, *Chairman of Military Committee of the Senate.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 13, 1832.

SIR: In reference to the proposed increase of the surgeons of the army, I have to state that, notwithstanding a very considerable increase of the number of military posts and stations, the number of medical officers is less now than it has been at any period within the last twenty years.

Under the establishment of 1808, before the late war, there were sixty-nine surgeons and mates; under that of 1815, after the war, there were at first seventy-seven, and subsequently sixty-nine; while under that of 1821, with a trifling, if any, reduction of posts, it was reduced to fifty-three.

Even under the establishment of 1802, with half the force, and probably less than half the number of stations, there were thirty-three surgeons and mates, and at least double that number is required at present.

On the reduction of the army in 1821 it was distributed to forty military posts and arsenals, including West Point. In January last there were fifty-one; on the 30th of September last there were sixty-four stations, including the recruiting rendezvous, requiring a surgeon; and, at the same period, there were three surgeons absent in consequence of sickness, and one on furlough, leaving but forty-nine for duty. If every officer of the department were constantly on duty, and but one assigned to a full regiment instead of three, as heretofore allowed by law, there would still be a deficiency of eleven. The amount expended for private physicians, including the recruiting service, during the last three years, has been $12,578. This, however, is by no means the actual cost to the United States. The mere prescription of medicine is but a small part of an army surgeon's duty; his hospital attendants are selected from the soldiery, and have, for the most part, neither the ability nor inclination to perform the duties required of them, even when they are sober and honest; but, in point of fact, one constant source of complaint from almost every surgeon is, that he can obtain but very few who possess either of these essential qualifications, so that it requires his repeated instructions, as well as his personal attendance, to secure even a reasonable share of attention to his patients by day and by night, and still greater vigilance to preserve the public property under his charge from waste and peculation; and even with the greatest exertions of the best surgeons, these things constitute an essential item in the estimate of the expenses of the department, and of the average bills of mortality.

In 1829 the surgeon at Oglethorpe barracks was taken sick about the first of August, and a citizen was employed, who has since been highly recommended for appointment in the army, both by his medical and personal friends, and by the officer who employed him, and has given ample evidence of his qualifications. The number present in August was ninety-five, and in October sixty-one; and the number of deaths reported for the quarter was twenty-three, being nearly one-half of those in the whole army for the same period. The chief cause assigned by the physicians for this mortality was the intemperance of his convalescents; and this was, no doubt, indulged at the public expense, as the extra bills for hospital stores during this short period was seventy-five per cent. more than the amount paid for the whole annual supply for the station, furnished on the requisition of the surgeon. This is, of course, a strong case, but it differs only in degree from the great majority where private physicians are employed; so that an attempt to enforce accountability for public property at such posts has been found perfectly idle, there being no practicable means of securing an indemnity for losses, except the stoppage of the pittance of pay that may be due at the expiration of the service of the citizen employed, while he very reasonably contends

that he cannot be held responsible for property which, from the nature of the case, must be at the disposal of pursers and soldiers, over whom he has no authority or control.

But in consequence of the position of many of the military posts, especially in the south and west, it is often impossible to obtain a private physician, while it requires several months to send an army surgeon from another station where one can be had to supply his place. At least two efficient surgeons are now required at Cantonment Gibson, but the application of the present surgeon can only be complied with by hiring private physicians at other posts from which the army surgeons must be sent. The sickness or death of a surgeon at many stations, as those on the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri, and the upper lakes, would, especially in the winter, leave the post without medical aid, as has been the case at Fort Snelling, and would have been recently at Tampa Bay, but for the accidental arrival of a citizen with a detachment of recruits. It is, therefore, believed that the public service actually requires an increase of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army, as it has been distributed for some years past; and that, in point of fact, such increase will not, on the whole, be attended with any material increase of expense to the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

22D CONGRESS.] **No. 501.** [1ST SESSION.

COMPROMISE OF TITLE TO ISLAND ON WHICH FORT DELAWARE STANDS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 20, 1832.

WASHINGTON, *January* 20, 1832.

I respectfully invite the attention of Congress to the propriety of compromising the title of the island on which Fort Delaware stands in the manner pointed out by the accompanying report from the War Department. This subject was presented to Congress during its last session, but for want of time, it is believed, did not receive its action.

ANDREW JACKSON.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February* 18, 1831.

SIR: The island below New Castle, upon which Fort Delaware is situated, is held by the United States under a cession by the State of Delaware. A citizen of New York, Dr. Henry Gale, alleges the title to be in him by virtue of a grant of New Jersey, and of subsequent purchases made under that grant.

The agent of Dr. Gale has proposed to surrender to the United States for the sum of $17,000, subject to an examination as to the strength and validity of his title.

The United States having expended large sums in the construction of Fort Delaware, it is not proper that the right of property should be at all questionable.

I present to you copies of an agreement entered into with the agent, and propose that authority be given by Congress to have the title inquired into, and, if ascertained to be defective, then to be compromised upon the terms stated in the agreement, for which purpose an appropriation will be necessary.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

It is agreed by James Latounette, agent and attorney in fact of Henry Gale, on the one part, and John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, of the other part, for and on behalf of the United States, as follows:

The United States are possessed of an island, on which is constructed Fort Delaware, situated about seven miles below New Castle, in the State of Delaware, which island is claimed by Henry Gale.

James Latounette, being agent and specially authorized to dispose of said island, proposes, and it is agreed to:

That the United States government may examine into said title, and, on being satisfied that the right and claim of said Gale is a valid one, shall pay the sum of seventeen thousand dollars.

And, on payment of said amount, said agent covenants and agrees to and with the said Eaton to convey the whole of said island, by good and sufficient title, to the United States.

This agreement to be submitted to Congress, and to be binding on the United States, if Congress shall make the appropriation, and the title now held be ascertained to be defective.

Executed this 18th February, 1831.

JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*
JAMES LATOUNETTE, *Attorney for Henry Gale.*

Witness: LAW. L. V. KLEECK.

22D CONGRESS.] No. 502. [1ST SESSION.

ORGANIZATION AND ALLOWANCES TO THE TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 20, 1832.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 20, 1832.

SIR: In answer to your note of yesterday, I have the honor to observe that it appears to me inexpedient to make a permanent allowance of forage to the captains of the topographical corps. A portion of the year only can be occupied by these officers in the labors of the field, because the winter is unfavorable to their operations, and also because much time must be devoted to the preparation of their returns. During this period the public service does not require them to keep horses, and even (which is somewhat doubtful) should their duties while in the field require them at all times to be mounted, it would be more economical, agreeably to the present practice, to allow the necessary expense for this object from the contingent appropriation for surveys than to make a permanent allowance of forage.

I doubt, also, the expediency of limiting the executive discretion in the selection of officers for this corps. I think it should be left, as it was in the ordnance bill, without any statutory restriction. The just rights of the army will certainly not be neglected in filling the appointments created by this law. But there is a class of meritorious officers who have been associated and doing duty with the topographical corps, (that of civil engineers,) from which it may be proper to make selections, and I should regret to see them wholly excluded by this provision.

I would also suggest the propriety of increasing the number of captains from eight to ten, and of reducing the second lieutenants from twenty to ten. It is an important object to have officers qualified to take charge of the surveys, and this we can only expect in the higher grades. The subalterns of the corps must act as assistants till they acquire the necessary practical knowledge. I think ten first and ten second lieutenants will be sufficient in the present state of the service for all the duties required of officers of those grades. And a reduction in the expense of $5,528, according to the present laws, or of $5,352 in the event of the passage of the bill in the House of Representatives regulating the pay of the army, will follow from this change.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON, *Chairman of the Military Committee, Senate.*

Difference between the topographical engineers as now existing and as proposed to be organized.

The present number of topographical engineers authorized by law is ten, namely, six majors and four captains. To these are to be added the civil engineers employed under the law of April, 1824, say seven, making the whole number of topographical engineers and of civil engineers acting as topographical engineers seventeen.

The annual expense of the present system, as just represented, is as follows:

For the topographical engineers	$13,916
For civil engineers, as per expenditures of 1831	13,500
Total for one year	27,416

which, divided by seventeen, the number of officers, gives for the average yearly cost of each officer about sixteen hundred and thirteen dollars.

The proposed bill provides for one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, ten captains, and ten first lieutenants—in all twenty-four officers.

The annual expenditure under this bill will be about $23,250, which amount, divided by the number of officers it provides for, gives for the average annual cost of each officer about $970.

A comparison of the two systems furnishes in favor of the bill proposed an aggregate annual saving of about four thousand dollars, an actual gain in the services of seven additional engineers, and an annual saving in the average annual cost of each engineer of between five and six hundred dollars, and furnishing also an efficiently and well-organized body of officers.

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, *March* 7, 1832.

SIR: Allow me to make a correction in the estimates and statements of differences which I handed to you on Monday. Having gone over the same with care in the office, I find it as follows:

The statement about the present topographical engineers and civil engineers acting as topographical engineers is correct, namely:

Topographical engineers	$13,916
Civil engineers	13,500
Cost per annum	27,416

Total number, 17; average cost, $1,612.

Proposed corps to be paid at the same rates as officers of the present corps of engineers.

One colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, ten captains, and ten first lieutenants will cost per annum $24,300. Total number, 24 officers, occasioning—

1st. Aggregate saving annually, $3,116.
2d. A gain of seven engineers.
3d. Average cost of each engineer by the proposed bill, $1,012.
4th. Average gain per officer, $600.

The small errors, now corrected, arose from using the rates of the late bill reported in the House of Representatives generalizing the pay of officers, instead of the rates paid to the corps of engineers.

Believe me to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT.

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON.

22D CONGRESS.] No. 503. [1ST SESSION.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF ESTABLISHING ARSENALS IN ALABAMA AND FLORIDA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 20, 1832.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 20, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Colonel of Ordnance, upon the subject of establishing an arsenal in Florida, and another in the northern part of the State of Alabama.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. THOS. H. BENTON, *Chairman Military Committee, Senate of the United States.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, January* 19, 1832.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Senate, "inquiring into the propriety of establishing an arsenal in Florida, and another in the northern part of the State of Alabama," referred to this department, I have the honor to report:

That no application having heretofore been made either by the legislature of Alabama, or by any of her delegation in Congress, for the location of an arsenal in the northern part of that State, nor any exploration made by officers of this department with a view to the location of such an establishment, this department is not, therefore, prepared at present to express an opinion, whether an arsenal is necessary in that part of the State expressed in the resolution. If it shall be required, an officer can be directed to make the necessary exploration during the ensuing summer, and his report on this subject can be submitted for your decision before the meeting of Congress at its next session.

In relation to the necessity for the establishment of an arsenal in Florida, this department has no hesitation in expressing a decided opinion. The situation of this Territory, both with regard to its peculiar geographical position and the character of its population, warrants the establishment of an arsenal near the river Apalachicola, which stream possesses the advantage of a steamboat navigation for a considerable distance into the interior of the States of Alabama and Georgia. In a state of war, the necessity for this establishment becomes more evident, as the two nearest arsenals on which dependence must be placed for the necessary supplies of ordnance, small arms, and military stores for this Territory, are those at Augusta, on the Savannah river, and Mount Vernon, on the west bank of Mobile river, Alabama, which are too remotely situated to afford, with the necessary promptitude, such arms and munitions of war as might be required by the forts on the seaboard of Florida, or by an army operating in the field.

The arsenal at Augusta is situated about two hundred and sixty-nine miles from the junction of the Flint and Chattachoochee rivers, and it would ordinarily require about thirteen and a half days for military supplies to reach the Territory. From the Mount Vernon arsenal to the same point is about the same distance, and the roads through this part of the country are, with little exception, of the same character. About the same length of time would therefore be required for the transportation of military stores from the Mount Vernon arsenal to the forks of the Apalachicola. From these facts, therefore, it would appear that, in the event of sudden commotion within or incursion from without the Territory, reliance for a prompt supply of arms and military stores cannot be placed on either of these arsenals; and on a recent occasion of a disturbance amongst the Indians, (Seminoles,) in the peninsula of Florida, much alarm was excited at the seat of government, (Tallahassee,) because of the fact of there being no deposit of small arms and ammunition within the Territory; and when a supply of small arms did arrive, they were soon lost or destroyed, by reason of there being no suitable persons to take care of them, and no proper place of deposit.

I have not hesitated to express a decided opinion in relation to that part of the resolution of the Senate which relates to Florida, because an exploration of this Territory has been made the preceding summer, by an officer of this department, expressly with a view to the location of an arsenal at some suitable point in Middle Florida. This exploration was made by order of the Secretary of War, at the earnest solicitations of the delegate in Congress from that Territory, and also in consequence of a memorial addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, signed by several hundred of the most respectable citizens of Florida, praying for the establishment of an arsenal.

In concluding this communication, I would respectfully recommend that, for the establishment of an arsenal in Florida, the sum of $20,000 be asked for the purchase of the site and the commencement of the necessary buildings.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF FLORIDA, *January* 30, 1832.

Be it resolved, That our delegate in Congress be requested to urge the passage of a law to establish an arsenal in this Territory as a measure highly important to the peace and safety of the country.

Resolved, further, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit this resolution to the delegate by the next mail.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies from the resolutions delivered to me from the council.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT, JR., *Secretary and Acting Governor of Florida.*

JANUARY 31, 1832.

22D CONGRESS.] No. 504. [1ST SESSION.

ON CLAIM OF AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY FOR AN ALLOWANCE FOR QUARTERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 21, 1832.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 17, 1832.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I send you enclosed a copy of my answer of the 10th instant to your inquiries relative to the claim of Lieutenant Harvey Brown for rent of quarters at St. Augustine.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. CROSS, *Major and Acting Quartermaster General.*

Colonel WILLIAM DRAYTON, *Chairman of Military Committee, House of Representatives.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 10, 1832.

SIR: Your note of the 4th instant, enclosing the memorial of Lieutenant Harvey Brown, for rent of quarters while stationed at St. Augustine, and requesting to be informed "whether the account presented is correctly stated, and whether there be any other objection to its payment than that which is mentioned in the memorial," has been received by me, in the absence of the Quartermaster General. In reply to your inquiries, I have the honor to furnish herewith a copy of the correspondence which occurred on the subject between Lieutenant Brown and the Quartermaster General, together with the final remarks of the latter, and the decision of the Secretary of War on the case; and to observe that, if Lieutenant Brown be entitled to the allowance for the *whole* time, the account presented is correctly stated, the rate charged being reasonable. If, however, the claim should be adjusted on the principle suggested by the Quartermaster General, the time charged for would be curtailed seventeen months—leaving seventeen months and eighteen days to be paid for.

Lieutenant Brown having stated in his memorial "that he reported the case from time to time to the Quartermaster General, and solicited to be permitted to so fit up the public quarters as to render them habitable," it is proper for me to remark that no such solicitation, or any suggestion to that effect, is to be found in Lieutenant Brown's letters; nor does it appear from the letters addressed to him by the Quartermaster General that any such application was made to this office and denied. The only repairs of consequence recommended by Lieutenant Brown, during the period comprehended in his claim, was a thorough painting of St. Francis barracks, which was immediately authorized and effected. The improvement necessary to have rendered the quarters amply sufficient for the accommodation of all the officers at the post, was the erection of four additional chimneys to rooms without fire-places.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.

Hon. WILLIAM DRAYTON, *Chairman of Military Committee, House of Representatives.*

A true copy from the records of this office.

THOMAS F. HUNT, *Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 17, 1832.

[Extract]

FORT MARION, *July* 4, 1826.

"GENERAL: I have made a charge in my account for quarters, which I hope will be allowed me, as I am under the necessity of living out of the barracks, in consequence of there being no rooms suitable for my family. It is true, I have resided out of the barracks ever since I have been at the post, and have not charged for quarters; but I was then doing company duty, and thought, therefore, that I was not entitled to my quarters out of the barracks. As I am now entitled to a kitchen, as well as a room, and there being none at the barracks, I hope you will consider my claim as equitable.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

"HARVEY BROWN, *Assistant Quartermaster.*"

Brigadier General JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Extract of a letter from the Quartermaster General to Lieutenant Harvey Brown, assistant quartermaster at St. Augustine, Florida, dated August 21, 1826.

"The charge for quarters cannot be allowed, for the reason that there are sufficient quarters at the fort. If we enforce the regulations in regard to other officers, we must observe them ourselves; besides, the indispensable expenditure on account of quarters during the present year will exceed the sum appropriated by Congress for that object."

[Extract.]

ST. AUGUSTINE, *September* 20, 1826.

"GENERAL: I hope, sir, you will reconsider your decision as it respects my quarters; for, admitting the rooms at the fort were suitable for me to reside in, (which they are not,) still I could not occupy them, for they are now all, but one or two which leak, occupied, viz: two by the marshal, two by the sheriff, two as a magazine, two as ordnance stores, and one as commissary storeroom. It is true that, at the barracks, there are two rooms that I might occupy, but neither of them has a fire-place, and there is no kitchen unoccupied; so that it is impossible for me to live there, and I have necessarily to be at the expense of a house in the town.

"I have the honor, &c.,

"HARVEY BROWN, *Assistant Quartermaster.*"

Brigadier General JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Occupied, as the quarters appear to have been, by civil officers, under the authority of the War Department, I should think Lieutenant Brown equitably entitled to quarters during the winter months.

THOMAS S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

NOTE.—By winter months I mean those months for which the greater allowance of fuel is drawn, viz: from the 1st of November to the 30th of April.

T. S. J.

Disapproved the above.

J. H. EATON.

Extract from the Quartermaster General's letter to Lieutenant Harvey Brown, assistant quartermaster at St. Augustine, Florida, dated November 10, 1826.

"In reply to that part of your letter of the 20th of September, relating to quarters for yourself, I have to inform you that it is impossible to reverse the decision already made. To enable me to enforce the regulations where regimental and company officers are concerned, it is necessary that I should enforce them strictly in regard to the officers of the Quartermaster's department. There are, every year, so many more officers placed on detached duty than are included in the estimate, that it requires the most rigid application of the regulations to keep the expenditure on account of rent of quarters within the appropriation. This year, notwithstanding all claims such as yours have been rejected, that item has been considerably overdrawn."

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April* 21, 1829.

Harvey Brown, assistant quartermaster, claims for quarters, from July, 1826, to this time; his station being at St. Augustine. The claim is disallowed:

1st. Because, by regulation of 1830, quartermasters are required to keep the public quarters in tenantable order. There being public quarters at St. Augustine, Captain Brown should have occupied them; and if not in repair, should so have reported, that orders to place them in repair might have been given.

2d. Captain Brown, on application to the Quartermaster General, was as early as the 21st of August, and afterwards on the 10th of November, 1826, informed that he could not be allowed compensation for quarters.

J. H. EATON.

22D CONGRESS.] No. 505. [1ST SESSION.

ARMY REGISTER FOR 1832.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 24, 1832.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 23, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit fifty copies of the Army Register for 1832 for the use of each member of the Senate, conformably to a resolution of December 13, 1815.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

The PRESIDENT *of the Senate of the United States.*

Register of the army of the United States for the year 1832.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.	Remarks.
Alexander Macomb, maj. gen.	May 24, 1828		
Edmund P. Gaines, brig. general	March 9, 1814	Maj. gen. bvt., Aug. 15, 1814	
Winfield Scott ..... do	..... do	Maj. gen. bvt., July 25, 1814	
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Roger Jones, colonel	March 7, 1825	Adjutant general	
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
John E. Wool, colonel	April 29, 1816	Inspector general; brig. general bvt., April 29, 1826.	
George Croghan .. do	Dec. 21, 1825	Inspector general	
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Thomas S. Jesup, brig. general	May 8, 1818	Quartermaster general; Major Gen. bvt, May 8, 1828.	
William Linnard, major	May 12, 1813	Quartermaster; lieut. col. bvt., June 15, 1825.	
Henry Stanton .... do	May 13, 1820	Quartermaster	
George Bender. .... do	May 22, 1826	..... do	
Trueman Cross .... do	..... do	..... do	
(20 *assistant quartermasters to be taken from the line*)			
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.			
George Gibson, colonel	April 18, 1818	Com'ry general of subsistence; brig. gen. bvt, Apr. 29. 1826.	
James H. Hook, commissary ..	March 10, 1829	Quartermaster	
Joseph P. Taylor. .... do	..... do	Assistant quartermaster	
(50 *assistant commissaries to be taken from the subalterns of the line.*)			

PAY, PURCHASING, AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commission.	No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commission.
	PAY DEPARTMENT.				PURCHASING DEPARTM'T.		
1	Nathan Towson[9] ...	Paymaster general	May 8, 1822	1	Callender Irvine	Commissary gen. of purchases.	Aug. 8, 1812
1	Thomas Wright	Paymaster	June 22, 1815				
2	Asher Phillips	.... do	Aug. 26, 1815	1	Peter Fayssoux	Storekeeper	.....
3	Alphonso Wetmore .	.... do	Oct. 14, 1815	2	.....	.... do	.....
4	Ben. F. Larned	.... do	Nov. 24, 1815				
5	David S. Townsend .	.... do	April 29, 1816		MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
6	Charles B. Tallmadge	.... do	Mar. 27, 1818				
7	Daniel Randall	.... do	July 21, 1818	1	Joseph Lovell	Surgeon general.	April 18, 1818
8	Charles H. Smith ...	.... do	Nov. 24, 1819	1	Thomas Lawson	Surgeon	May 21, 1813
9	A. A. Massias	.... do	Dec. 12, 1820	2	Thomas G. Mower ..	.... do	June 30, 1814
10	T. P. Andrews	.... do	May 22, 1822	3	B. F. Harney	.... do	Aug. 17, 1814
11	Edmund Kirby	.... do	Aug. 5, 1824	4	W. V. Wheaton	.... do	Sept. 4, 1816
12	L. G. De Russey	.... do	Sept. 21, 1826	5	Josiah Everett	.... do	Jan. 28, 1820
13	William Pyatt	.... do	May 20, 1830	6	J. P. C. Macmahon ..	.... do	Aug. 5, 1826
14	Robert A. Forsyth ..	.... do	Sept. 10, 1831	7	Wm. Beaumont	.... do	Nov. 26, 1827

[9] Lieutenant colonel by brevet July 5, 1814.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commission.	No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commission.
	MEDICAL DEP'T—Con'd.			22	Robert M'Millan	Assistant surgeon	July 1, 1822
				23	Edwin James	do	Jan. 27, 1823
8	Lyman Foot	Surgeon	Mar. 5, 1831	24	Samuel G. I. DeCamp	do	Oct. 10, 1823
1	James H. Sargent	Assistant surgeon	June 1, 1821	25	Edward Macomb	do	Jan. 20, 1824
2	William Turner	do	do	26	John W. Baylor	do	July 8, 1824
3	Foster Swift	do	do	27	Hamilton S. Hawkins	do	Nov. 22, 1824
4	T. I. C. Monroe	do	do	28	John Thurston	do	Jan. 1, 1825
5	Samuel B. Smith	do	do	29	Alfred W. Elwes	do	May 9, 1825
6	James Mann	do	do	30	Robert C. Wood	do	May 28, 1825
7	Sylvester Day	do	do	31	Lawrence Sprague	do	June 22, 1825
8	Joseph Eaton	do	do	32	Joel Martin	do	Aug. 15, 1825
9	Joseph P. Russell	do	do	33	Thomas S. Bryant	do	Oct. 5, 1825
10	Richard Weightman	do	do	34	Philip Minis	do	April 12, 1826
11	Robert French	do	do	35	Robert E. Kerr	do	May 2, 1826
12	C. A. Finley	do	do	36	Henry A. Stinnecke	do	May 8, 1826
13	R. M. Coleman	do	do	37	Robert Archer	do	Aug. 5, 1826
14	Benjamin King	do	do	38	Thomas Lining	do	Sept. 1, 1827
15	Prestley H. Craig	do	do	39	Lucius Abbot	do	Jan. 15, 1828
16	John Jackson	do	do	40	William L. Wharton	do	Sept. 1, 1828
17	John A. Brereton	do	July 1, 1821	41	James B. Sullivan	do	May 5, 1829
18	Henry Stevenson	do	July 16, 1821	42	Samuel W. Dalton	do	July 16, 1829
19	Mordecai Hale	do	Oct. 27, 1821	43	Ephraim M. Blaine	do	Nov. 17, 1829
20	Richard S. Satterlee	do	Feb. 25, 1822	44	Chas. S. Tripler	do	Oct. 30, 1830
21	Zina Pitcher	do	May 8, 1822	45	William A. Berry	do	April 25, 1831

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Charles Gratiot, commandant of the corps of engineers, brevet brigadier general, chief engineer.
James Gadsden, assistant engineer, August 10, 1831.
John J. Abert, topographical engineer, brevet lieutenant colonel in charge of the topographical bureau.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

George Bomford, lieutenant colonel 1st regiment artillery, brevet colonel, chief of the department.
George Talcott, captain, August 5, 1813, 2d artillery, major brevet August 5, 1823.
Henry K. Craig, captain, December 23, 1813, 3d artillery, major brevet December 23, 1823.
W. Wade, captain, February 9, 1815, 4th artillery, major brevet February 9, 1825.
R. L. Baker, captain, May 21, 1817, 1st artillery, major brevet May 21, 1827.
Captains and subalterns detailed from the artillery.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	Charles Gratiot	May 24, 1828	Brig. gen. bvt., May 24, 1828, chief engineer.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Joseph G. Totten	May 24, 1828	Col. brevet, September 11, 1824.
	MAJORS.		
1	Sylvanus Thayer	May 24, 1828	Lieut. col. bvt., March 3, 1823, Supt. Mil. Academy.
2	R. E. De Russey	December 22, 1830	Brevet September 11, 1824.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	T. W. Maurice	November 12, 1818	Major brevet, November 12, 1828.
2	John L. Smith	August 29, 1820	
3	George Blaney	July 1, 1824	
4	William H. Chase	January 1, 1825	
5	Richard Delafield	May 24, 1828	
6	Andrew Talcott	December 22, 1830	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Thomas J. Leslie	March 31, 1819	Paymaster, Nov. 27, 1815, Military Academy.
2	W. A. Eliason	July 28, 1823	
3	Corn. A. Ogden	July 1, 1824	
4	Henry Brewerton	January 1, 1825	
5	Stephen Tuttle	May 24, 1828	
6	George Dutton	December 22, 1830	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Joseph Mansfield	July 1, 1822	
2	Alfred Mordecai	July 1, 1823	
3	Dennis H. Mahan	July 1, 1824	Military Academy.
4	Alexander H. Bowman	July 1, 1825	
5	Thompson S. Brown	do	
6	William H. C. Bartlett	July 1, 1826	

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Robert E. Lee	July 1, 1829	
2	Alexander J. Swift	July 1, 1830	
3	Roswell Park	July 1, 1831	

TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

	MAJORS, BREVET.		
1	John Anderson	April 12, 1813	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 12, 1823.
2	John J. Abert	November 22, 1814	Lieutenant colonel brevet, November 22, 1824.
3	James Kearney	April 29, 1816	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1826.
4	Stephen H. Long	do	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1826.
5	P. H. Perrault	February 17, 1817	Lieutenant colonel brevet, February 17, 1827.
6	William T. Poussin	January 15, 1829	Brevet, March 6, 1827.
	Assistant Topographical Engineers.		
	CAPTAINS, BREVET.		
1	Hartman Bache	July 24, 1818	Major brevet, July 24, 1828.
2	Wm. G. McNeill	January 27, 1823	
3	James D. Graham	January 15, 1829	
4	Wm. Turnbull	August 20, 1831	

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	James House	May 8, 1822	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	G. Bomford	Feb. 9, 1815	Col. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825. Ord.
	MAJOR.		
1	J. B. Walbach	April 25, 1818	Col. bvt, May 1, 1825. Ord.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	A. S. Brooks	July 6, 1812	Lieut. col. bvt, Sept. 11, 1824.
2	S. Churchill	Aug. 15, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 15, 1823.
3	W. J. Worth	Aug. 19, 1814	Lieut. col. bvt., July 25, 1824.
4	Milo Mason	May 17, 1816	Maj. bvt., May 17, 1826.
5	Hy. Whiting	March 3, 1817	Maj. bvt., March 17, 1824. A.Q.M.
6	F. Whiting	Sept. 10, 1819	
7	R. L. Baker°	May 21, 1817	Maj. bvt, May 21, 1827. Ord.
8	H. Saunders	Nov. 4, 1823	
9	R. M. Kirby	Aug. 5, 1824	Maj bvt., Sept. 17, 1824.
10	N. G. Dana	Sept. 15, 1825	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Timothy Green	April 20, 1818	Capt. bvt., Ap'l 20, 1828. A.C.S.
2	H. W. Griswold	Dec. 12, 1818	Capt. bvt., Dec. 12, 1828.
3	W. Smith	June 5, 1819	Ordnance.
4	J. Simonson	Oct. 10, 1819	
5	J. Symington	May 17, 1820	Ordnance.
6	M. A. Patrick	Aug. 11, 1820	
7	Giles Porter	Feb. 1, 1823	
8	Geo. Webb	May 15, 1823	A. C. S.
9	J. Howard	Nov. 1, 1823	Ordnance.
10	D. Van Ness	Nov. 4, 1823	Ordnance.
11	Justin Dimick	May 1, 1824	A. C. S.
12	Daniel Tyler	May 6, 1824	Ordnance.
13	W. H. Swift	Aug. 5, 1824	
14	Lemuel Gates	Feb. 11, 1825	
15	D. D. Tompkins	Mar. 1, 1825	Engineer duty.
16	George D. Ramsay	Mar. 1, 1826	Top. duty.
17	Jonathan Prescott	Mar. 31, 1827	Engineer duty.
18	Chas. Dimmock	Feb. 20, 1828	A. Q. M.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	W. Wheelright	July 1, 1821	Ordnance.
2	J. H. Cooke	July 1, 1822	Ordnance.
3	Isaac Trimble	do	
4	L. B. Webster	July 1, 1823	Mil. Academy.
5	Geo. Nauman	do	
6	John Farley	do	Special duty War Department.
7	J. N. Dillahunty	July 1, 1824	Top. duty.
8	S. V. R. Ryan	July 1, 1825	
9	Francis Taylor	do	
10	A. D. Mackay	do	Top. duty.
11	James R. C. Irwin	do	Top. duty.
12	John McClellan	July 1, 1826	Adjutant.
13	John Williamson	do	
14	John H. Winder	April 2, 1827	Engineer duty.
15	Ebenezer S. Sibley	July 1, 1827	Engineer duty.
16	William Maynadier	do	
17	Rich'd C. Tilghman	July 1, 1828	
18	Edmund French	do	Top. duty.
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	William Palmer	do	
2	Miner Knowlton	July 1, 1829	
3	John F. Kennedy	do	
4	John W. Barry	July 1, 1830	
5	James H. Prentis	do	
6	J. B. Magruder	do	
8	Geo. W. Turner	July 1, 1831	Mil. Academy.
7	Jacob Ammen	do	Mil. Academy.

NOTE.—This mark ° affixed to any officer's name denotes a voluntary *transfer*, which is the cause of his anomalous regimental position.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	----------		
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Wm. MacRea ------	April 19, 1814	Col. bvt., April 19, 1824.
	MAJOR.		
1	Roger Jones -------	Feb. 17, 1827	Col. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814. Adj. General.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	Wm. Gates ---------	Mar. 3, 1813	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1823.
2	A. C. W. Fanning--	Mar. 13, 1813	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1824.
3	J. F. Heileman-----	May 5, 1813	Maj. bvt., May 5, 1823.
4	George Talcott-----	Aug. 5, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 5, 1823. Ord.
5	Frs. S. Belton------	July 31, 1817	
6	R. A. Zantzinger----	Dec. 12, 1818	Maj. bvt., Aug. 15, 1824.
7	J. Mountfort-------	Aug. 11, 1819	Maj. bvt., Sept. 11, 1824.
8	Thos. C. Legate----	May 13, 1820	Ordnance.
9	N. Baden----------	April 1, 1824	Brevet, Aug. 6, 1823.
10	Jo. P. Taylor ------	July 6, 1825	Commissary.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Richard Bache -----	June 15, 1817	Brevet, April 17, 1813. Aide-de-camp to Bvt. Major General Scott.
2	G. S. Drane--------	Nov. 15, 1817	Capt. bvt., Nov. 15, 1827. A.C.S.
3	G. W. Gardiner ----	April 20, 1818	Capt. bvt., April 20, 1828. A.C.S.
4	C. S. Merchant-----	------do------	Capt. bvt., April 20, 1828. A.C.S.
5	Charles Mellon-----	------do------	Capt. bvt., April 20, 1828. Ord.
6	Allen Lowd--------	April 20, 1818	Capt. bvt., April 20, 1828. A.C.S.
7	H. W. Fitzhugh----	------do------	Capt. bvt., April 20, '28. A.Q.M.
8	James S Abeel-----	------do------	Capt. bvt, April 20, 1828. Ord.
9	R. L. Armstrong----	July 2, 1818	Capt. bvt., July 2, 1828.
10	H. S. Mallory------	May 31, 1819	
11	W. Wells----------	Aug. 28, 1819	
12	F. L Griffith ------	Nov. 28, 1819	
13	S. McKenzie-------	Feb. 20, 1825	
14	Ed. Harding -------	May 10, 1826	Ordnance.
15	James Green-------	May 31, 1826	Adjutant.
16	Abm. C. Fowler----	Feb. 20, 1827	
17	G. W. Whistler ----	Aug. 16, 1829	Top. duty.
18	W. C. DeHart------	Oct. 10, 1831	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	J. A. Chambers-----	July 1, 1820	
2	Joshua Barney -----	------do------	
3	J. A. d'Lagnel -----	July 1, 1821	Ordnance.
4	J. M. W. Picton----	July 1, 1824	
5	C. F. Smith--------	July 1, 1825	Mil. Academy.
6	Const. Smith ------	Aug. 27, 1825	
7	F. L Dancy--------	July 1, 1826	Top. duty.
8	M. M. Clarke-------	------do------	
9	John B. Grayson---	--do------	Top. duty.
10	William E. Aisquith-	July 1, 1827	
11	Hugh W. Mercer ---	July 1, 1828	
12	Joseph L. Locke----	------do------	Ordnance.
13	Thomas B. Adams---	------do------	
14	John Mackay ------	July 1, 1829	Top. duty.
15	John C. Casey------	------do------	Mil. Academy.
16	O. M'K. Mitchell---	------do------	
17	Wm. E Basinger---	July 1, 1830	Mil. Academy.
18	W. S. Chandler-----	------do------	Mil. Academy.
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Wm. N. Pendleton--	------do------	Mil. Academy.
2	Thos. B Linnard---	------do------	Ordnance.
3	R. H. K. Whitely --	------do------	
4	H. E. Prentiss------	July 1, 1831	Mil. Academy.
5	R. H. Peyton ------	------do------	
6	A. A. Humphreys --	------do------	Mil. Academy.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	W. K. Armistead---	Nov. 12, 1818	Brig. gen. bvt., Nov. 12, 1828.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Wm. Lindsay------	Mar. 12, 1813	Col. bvt , March 12, 1823.
	MAJOR.		
1	James Bankhead----	Aug. 15, 1813	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1823. Ord.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	Henry K. Craig ----	Dec. 23, 1813	Maj bvt., Dec. 23, 1823. Ord.
2	M. P. Lomax------	Nov. 17, 1814	Maj. bvt., Nov. 17, 1824.
3	Felix Ansart-------	Nov. 28, 1819	
4	Æneas Mackay-----	Dec. 31, 1822	A. Q. M.
5	W. L. McClintock --	Aug. 11, 1823	
6	Thomas Childs-----	Oct. 1, 1826	
7	C. M. Thruston-----	Feb. 17, 1827	
8	Elijah Lyon--------	Feb. 20, 1827	Bvt., Jan. 1, 1827.
9	U. S. Frazer ------	May 1, 1828	
10	T. W. Lendrum----	Dec. 31, 1828	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	J. R. Vinton-------	Sept. 30, 1819	
2	R. B. Lee----------	Oct. 31, 1819	Ordnance.
3	Samuel Ringgold---	May 8, 1822	
4	G. W. Corprew-----	Aug. 6, 1822	
5	W. S. Newton -----	Dec. 31, 1822	
6	W. B. Davidson----	Jan. 1, 1825	Adj. Gen. office.
7	D. H Vinton------	April 7, 1825	Ordnance.
8	Z. I. D. Kinsley----	Aug. 30, 1825	M. Academy.
9	John L'Engle------	Dec. 11, 1825	A. Q. M.
10	A. Brockenbrough--	Oct. 1, 1826	A. C. S.
11	H. Garner---------	Feb. 26, 1827	Adjutant.
12	F. N. Barbarin-----	Feb. 28, 1827	A. C. S.
13	M. Burke----------	May 1, 1828	
14	R D. A. Wade-----	Sept. 10, 1828	Ordnance.
15	C. Graham---------	Sept. 11, 1828	
16	W. S Maitland ----	Dec. 31, 1828	
17	G. S. Greene-------	May 31, 1829	
18	R. P. Parrott ------	Aug. 27, 1831	A. C. S.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	N. B. Bennett------	July 1, 1824	
2	Benjamin Huger----	July 1, 1825	Ordnance.
3	J. W. Harris-------	------do------	
4	Robert Anderson---	------do------	Ordnance.
5	William Bryant-----	July 1, 1826	
6	Bent. H. Henderson-	------do------	
7	Edw. B. White-----	------do------	
8	Dan. S. Herring----	------do------	
9	Theop. B. Brown---	------do------	M. Academy.
10	John Child --------	July 1, 1827	Ordnance.
11	Jas. A. J. Bradford --	------do------	
12	N. B. Buford -------	------do------	
13	George Fetterman --	------do------	
14	Albert E. Church---	July 1, 1828	
15	Robert E. Temple---	------do------	

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	SECOND LIEUTS.—Con'd.		
16	George E. Chase	July 1, 1828	
17	Joseph A. Smith	July 1, 1829	M. Academy.
18	Charles W. Hackley	do	
	BREVET 2D LIEUTS.		
1	William R. McKee	do	
2	Gustavus Brown	July 1, 1829	
3	Frs. Vinton	July 1, 1830	
4	Benj. Poole	do	
5	Edwin Rose	do	
6	Samuel H. Miller	July 1, 1831	M. Academy.
7	Geo. H. Talcott	do	

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	J. R. Fenwick	May 8, 1822	Brig. gen. bvt., Mar. 18, 1823.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Abram Eustis	do	Col. bvt., Sept. 10, 1823.
	MAJOR.		
1	Ich. B. Crane	Sept. 15, 1825	Lt. col. bvt., Nov. 13, 1823.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	B. K. Pierce	Oct. 1, 1813	Maj. bvt., Oct. 1, 1823.
2	M. M Payne	March 2, 1814	Maj. bvt., Mar. 2, 1824.
3	William Wade	Feb. 9, 1815	Maj. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825. Ord.
4	John Erving	April 25, 1818	Maj. bvt., April 25, 1828.
5	L. Whiting	May 21, 1822	
6	I. L. Gardner	Nov. 1, 1823	
7	John Munroe	March 2, 1825	
8	Jac. Schmuck	April 11, 1825	
9	J. W. Ripley	Aug. 1, 1825	
10	Patrick H. Galt	May 15, 1829	Bvt., Sept 26, '28.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	James Monroe	Dec. 31, 1818	Capt. bvt., Dec. 31, '28. A.C.S.
2	I. M. Washington	May 23, 1820	Ordnance.
3	Harvey Brown	Aug. 23, 1821	A. C. S.
4	Samuel Cooper	July 6, 1821	Aid to Maj. Gen Macomb.
5	Charles Ward	July 20, 1822	
6	H. A. Thompson	Dec. 31, 1822	Adjutant.
7	W. W. Morris	Aug. 11, 1823	
8	Wm. H. Bell	Nov. 1, 1823	Ordnance.
9	S. B. Dusenbury	March 1, 1825	A. C. S.
10	Edw. C. Ross	Nov. 27, 1826	M. Academy.
11	John B. Scott	July 31, 1827	A. C. S.
12	Horace Bliss	Dec. 31, 1827	
13	Wm. Cook	May 15, 1829	
14	Walter Gwynn	Oct. 19, 1829	
15	Aug. Canfield	Mar. 1, 1830	
16	John Pickell	May 28, 1831	
17	A. Beckley	July 31, 1831	Ordnance.
18	F. Searle	Aug. 20, 1831	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	F. L. Jones	July 1, 1824	Ordnance.
2	G. W. Long	do	Engineer duty.
3	W. P. Bainbridge	do	A. C. S.
4	H. A. Wilson	do	
5	R. C. Smead	July 1, 1825	Ordnance.
6	W. F. Hopkins	do	M. Academy.
7	W A. Thornton	do	
8	Fred. Norcom	do	
9	Thomas J. Cram	July 1, 1826	M. Academy.
10	M. C. Ewing	do	
11	D. H. Tufts	do	
12	Charles O. Collins	July 1, 1828	
13	John F. Lane	do	
14	James Barnes	July 1, 1829	
15	Joseph B. Smith	do	
16	J. E. Johnston	do	
17	Charles Pettigru	do	
18	Franklin E. Hunt	do	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Thos. J. Lee	July 1, 1830	Top. duty.
2	Simon H. Drum	do	M. Academy.
3	James Allen	July 1, 1831	M. Academy.
4	Wm. H. Norton	do	M. Academy.
5	S. C. Ridgeley	do	M. Academy.
6	Wm. H. Emory	do	
7	John Hills	Dec. 17, 1831	

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	W. Morgan	April 23, 1830	Brevet, Nov. 10, 1828.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Z. Taylor	April 20, 1819	
	MAJOR.		
1	John Bliss	July 15, 1831	Brevet, May 13, 1823.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	T. J. Beall	Sept. 26, 1818	Maj. bvt., Sept. 26, 1828.
2	G. Loomis	April 7, 1819	
3	T. F Smith	April 25, 1819	
4	R. B. Mason	July 31, 1819	
5	E. A. Hitchcock	Dec. 31, 1824	M. Academy.
6	Wm. S. Harney	May 14, 1825	
7	W. R. Jouett	May 1, 1829	
8	Thos. Barker	May 31, 1829	
9	S. Shannon	July 28, 1831	A. Q. M.
10	Sam. McRee	Dec. 31, 1831	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Wm. Day	Dec. 25, 1823	
2	Thos. P. Gwynne	Dec. 31, 1824	A. C. S.
3	Jefferson Vail	May 14, 1825	
4	W. M. Boyce	June 30, 1825	Top. duty.
5	J. J. Abercrombie	Sept. 26, 1828	Adjutant.
6	A. S. Miller	May 31, 1829	
7	J. W. Kingsbury	Aug. 1, 1830	A. C. S.
8	W. L. Harris	Dec. 31, 1830	
9	E. Backus	July 28, 1831	
10	O. Cross	Dec. 31, 1831	A. C. S.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Geo. W. Garey	July 1, 1825	
2	T. B. W. Stockton	July 1, 1827	
3	Joseph H. Lamotte	do	
4	Levin Gale	do	
5	Jonas K. Greenough	do	
6	Eros G. Mitchell	July 1, 1828	
7	Jefferson Davis	do	
8	J. R. B. Gardenier	do	
9	Sid. Burbank	July 1, 1829	
10	Seth Eastman	do	Top. duty.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			3	Lloyd J. Beall	July 1, 1830	
				4	George Wilson	do	
				5	E. A. Ogden	July 1, 1831	
1	G. R. J. Bowdoin	July 1, 1829		6	E. F. Covington	do	
2	E. R. Williams	do		7	Ingham Wood	do	

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

	COLONEL.			4	John Bradley	Oct. 2, 1822	
				5	E. V. Sumner	Jan. 25, 1823	A. C. S.
1	Hugh Brady	July 6, 1812	Brig. gen. bvt., July 6, 1822.	6	Samuel L. Russell	Dec. 31, 1827	A. C. S.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			7	Carlos A. Waite	May 1, 1828	A. Q. M.
				8	J. S. Gallagher	Feb. 2, 1830	
				9	T. Morris	May 26, 1830	
1	Alexander Cummings	Aug. 20, 1828		10	J. J. B. Kingsbury	Sept. 13, 1831	
	MAJOR.				SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	William Whistler	April 28, 1826	Bvt., Dec. 31, 1822.	1	J. R. Smith	July 1, 1823	
				2	H. Day	do	
	CAPTAINS.			3	W. Bloodgood	July 1, 1824	
				4	S. P. Heintzelman	July 1, 1826	
1	A. R. Thompson	May 1, 1814	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1824.	5	Amos B. Eaton	do	
				6	Silas Casey	do	
2	N. S. Clark	Oct. 1, 1814	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1824.	7	Abner R. Hetzel	July 1, 1827	
				8	Isaac P. Simonton	do	
3	E. Boardman	Mar. 31, 1817	Maj. brevet, Mar. 31, 1827.	9	Abraham Van Buren	do	Aid to Maj. Gen. Macomb.
4	W. V. Cobbs	Mar. 31, 1819		10	James F. Izard	July 1, 1828	Top. duty.
5	W. Hoffman	May 1, 1819			BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
6	G. Dearborn	Sept. 30, 1819					
7	T. Staniford	Mar. 1, 1820					
8	B. A. Boynton	Jan. 8, 1823					
9	Owen Ransom	Jan. 25, 1823		1	James W. Penrose	July 1, 1828	
10	Seth Johnson	Sept. 13, 1831		2	Edwin R. Long	July 1, 1829	
				3	James M. Hill	July 1, 1830	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			4	J. H. Leavenworth	do	
				5	J. H. K. Burgwin	do	
1	Joshua B. Brant	Dec 1, 1819	Capt. bvt., Sept. 17, 1824, A.Q.M.	6	Geo. W. Patten	do	
				7	J. M. Clendenin	do	
2	John Clitz	Dec. 31, 1819	Adjutant.	8	E. G. Eastman	July 1, 1831	
3	E. K. Barnum	Dec. 31, 1820		9	J. G. Harvey	do	

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

	COLONEL.			4	Hy. Bainbridge	June 6, 1827	
				5	George Wright	Sept. 23, 1827	Adjutant.
1	H. Leavenworth	Dec. 16, 1825	B. G. bvt., July 25, 1824.	6	J. W. Cotton	Oct. 4, 1827	
				7	E. B. Alexander	Dec. 29, 1827	A. C. S.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			8	E. B. Birdsall	Feb. 17, 1829	A. C. S.
				9	Nat. S. Harris	Sept 11, 1829	Military Acad.
1	Josiah H. Vose	April 23, 1830		10	Joseph Bonnell	July 15, 1831	
	MAJOR.				SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Step. W. Kearney	May 1, 1829	Brevet, Apr. 1, 1823.	1	W. R. Montgomery	July 1, 1825	
				2	John Archer	July 1, 1826	
	CAPTAINS.			3	Edw. B. Babbitt	do	
				4	Richard W. Colcock	do	
1	John Green	Sept. 25, 1814	Major bvt., Sept. 25, 1824.	5	Charles L. C. Minor	do	A. Q. M.
				6	Nath. C. Macrae	do	
2	J. Garland	May 7, 1817	Maj. bvt., May 7, 1827, A. Q. M.	7	Alex. G. Baldwin	do	
				8	Jefferson Van Horne	July 1, 1827	
3	J. S. Nelson	Aug. 13, 1819	Brevet, April 30, 1813.	9	William S. Stillwell	do	
				10	Thomas Cutts	July 1, 1828	
4	S. H. Webb	July 9, 1820			BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
5	W. G. Belknap	Feb. 1, 1822					
6	John B. Clark	Mar. 18, 1826					
7	Andrew Lewis	June 6, 1827					
8	T. J. Harrison	Sept. 23, 1827		1	Samuel K. Cobb	July 1, 1828	
9	James Dean	Oct. 4, 1827		2	Lan. P. Lupton	July 1, 1829	
10	Hy. H. Loring	July 15, 1831		3	A. G. Blanchard	do	
				4	W. H. Warfield	do	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			5	Benj. W. Brice	do	
				6	Wm. C Heyward	July 1, 1830	
1	Benj. Walker	Oct. 13, 1823		7	James H. Taylor	do	Military Acad.
2	L. N. Morris	Dec. 31, 1825	A. C. S.	8	Wm. Eustis	do	
3	Otis Wheeler	April 28, 1826		9	Step. B. Legate	do	

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	D. L. Clinch	April 20, 1819	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	D. E. Twiggs	July 15, 1831	
	MAJOR.		
1	William S. Foster	July 7, 1826	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1824.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	James H. Hook	May 20, 1813	Major bvt., May 20, 1823. Office C. G. S.
2	J. S. McIntosh	Mar. 8, 1817	Maj. bvt., Mar. 8, 1827.
3	J. M. Glassell	Feb. 10, 1818	Maj. bvt, Feb. 10, 1828.
4	Francis L. Dade	Feb. 24, 1818	Maj. bvt., Feb. 24, 1828.
5	Philip Wager	May 8, 1818	Maj. bvt, May 8, 1828.
6	Henry Wilson	April 20, 1819	
7	R. M. Sands	April 30, 1819	
8	Wm. Lear	May 1, 1824	
9	G. W. Allen	Jan. 25, 1829	Bvt., Jan. 1, 1829.
10	J. Paige	April 30, 1831	Bvt., Jan. 1, 1829.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Wm. M. Graham	Aug. 11, 1819	
2	A. W. Thornton	April 25, 1823	A. S. C.
3	Wm. Martin	Mar. 25, 1826	Adjutant.
4	P. Morrison	Aug. 26, 1826	A. C. S.
5	Eustace Trenor	Nov. 29, 1826	
6	Geo. A. McCall	Jan. 25, 1829	Aid to Bvt. Maj. Gen. Gaines.
7	L. Thomas	Mar. 17, 1829	
8	R. D. C. Collins	Nov. 3, 1829	A. Q. M.
9	Elias Phillips	Mar. 30, 1831	
10	Gov. Morris	April 30, 1831	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS		
1	F. D. Newcomb	July 1, 1824	A. Q. M.
2	Timothy Page	ditto	
3	Joseph Clay	July 1, 1825	A. C. S.
4	Samuel R. Alston	ditto	
5	Washington Hood	July 1, 1827	Top. duty.
6	Nelson N. Clark	ditto	
7	Samuel Torrence	July 1, 1828	
8	Wm. H. Hartford	July 1, 1829	Top. duty.
9	Thomas Swords	ditto	
10	Chileab S. Howe	ditto	Eng. duty.
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Ro. W. Burnet	ditto	
2	Rd B. Screven	ditto	
3	Joseph Ritner	July 1, 1830	M. Academy.
5	Rob. C. Buchanan	ditto	
4	D. A. Manning	ditto	
6	Chas. H. Larned	July 1, 1831	
7	Thos. I. McKean	ditto	
8	Bradford R. Alden	ditto	
9	Fred. Wilkinson	ditto	

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	Geo. M. Brooke	July 15, 1831	Brig. gen. bvt., Sept. 17, 1824.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Enos Cutler	April 28, 1826	
	MAJOR.		
1	Geo. Bender	April 23, 1830	Bvt, May 13, 1823, Q. M.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	J. Fowle	June 10, 1814	Maj. bvt., June 10, 1824.
2	T. F. Hunt	May 20, 1820	A. Q. M.
3	J. Plympton	June 1, 1821	
4	D. Wilcox	April 1, 1822	
5	R. A. McCabe	May 1, 1824	
6	Nathan Clarke	June 29, 1824	
7	Thos. Hunt	Sept. 27, 1824	Office of C. G. S.
8	M. Scott	Aug. 16, 1828	
9	G. Lowe	Aug. 20, 1828	
10	J. B. F. Russell	April 23, 1830	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Jos. M. Baxley	May 1, 1824	
2	W. E. Cruger	June 29, 1824	Adjutant.
3	W. Alexander	Oct. 31, 1825	
4	St. Clair Denny	Nov. 30, 1827	A. Q. M.
5	David Hunter	June 30, 1828	
6	Anthony Drane	Aug. 20, 1828	A. Q. M.
7	Alex. Johnston	Aug. 22, 1828	
8	L. T. Jamison	April 23, 1830	A. C. S.
9	James Engle	Oct. 14, 1830	A. C. S.
10	John M. Berrien	Dec. 31, 1830	Top. duty.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Moses E. Merrill	July 1, 1826	A. C. S.
2	Alexander S. Hooe	July 1, 1827	
3	David Perkins	ditto	
4	Alexander J. Center	ditto	
5	Edgar M. Lacy	ditto	A. C. S.
6	Isaac Lynde	ditto	
7	Robert E. Clary	July 1, 1828	
8	James L. Thompson	ditto	
9	Amos Foster	ditto	
10	Caleb Sibley	July 1, 1829	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	James Allen	ditto	
2	J. T. Collinsworth	July 1, 1830	
3	C. C. Daveiss	ditto	
4	Geo. W. McClure	ditto	
5	W. Chapman	July 1, 1831	
6	Moses Scott	ditto	
7	H. Van Rensselaer	ditto	
8	H. P. Vancleve	ditto	
9	Thos Stockton	ditto	
10	Chas. Whittlesey	ditto	

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	Henry Atkinson	April 15, 1814	Brig. gen. bvt., May 13, 1820.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	Daniel Baker	May 1, 1829	Brevet, Aug. 9, 1822.
	MAJOR.		
1	W. Davenport	Dec. 16, 1825	Brevet, Sept. 28, 1822.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	Bennet Riley	Aug. 6, 1818	Maj. bvt., Aug. 6, 1828.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	CAPTAINS—Continued.		
2	I. Clark, jr	Aug. 27, 1822	A. Q. M.
3	Jacob Brown	April 7, 1825	
4	Z. C. Palmer	Feb. 15, 1826	
5	W. N. Wickliffe	do	
6	Henry Smith	July 7, 1826	
7	Thos. Noel	May 1, 1827	
8	Jas. Rogers	Aug. 30, 1828	
9	Geo. C. Hutter	May 12, 1829	
10	C. Wharton	April 22, 1830	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	R. Holmes	Feb. 15, 1826	A. C. S.
2	G. W. Waters	do	
3	Levi M. Nute	July 7, 1826	
4	M. W. Batman	Dec. 20, 1826	
5	Geo. Andrews	Feb. 11, 1827	
6	Asa Richardson	May 1, 1827	
7	John Nichols	Oct. 31, 1827	
8	G. H. Crosman	Aug 30, 1828	A. Q. M.
9	J. Van Swearengen	May 12, 1829	
10	Joseph S. Worth	April 22, 1830	
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS		
1	H. St. J. Linden	July 1, 1825	
2	Gustavus Dorr	do	
3	Albt. S Johnston	July 1, 1826	Adjutant.
4	Jos. D. Searight	do	
5	F. J. Brooke	do	
6	P. St. George Cooke	July 1, 1827	
7	Nathaniel J. Eaton	do	A. C. S.
8	Robert Sevier	July 1, 1828	A. C. S.
9	Gustave S. Rosseau	do	
10	Thomas F. Drayton	do	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	William Hoffman	July 1, 1829	
2	Alber'e Cady	do	
3	Jona. Freeman	do	
4	M. L. Clark	July 1, 1830	
5	T. L. Alexander	do	
6	J. S. Van Derveer	do	
7	Thos. J. Royster	do	
8	J. S Williams	July 1, 1831	
9	John Conrod	do	

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointment.
	COLONEL.		
1	M. Arbuckle	Mar. 16, 1820	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
1	J. B. Many	June 1, 1821	
	MAJOR.		
1	Sullivan Burbank	Aug. 20, 1828	Lieut. col. bvt., July 25, 1824.
	CAPTAINS.		
1	George Birch	Aug. 21, 1816	Maj. bvt., Aug. 31, 1826.
2	R. B. Hyde	Oct. 31, 1818	Maj. bvt., Oct. 31, 1828.
3	Nath. Young	Jan. 1, 1819	Maj. bvt., Jan. 1, 1829.
4	Trueman Cross	Sept. 27, 1819	Q. M.
5	Daniel E. Burch	June 30, 1820	
6	H. Berryman	Oct. 6, 1822	
7	N. G. Wilkinson	July 31, 1824	
8	B. L. E. Bonneville	Oct. 4, 1825	
9	John Stuart	June 30, 1828	
10	E. S. Hawkins	Nov. 10, 1829	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Charles Thomas	Mar. 1, 1824	A. Q. M.
2	James L. Dawson	May 1, 1824	
3	Al. H. Morton	July 31, 1824	
4	Francis Lee	Sept. 24, 1824	A. Q. M.
5	J. R. Stephenson	Oct. 4, 1825	
6	Thomas Johnson	Dec. 16, 1825	
7	Jos. A. Phillips	June 30, 1828	
8	J. E. Newell	Nov. 10, 1829	
9	Jasper Macomb	do	
10	N. Tillinghast	June 30, 1830	M. Academy.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	W. G. Williams	July 1, 1824	Top. duty.
2	D. S. Miles	do	Adjutant.
3	W. Seawell	July 1, 1825	
4	L. F. Carter	do	A. C. S.
5	Gabriel J. Rains	July 1, 1827	
6	Stephen W. Moore	do	
7	William W. Mather	July 1, 1828	M. Academy.
8	Benj. W. Kinsman	do	
9	John P. Davis	July 1, 1829	
10	The. H. Holmes	do	
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Alb. T. Bledsoe	July 1, 1830	
2	James West	do	
3	Samuel Kinney	do	
4	Richard H. Ross	do	
5	Albert M. Lea	July 1, 1831	Top. duty.
6	Lus. B. Northrop	do	
7	Samuel R. Curtis	do	

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
	COLONELS.			
1	W. K. Armistead	Nov. 12, 1818	3d artillery	
2	John R. Fenwick	May 8, 1822	4th artillery	
3	James House	do	1st artillery	
4			2d artillery	
	LIEUTENANT COLONELS.			
1	William Lindsay	Mar. 12, 1813	3d artillery	
2	William MacRea	April 19, 1814	2d artillery	
3	George Bomford	Feb. 9, 1815	1st artillery	Ordnance.
4	Abraham Eustis	May 8, 1822	4th artillery	

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
	MAJORS.			
1	James Bankhead	Aug. 15, 1813	3d artillery	Ordnance.
2	John B. Walbach	April 25, 1818	1st artillery	Ordnance.
3	I. B. Crane	Sept. 15, 1825	4th artillery	
4	Roger Jones	Feb. 17, 1827	2d artillery	Adjutant General.
	CAPTAINS.			
1	Alex. S. Brooks	July 6, 1812	1st artillery	
2	William Gates	Mar. 3, 1813	2d artillery	
3	A. C. W. Fanning	Mar. 13, 1813	2d artillery	
4	J. F. Heileman	May 5, 1813	2d artillery	
5	George Talcott	Aug. 5, 1813	2d artillery	Ordnance.
6	Sylvester Churchill	Aug. 15, 1813	1st artillery	
7	B. K. Pierce	Oct. 1, 1813	4th artillery	
8	H. K. Craig	Dec. 23, 1813	3d artillery	Ordnance.
9	M. M. Payne	Mar. 2, 1814	4th artillery	
10	W. J. Worth	Aug. 19, 1814	1st artillery	
11	M. P. Lomax	Nov. 17, 1814	3d artillery	
12	W. Wade	Feb. 9, 1815	4th artillery	Ordnance.
13	Milo Mason	May 17, 1816	1st artillery	
14	Henry Whiting	Mar. 3, 1817	1st artillery	Assistant quartermaster.
15	R. L. Baker	May 21, 1817	1st artillery	Ordnance.
16	Francis S Belton	July 31, 1817	2d artillery	
17	J. Erving	April 25, 1818	4th artillery	
18	R. A. Zantzinger	Dec. 12, 1818	2d artillery	
19	John Mountfort	Aug. 11, 1819	2d artillery	
20	F. Whiting	Sept. 10, 1819	1st artillery	
21	Felix Ansart	Nov. 28, 1819	3d artillery	
22	Thomas C. Legate	May 13, 1820	2d artillery	Ordnance.
23	L Whiting	May 21, 1822	4th artillery	
24	Æneas Mackay	Dec. 31, 1822	3d artillery	Assistant quartermaster.
25	W. L. M'Clintock	Aug. 11, 1823	3d artillery	
26	J. L. Gardner	Nov. 1, 1823	4th artillery	
27	H. Saunders	Nov. 4, 1823	1st artillery	
28	N. Baden	April 1, 1824	2d artillery	
29	R. M. Kirby	Aug. 5, 1824	1st artillery	
30	John Munroe	Mar. 2, 1825	4th artillery	
31	Jac. Schmuck	April 11, 1825	4th artillery	
32	Jos. P. Taylor	July 6, 1825	2d artillery	Commissary.
33	Jas. W. Ripley	Aug. 1, 1825	4th artillery	
34	Nathaniel G. Dana	Sept. 15, 1825	1st artillery	
35	Thomas Childs	Oct. 1, 1826	3d artillery	
36	Charles M. Thruston	Feb. 17, 1827	3d artillery	
37	Elijah Lyon	Feb. 20, 1827	3d artillery	
38	U. S. Fraser	May 1, 1828	3d artillery	
39	Thomas W. Lendrum	Dec. 31, 1828	3d artillery	
40	Patrick H. Galt	May 15, 1829	4th artillery	

LINEAL RANK OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
	COLONELS.			
1	Hugh Brady	July 6, 1812	2d infantry	
2	Henry Atkinson	April 15, 1814	6th infantry	
3	Duncan L. Clinch	April 20, 1819	4th infantry	
4	Matthew Arbuckle	Mar. 16, 1820	7th infantry	
5	Henry Leavenworth	Dec. 16, 1825	3d infantry	
6	Willoughby Morgan	April 23, 1830	1st infantry	
7	George M. Brooke	July 15, 1831	5th infantry	
	LIEUTENANT COLONELS.			
1	Z. Taylor	April 20, 1819	1st infantry	
2	James B. Many	June 1, 1821	7th infantry	
3	Enos Cutler	April 28, 1826	5th infantry	
4	Alexander Cummings	Aug. 20, 1828	2d infantry	
5	Daniel Baker	May 1, 1829	6th infantry	
6	Josiah H. Vose	April 23, 1830	3d infantry	
7	David E. Twiggs	July 15, 1831	4th infantry	
	MAJORS.			
1	William Davenport	Dec. 16, 1825	6th infantry	
2	William Whistler	April 28, 1826	2d infantry	
3	William S. Foster	July 7, 1826	4th infantry	
4	Sullivan Burbank	Aug. 20, 1828	7th infantry	
5	Stephen W. Kearney	May 1, 1829	3d infantry	
6	George Bender	April 23, 1830	5th infantry	Quartermaster.
7	John Bliss	July 15, 1831	1st infantry	

LINEAL RANK OF INFANTRY OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
	CAPTAINS.			
1	James H. Hook	May 20, 1813	4th infantry	Com. office of C. G. S.
2	Alex. R. Thompson	May 1, 1814	2d infantry	
3	John Fowle	June 10, 1814	5th infantry	
4	John Green	Sept. 25, 1814	3d infantry	
5	Newman S. Clark	Oct. 1, 1814	2d infantry	
6	George Birch	Aug. 31, 1816	7th infantry	
7	J S McIntosh	Mar. 8, 1817	4th infantry	
8	Elijah Boardman	Mar 31, 1817	2d infantry	
9	John Garland	May 7, 1817	3d infantry	A. Q M.
10	James M. Glassell	Feb. 10, 1818	4th infantry	
11	F. L. Dade	Feb. 24, 1818	4th infantry	
12	Philip Wager	May 8, 1818	4th infantry	
13	Bennet Riley	Aug. 6, 1818	6th infantry	
14	Thomas J. Beall	Sept. 26, 1818	1st infantry	
15	R B. Hyde	Oct. 31, 1818	7th infantry	
16	Nathaniel Young	Jan. 1, 1819	7th infantry	
17	W. V. Cobbs	Mar. 31, 1819	2d infantry	
18	Gustavus Loomis	April 7, 1819	1st infantry	
19	Henry Wilson	April 20, 1819	4th infantry	
20	Thomas F. Smith	April 25, 1819	1st infantry	
21	Richard M. Sands	April 30, 1819	4th infantry	
22	William Hoffman	May 1, 1819	2d infantry	
23	R. B. Mason	July 31, 1819	1st infantry	
24	Joseph S. Nelson	Aug. 13, 1819	3d infantry	
25	Trueman Cross	Sept. 27, 1819	7th infantry	Q. M.
26	Greenleaf Dearborn	Sept. 30, 1819	2d infantry	
27	Thomas Stanford	Mar. 1, 1820	2d infantry	
28	Thomas F Hunt	May 20, 1820	5th infantry	A. Q. M.
29	Daniel E. Burch	June 30, 1820	7th infantry	
30	Stephen H. Webb	July 9, 1820	3d infantry	
31	J. Plympton	June 1, 1821	5th infantry	
32	W G. Belknap	Feb. 1, 1822	3d infantry	
33	Delafayette Wilcox	April 1, 1822	5th infantry	
34	I. Clark, jr	Aug. 27, 1822	6th infantry	A. Q. M.
35	H. Berryman	Oct. 6, 1822	7th infantry	
36	B. A. Boynton	Jan. 8, 1823	2d infantry	
37	Owen Ransom	Jan. 25, 1823	2d infantry	
38	Robert A. McCabe	May 1, 1824	5th infantry	
39	William Lear	——do——	4th infantry	
40	Nathan Clark	June 29, 1824	5th infantry	
41	N G. Wilkinson	July 31, 1824	7th infantry	
42	Thomas Hunt	Sept. 27, 1824	5th infantry	Office Com. Gen. of Sub.
43	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Dec. 31, 1824	1st infantry	M. Academy.
44	Jacob Brown	April 7, 1825	6th infantry	
45	W. S. Harney	May 14, 1825	1st infantry	
46	B. L. E. Bonneville	Oct. 4, 1825	7th infantry	
47	Zalmon C Palmer	Feb. 15, 1826	6th infantry	
48	William N. Wickliffe	——do——	6th infantry	
49	John B. Clark	Mar. 18, 1826	3d infantry	
50	Henry Smith	May 7, 1826	6th infantry	
51	Thomas Noel	May 1, 1827	6th infantry	
52	Andrew Lewis	June 6, 1827	3d infantry	
53	Thomas J. Harrison	Sept. 23, 1827	3d infantry	
54	James Dean	Oct. 4, 1827	3d infantry	
55	John Stuart	June 30, 1828	7th infantry	
56	Martin Scott	Aug. 16, 1828	5th infantry	
57	Gideon Lowe	Aug. 20, 1828	5th infantry	
58	Jason Rogers	Aug. 30, 1828	6th infantry	
59	George W. Allen	Jan. 25, 1829	4th infantry	
60	William R. Jouett	May 1, 1829	1st infantry	
61	George C. Hutter	May 12, 1829	6th infantry	
62	Thomas Barker	May 31, 1829	1st infantry	
63	Edgar S Hawkins	Nov. 10, 1829	7th infantry	
64	Clifton Wharton	April 22, 1830	6th infantry	
65	J. B. F. Russell	April 23, 1830	5th infantry	
66	John Paige	April 30, 1831	4th infantry	
67	Henry H. Loring	July 15, 1831	3d infantry	
68	Samuel Shannon	July 28, 1831	1st infantry	
69	Seth Johnson	Sept. 13, 1831	2d infantry	
70	Samuel M'Ree	Dec. 31, 1831	1st infantry	

RELATIVE RANK

Of the field officers and captains of the artillery and infantry.

No.	Names, rank, and date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.	Remarks.
	COLONELS.			
1	Hugh Brady, July 6, 1812	2d infantry	Brig. gen. bvt , July 6, 1822	
2	Henry Atkinson, April 15, 1814	6th infantry	Brig. gen. bvt., May 13, 1820	
3	W. K. Armistead, November 12, 1818	3d artillery	Brig. gen. bvt., November 12, 1828	

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.	Remarks
	COLONELS—Continued.			
4	Duncan L. Clinch, April 20, 1819	4th infantry		
5	Matthew Arbuckle, March 16, 1820	7th infantry		
6	John R. Fenwick, May 8, 1822	4th artillery	Brig. gen. bvt., March 18, 1823	
7	James House, May 8, 1822	1st artillery		
8	Henry Leavenworth, December 16, 1825	3d infantry	Brig. gen. bvt., July 25, 1824	
9	Willoughby Morgan, April 23, 1830	1st infantry	Brevet, November 10, 1828	
10	George M. Brooke, July 15, 1831	5th infantry	Brig gen. bvt., September 17, 1824	
11		2d artillery		
	LIEUTENANT COLONELS.			
1	William Lindsay, March 12, 1813	3d artillery	Col. bvt., March 12, 1823	
2	William MacRea, April 19, 1814	2d artillery	Col. bvt, April 19, 1824	
3	George Bomford, February 9, 1815	1st artillery	Col. bvt., February 9, 1825	
4	Zach. Taylor, April 20, 1819	1st infantry		
5	James B Many, June 1, 1821	7th infantry		
6	Abraham Eustis, May 8, 1822	4th artillery	Col. bvt., September 10, 1823	
7	Enos Cutler, April 28, 1826	5th infantry		
8	Alexander Cummings, August 20, 1828	2d infantry		
9	Daniel Baker, May 1, 1829	6th infantry	Brevet, August 9, 1822	
10	Josiah H. Vose, April 23, 1830	3d infantry		
11	David E. Twiggs, July 15, 1831	4th infantry		
	MAJORS.			
1	James Bankhead, August 15, 1813	3d artillery	Lieut. col. bvt, August 15, 1823	
2	John B Walbach, April 25, 1818	1st artillery	Col. bvt., May 1, 1825	
3	I. B Crane, September 15, 1825	4th artillery	Lieut col. bvt, Nov. 13, 1823	
4	William Davenport, December 16, 1825	6th infantry	Brevet, September 28, 1822	
5	William Whistler, April 28, 1826	2d infantry	Brevet December 31, 1822	
6	W S. Foster, July 7, 1826	4th infantry	Lieut. col. bvt, Aug. 15, 1824	
7	Roger Jones, February 17, 1827	2d artillery	Col. bvt., September 17, 1824	
8	Sullivan Burbank, August 20, 1828	7th infantry	Lieut. col. bvt., July 25, 1824	
9	Stephen W. Kearney, May 1, 1829	3d infantry		
10	George Bender, April 23, 1830	5th infantry	Brevet, May 13, 1823	
11	John Bliss, July 15, 1831	1st infantry	Brevet, May 13, 1823	
	CAPTAINS.			
1	Alexander S. Brooks, July 6, 1812	1st artillery	Lieut. col. bvt, Sept. 11, 1824	
2	William Gates, March 3, 1813	2d artillery	Maj bvt., March 3, 1823	
3	A. C. W. Fanning, March 13, 1813	2d artillery	Lieut. col. bvt, August 15, 1824	
4	J. F. Heileman, May 5, 1813	2d artillery	Maj. bvt, May 5, 1823	
5	James H. Hook, May 20, 1813	4th infantry	Maj. bvt, May 20, 1823	
6	George Talcott, August 5, 1813	2d artillery	Maj. bvt, August 5, 1823	
7	Sylvester Churchill, August 15, 1813	1st artillery	Maj. bvt, August 15, 1823	
8	Benjamin K. Pierce, October 1, 1813	4th artillery	Maj. bvt, October 1, 1823	
9	Henry K. Craig, December 23, 1813	3d artillery	Maj. bvt, December 23, 1823	
10	M. M. Payne, March 2, 1814	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., March 2, 1824	
11	Alex. R. Thompson, May 1, 1814	2d infantry	Maj. bvt, May 1, 1824	
12	J. Fowle, June 10, 1814	5th infantry	Maj. bvt., June 10, 1824	
13	W. J. Worth, August 19, 1814	1st artillery	Lieut. col. bvt, July 25, 1824	
14	John Green, September 25, 1814	3d infantry	Maj. bvt., September 25, 1824	
15	Newman S. Clarke, October 1, 1814	2d infantry	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1824	
16	M P. Lomax, November 17, 1814	3d artillery	Maj. bvt., November 17, 1824	
17	W. Wade, February 9, 1815	4th artillery	Maj bvt., February 9, 1825	
18	Milo Mason, May 17, 1816	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., May 17, 1826	
19	George Birch, August 31, 1816	7th infantry	Maj. bvt., August 31, 1826	
20	Henry Whiting, March 3, 1817	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., March 17, 1824	
21	J S. McIntosh, March 8, 1817	4th infantry	Maj. bvt., March 8, 1827	
22	Elijah Boardman, March 31, 1817	2d infantry	Maj. bvt., March 31, 1827	
23	John Garland, May 7, 1817	3d infantry	Maj. bvt., May 7, 1827	
24	Rufus L. Baker, May 21, 1817	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., May 21, 1827	
25	Francis S. Belton, July 31, 1817	2d artillery		
26	James M. Gassell, February 10, 1818	4th infantry	Maj. bvt., February 10, 1828	
27	Francis L. Dade, February 24, 1818	4th infantry	Maj. bvt, February 24, 1828	
28	J. Erving, April 25, 1818	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., April 25, 1828	
29	Philip Wager, May 8, 1818	4th infantry	Maj. bvt., May 8, 1828	
30	Bennet Riley, August 6, 1818	6th infantry	Maj. bvt., August 6, 1828	
31	Thomas J. Beall, September 26, 1818	1st infantry	Maj. bvt., September 26, 1828	
32	R. B. Hyde, October 31, 1818	7th infantry	Maj. bvt., October 31, 1828	
33	R A. Zantzinger, December 12, 1818	2d artillery	Maj. bvt, August 15, 1824	
34	Nathaniel Young, January 1, 1819	7th infantry	Maj. bvt., January 1, 1829	
35	W. V. Cobbs, March 31, 1819	2d infantry		
36	Gustavus Loomis, April 7, 1819	1st infantry		
37	Henry Wilson, April 20, 1819	4th infantry		
38	Thomas F. Smith, April 25, 1819	1st infantry		
39	Richard M Sands, April 30, 1819	4th infantry		
40	William Hoffman, May 1, 1819	2d infantry		
41	R B. Mason, July 31, 1819	1st infantry		
42	John Mountfort, August 11, 1819	2d artillery	Maj. bvt, September 11, 1824	
43	J. S. Nelson, August 13, 1819	3d infantry	Brevet, April 30, 1813	
44	F. Whiting, September 10, 1819	1st artillery		
45	Trueman Cross, September 27, 1819	7th infantry		
46	Greenleaf Dearborn, September 30, 1819	2d infantry		

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets	Remarks.
	CAPTAINS—Continued.			
47	Felix Ansart, November 28, 1819	3d artillery		
48	Thomas Staniford, March 1, 1820	2d infantry		
49	Thomas C. Legate, May 13, 1820	2d artillery		
50	Thomas F. Hunt, May 20, 1820	5th infantry		
51	Daniel E. Burch, June 30, 1820	7th infantry		
52	Stephen H. Webb, July 9, 1820	3d infantry		
53	J. Plympton, June 1, 1821	5th infantry		
54	W. G. Belknap, February 1, 1822	3d infantry		
55	D. Wilcox, April 1, 1822	5th infantry		
56	Levi Whiting, May 21, 1822	4th artillery		
57	I. Clark, jr., August 27, 1822	6th infantry		
58	Henry Berryman, October 6, 1822	7th infantry		
59	Æneas Mackay, December 31, 1822	3d artillery		
60	Benjamin A. Boynton, January 8, 1823	2d infantry		
61	Owen Ransom, January 25, 1823	2d infantry		
62	W. L. McClintock, August 11, 1823	3d artillery		
63	J. L. Gardner, November 1, 1823	4th artillery		
64	Henry Saunders, November 4, 1823	1st artillery		
65	N. Baden, April 1, 1824	2d artillery	Brevet, August 6, 1823	
66	Robert A. McCabe, May 1, 1824	5th infantry		
67	W. Lear, May 1, 1824	4th infantry		
68	Nath. Clark, June 29, 1824	5th infantry		
69	N. G. Wilkinson, July 31, 1824	7th infantry		
70	R M Kirby, August 5, 1824	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., Sept. 17, 1824	
71	Thomas Hunt, September 27, 1824	5th infantry		
72	Ethan A. Hitchcock, December 31, 1824	1st infantry		
73	John Munroe, March 2, 1825	4th artillery		
74	Jacob Brown, April 7, 1825	6th infantry		
75	J. Schmuck, April 11, 1825	4th artillery		
76	W. S. Harney, May 14, 1825	1st infantry		
77	Joseph P. Taylor, July 6, 1825	2d artillery		
78	James W. Ripley, August 1, 1825	4th artillery		
79	Nath. G. Dana, September 15, 1825	1st artillery		
80	B. L. E. Bonneville, October 4, 1825	7th infantry		
81	Z. C. Palmer, February 14, 1826	6th infantry		
82	W. N. Wickliffe, February 15, 1826	6th infantry		
83	John B. Clark, March 18, 1826	3d infantry		
84	Henry Smith, July 7, 1826	6th infantry		
85	Thomas Childs, October 1, 1826	3d artillery		
86	Charles M. Thruston, February 17, 1827	3d artillery		
87	Elijah Lyon, February 20, 1827	3d artillery	Brevet, January 1, 1827	
88	Thomas Noel, May 1, 1827	6th infantry		
89	Andrew Lewis, June 6, 1827	3d infantry		
90	Thomas J. Harrison, September 23, 1827	3d infantry		
91	James Dean, October 4, 1827	3d infantry		
92	U. S. Fraser, May 1, 1828	3d artillery		
93	John Stuart, June 30, 1828	7th infantry		
94	Martin Scott, August 16, 1828	5th infantry		
95	Gideon Lowe, August 20, 1828	5th infantry		
96	Jason Rogers, August 30, 1828	6th infantry		
97	Thomas W. Lendrum, December 31, 1828	3d artillery		
98	George W. Allen, January 25, 1829	4th infantry	Brevet, January 1, 1829	
99	William R. Jouett, May 1, 1829	1st infantry		
100	George C Hutter, May 12, 1829	6th infantry		
101	Patrick H Galt, May 15, 1829	4th artillery	Brevet, September 26, 1828	
102	Thomas Barker, May 31, 1829	1st infantry		
103	Edgar S Hawkins, November 10, 1829	7th infantry		
104	Clifton Wharton, April 22, 1830	6th infantry		
105	J. B. F. Russell, April 23, 1830	5th infantry		
106	John Paige, April 30, 1831	4th infantry	Brevet, January 1, 1829	
107	Henry H Loring, July 15, 1831	3d infantry		
108	Samuel Shannon, July 28, 1831	1st infantry		
109	Seth Johnson, September 13, 1831	2d infantry		
110	Sam. McRee, December 31, 1831	1st infantry		

LIST OF GRADUATES

Of the Military Academy attached to the army as supernumerary brevet second lieutenants.

No.	Names.	Regiment.	No.	Names.	Regiment.
	1828.		6	William R. McKee	3d artillery
			7	John F. Kennedy	1st artillery
1	William Palmer	1st artillery	8	Gustavus Brown	3d artillery
2	Samuel K. Cobb	3d infantry	9	William Hoffman	6th infantry
3	James W. Penrose	2d infantry	10	Lancaster P. Lupton	3d infantry
			11	Alb. Cady	6th infantry
	1829.		12	Albert G Blanchard	3d infantry
			13	William H. Wharfield	3d infantry
4	Robert E. Lee	Engineers	14	James Allen	5th infantry
5	Miner Knowlton	1st artillery	15	Jonathan Freeman	6th infantry

LIST OF GRADUATES—Continued.

No.	Names.	Regiment.
	1829—Continued.	
16	George R. J. Bowdoin	1st infantry.
17	Edwin R. Long	2d infantry.
18	Benjamin W. Brice	3d infantry.
19	Robert W. Burnet	4th infantry.
20	Edward R. Williams	1st infantry.
21	Richard B. Screven	4th infantry.
	1830.	
22	Alexander J. Swift	Engineers.
23	Francis Vinton	3d artillery.
24	William N. Pendleton	2d artillery.
25	Thomas J. Lee	4th artillery.
26	John W. Barry	1st artillery.
27	Thomas B. Linnard	2d artillery.
28	Benjamin Poole	3d artillery.
29	Simon H. Drum	4th artillery.
30	James H. Prentiss	1st artillery.
31	Robert H. K. Whiteley	2d artillery.
32	Edwin Rose	3d artillery.
33	John B. Magruder	1st artillery.
34	Albert T. Bledsoe	7th infantry.
35	James West	7th infantry.
36	James M. Hill	2d infantry.
37	Samuel Kinney	7th infantry.
38	Jesse H. Leavenworth	2d infantry.
39	Mer. L. Clark	6th infantry.
40	Jno. T. Collinsworth	5th infantry.
41	Lloyd J. Beall	1st infantry.
42	William C. Heyward	3d infantry.
43	Joseph Ritner	4th infantry.
44	John H. K. Burgwin	2d infantry.
45	Thomas L. Alexander	6th infantry.
46	James H. Taylor	3d infantry.
47	Robert C. Buchanan	4th infantry.
48	Camillus C. Daveiss	5th infantry.
49	John S. Van Derveer	6th infantry.
50	Thomas J Royster	6th infantry.
51	George Wilson	1st infantry.
52	George W. Patten	2d infantry.
53	William Eustis	3d infantry.
54	David A. Manning	4th infantry.
55	George W. McClure	5th infantry.
56	Richard H. Ross	7th infantry.
57	John M. Clendenin	2d infantry.
58	Stephen B. Legate	3d infantry.
	1831.	
59	Roswell Park	Engineers.
60	James Allen	4th artillery.
61	Henry E. Prentiss	2d artillery.
62	Albert M Lea	7th infantry.
63	Richard H Peyton	2d artillery.
64	William A. Norton	4th artillery.
65	George W. Turner	1st artillery.
66	Samuel C Ridgely	4th artillery.
67	Samuel H. Miller	3d artillery.
68	George H Talcott	3d artillery.
69	Jacob Ammen	1st artillery.
70	Andrew A. Humphreys	2d artillery.
71	William H. Emory	4th artillery.
72	William Chapman	5th infantry.
73	Charles H. Larned	4th infantry.
74	Elb G. Eastman	2d infantry.
75	Moses Scott	5th infantry.
76	Thomas J. McKean	4th infantry.
77	Hy. Van Rensselaer	5th infantry.
78	Edmund A. Ogden	1st infantry.
79	Lucius B. Northrop	7th infantry.
80	E. F. Covington	1st infantry.
81	Horatio P. Vancleve	5th infantry.
82	Bradford R. Alden	4th infantry.
83	Thomas Stockton	5th infantry.
84	Samuel R. Curtis	7th infantry.
85	James S. Williams	6th infantry.
86	Ingham Wood	1st infantry.
87	Frederick Wilkinson	4th infantry.
88	John G Harvey	2d infantry.
89	Charles Whittlesey	5th infantry.
90	John Conrod	6th infantry.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

INSPECTOR.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles Gratiot, chief engineer, (*ex-officio,*) inspector of the Military Academy.

ACADEMIC STAFF.

SUPERINTENDENT AND COMMANDANT.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. Thayer, corps of engineers.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

Charles Davies, A. M.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Ross, fourth artillery.
Second Lieutenant Walter S. Chandler, second artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Wm. N. Pendleton, second artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant George W. Turner, first artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Samuel C. Ridgeley, fourth artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Samuel H. Miller, third artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Jacob Ammen, first artillery.
Cadet Robert P. Smith, first class.
Cadet William H. Sidell, second class.

CHAPLAIN AND PROFESSOR OF ETHICS.

Rev. Thomas Warner.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

First Lieutenant Nicholas Tillinghast, seventh infantry.
Second Lieutenant J. Allen Smith, third artillery.

PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Edward H. Courtenay.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Second Lieutenant T. Jefferson Cram, fourth artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant William A. Norton, fourth artillery.

PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING.

Second Lieutenant Dennis H. Mahan, corps of engineers.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Brevet Second Lieutenant James Allen, fourth artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Henry E. Prentiss, second artillery.

TEACHERS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Claudius Berard.
Julian Molinard.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

Cadet Frederick A. Smith, second class.
Cadet Henry Dupont, second class.

TEACHER OF DRAWING.

Thomas Gimbrede.

ASSISTANT TEACHER.

Lieutenant Theophilus B. Brown, third artillery.

INSTRUCTOR OF TACTICS, AND COMMANDANT OF THE CORPS OF CADETS.

Captain Ethan A. Hitchcock, first infantry.

ASSISTANT INSTRUCTORS.

First Lieutenant N. Sayre Harris, third infantry.
Second Lieutenant William E. Basinger, second artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Simon H. Drum, fourth artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Joseph Ritner, fourth infantry.

INSTRUCTOR OF ARTILLERY, AND COMMANDANT OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY DETACHMENT.

First Lieutenant Z. J. D. Kinsley, third artillery.

ACTING PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Second Lieutenant W. Fenn Hopkins, fourth artillery, A. M.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Second Lieutenant William W. Mather, seventh infantry.
Second Lieutenant John C. Casey, second artillery.

SWORD MASTER.

Nicholas A. Jumel.

MILITARY ACADEMY—Continued.

ADJUTANT.

Second Lieutenant Charles F. Smith, second artillery.

ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

Second Lieutenant Lucien B. Webster, first artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant James H. Taylor, third infantry.

PAYMASTER AND TREASURER.

First Lieutenant Thomas J. Leslie, corps of engineers.

SURGEON.

Dr. Walter V. Wheaton.

MILITARY STOREKEEPER.

Major Roger Alden.

Officers of the army attached to the Military Academy at West Point.

Engineers	3
Artillery	20
Infantry	6
Medical staff	1
Total	30

Resignations, &c., since the publication of the last Register.

RESIGNATIONS.

COLONEL.

William Lawrence, 5th infantry, July 15, 1831.

CAPTAINS.

James H. Gale, 1st infantry, July 28, 1831.
George C. Spencer, 1st infantry, December 31, 1831.
Charles F. Morton, 2d infantry, September 13, 1831.
Francis W. Brady, 4th infantry, April 30, 1831.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

James D. Graham, 3d artillery, August 27, 1831.
William Turnbull, 4th artillery, August 20, 1831.
Edward G W. Butler, 4th artillery, May 28, 1831.
William W. Wells, 4th artillery, July 31, 1831.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Catharinus P. Buckingham, 3d artillery, September 30, 1831.
John M. Fessenden, 4th artillery, November 30, 1831.
William H Baker, 4th infantry, May 20, 1831.
John Hills, 6th infantry, December 17, 1831.
George A. Sterling, 7th infantry, December 31, 1831.

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Charles Mason, corps of engineers, December 31, 1831.
George W. Lawson, 2d artillery, June 30, 1831.
Henry Clay, 2d artillery, November 1, 1831.
Thomas A. Davies, 1st infantry, October 31, 1831.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

Simon Bernard, August 10, 1831.

PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING.

David B. Douglass, March 1, 1831.

ASSISTANT TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER.

John Le Conte, August 20, 1831.

DEATHS.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Jacob A. Dumest, 2d artillery, October 10, 1831.
Joseph B. Shaw, 4th infantry, March 30, 1831.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Lucian J. Bibb, 1st artillery, September 7, 1831.
Frederick Thomas, 7th infantry, May 27, 1831.
Thomas C. Brockway, 7th infantry, September 28, 1831.

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT.

John W. Murray, 7th infantry, February 14, 1831.

PAYMASTER.

Thomas Biddle, August 29, 1831.

SURGEON.

William H Nicoll, March 5, 1831.

DISMISSED.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Martin Thomas, 2d artillery, January 13, 1831.

DECLINED.

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT.

John S. Stoddard, 5th infantry, 1830.

The following list of cadets is attached to the Army Register conformably to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy requiring the names of the most distinguished cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose at each annual examination.

REPORTED AT THE EXAMINATION IN JUNE, 1831.

Names.	Studies in which each cadet particularly excels.
FIRST CLASS.	
Roswell Park	Mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, engineering, French language, drawing, rhetoric and moral philosophy, artillery and tactics.
Henry Clay	Mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, engineering, French language, drawing, rhetoric and moral philosophy, artillery and tactics.
James Allen	Mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, engineering, French language, rhetoric and moral philosophy, artillery and tactics.
Henry E. Prentiss	Mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, engineering, French language, rhetoric and moral philosophy, artillery and tactics.
Albert M. Lea	Mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, engineering, French language, rhetoric and moral philosophy, artillery and tactics.
SECOND CLASS.	
Robert P. Smith, George W Ward	Natural philosophy, chemistry, and drawing.
Jacob W. Bailey, Benj. S Ewell, George W. Cass	Natural philosophy and chemistry.
THIRD CLASS.	
Frederick A. Smith	Mathematics, French, and drawing.
Wm. H. Sidell	Mathematics and French.
Jonathan G. Barnard, Roswell W. Lee, Rufus King	Mathematics, French, and drawing.
FOURTH CLASS.	
William Smith, Harrison Loughborough, John F. Lee, John Sanders, Curran Pope	Mathematics and French.

Organization of the army of the United States.

	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Inspector generals.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Commissaries.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Military storekeepers.	Assistant engineer.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Enlisted men for ordnance.	Private.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Medical staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	54
Pay department	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Purchasing department	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Corps of engineers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	6	6	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
Topographical engineers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Four regiments of artillery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	40	72	72	4	4	144	144	.....	72	108	56	1,512	196	2,044	2,240
Seven regiments of infantry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	7	70	70	70	7	7	210	280	14	140	.....	.....	2,940	231	3,598	3,829
Grand aggregate	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	8	45	1	14	1	2	1	12	12	19	190	148	148	11	11	354	424	14	212	108	56	4,452	546	5,642	6,188

Component parts of regiments and companies.

	Colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Major.	Adjutant.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant major.	Quartermaster's sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Aggregate.
A regiment of artillery	1	1	1	1	10	18	18	1	1	36	36	....	18	27	378	49	497	546
A company of artillery	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	4	4	....	2	3	42	5	55	60
A regiment of infantry	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	....	420	33	514	547
A company of infantry	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	3	4	....	2	....	42	3	51	54

The adjutants, being taken from subalterns of the line, are not included in the aggregate.

A list of the military posts and arsenals.

No.	Posts.	State or Territory.	Post office.	Permanent commanders.	Regiment.
	EASTERN DEPARTMENT.				
1	Fort Winnebago	Michigan Territory.	Fort Winnebago	Lieut. Col. Cutler	5th infantry.
2	Fort Brady	....do	Sault Ste. Marie	Captain Wilcox	5th infantry.
3	Fort Mackinac	....do	Michilimackinac	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Brooke	5th infantry.
4	Fort Howard	....do	Green Bay	Brevet Major Fowle	5th infantry.
5	Fort Gratiot	....do	Fort Gratiot	Brevet Major Thompson	2d infantry.
6	Fort Niagara	New York	Youngstown	Major Whistler	2d infantry.
7	Madison Barracks	....do	Sackett's Harbor	Lieut. Col. Cummings	2d infantry.
8	Hancock Barracks	Maine	Houlton	Brevet Major Clark	2d infantry.
9	Fort Sullivan	....do	Eastport	Captain Childs	3d artillery.
10	Fort Preble	....do	Portland	Captain McClintock	3d artillery.
11	Fort Constitution	New Hampshire	Portsmouth	Captain Ansart	3d artillery.
12	Fort Independence	Massachusetts	Boston	Brevet Col. Lindsay	3d artillery.
13	Fort Wolcott	Rhode Island	Newport	Brevet Major Lomax	3d artillery.
14	Fort Trumbull	Connecticut	New London	Captain Thruston	3d artillery.
15	West Point	New York	West Point	Brevet Lieut. Col. Thayer	
16	Fort Columbus	....do	New York	Brevet Lieut. Col. Crane	4th artillery.
17	Fort Hamilton	....do	....do	Captain L. Whiting	4th artillery.
18	Fort Delaware	Delaware	New Castle	Brevet Major Pierce	4th artillery.
19	Fort McHenry	Maryland	Baltimore	Brevet Major Payne	4th artillery.
20	Fort Severn	....do	Annapolis	Brevet Major Erving	4th artillery.
21	Fort Washington	....do	Fort Washington	Brevet Major Mason	1st artillery.
22	Fortress Monroe	Virginia	Old Point Comfort	Brevet Colonel Eustis	4th artillery.
23	Bellona Arsenal	....do	Bellona	Captain F. Whiting	1st artillery.
24	Fort Johnston	North Carolina	Smithville	Brevet Major Churchill	1st artillery.
25	Fort Moultrie	South Carolina	Charleston	Captain Belton	2d artillery.
26	Castle Pinkney	....do	....do	Captain Legate	2d artillery.
27	Citadel in Charleston	....do	....do	Bvt. Maj. Heileman	2d artillery.
28	Augusta Arsenal	Georgia	Augusta	Bvt. Lieut. Col. Fanning	2d artillery.
29	Oglethorpe Barracks	....do	Savannah	Bvt. Capt. Merchant	2d artillery.
30	Fort Marion	Florida	St. Augustine	Bvt. Major Gates	2d artillery.
	WESTERN DEPARTMENT.				
1	Fort Snelling	Upper Mississippi	Fort Snelling	Lieut. Col. Taylor	1st infantry.
2	Fort Crawford	....do	Prairie du Chien	Colonel Morgan	1st infantry.
3	Fort Armstrong	Illinois	Rock Island	Major Bliss	1st infantry.
4	Cantonment Leavenworth	Right bank of the Missouri, near the Little Platte.	Cantonment Leavenworth.	Major Davenport	6th infantry.
5	Jefferson Barracks	Missouri	Jefferson Barracks	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Atkinson	6th infantry.
6	Cantonment Gibson	Arkansas	Cantonment Gibson	Colonel Arbuckle	7th infantry.
7	Cantonment Jesup	Louisiana	Cantonment Jesup	Bvt. B. G. Leavenworth	3d infantry.
8	Cantonment Towson	Arkansas	Little-river-lick	Lieutenant Colonel Vose	3d infantry.
9	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Colonel Clinch	4th infantry.
10	New Orleans	....do	New Orleans	Bvt. Lieut. Col. Foster	4th infantry.
11	Fort Wood	....do	....do	Bvt. Maj. Zantzinger	2d artillery.
12	Fort Pike	....do	Petite Coquille	Bvt. Maj. Mountfort	2d artillery.
13	Fort Jackson	....do	Fort Jackson	Captain Baden	2d artillery.
14	Cantonment Brooke	Florida	Seminole Agency	Bvt. Major McIntosh	4th infantry.
15	Fort Mitchell	Alabama	Creek Agency	Bvt. Major Wager	4th infantry.
16	Key West	Florida	Key West	Bvt. Major Glassell	4th infantry.
	Arsenal, Kennebec	Maine	Augusta	Bvt. Captain Mellon	2d artillery.
	Arsenal, Watertown	Massachusetts	Watertown	Bvt. Major Craig	3d artillery.
	Arsenal, Champlain	Vermont	Vergennes	First Lieut. Washington	4th artillery.
	Arsenal, Watervliet	New York	Watervliet	Bvt. Major Talcott	2d artillery.
	Arsenal, Rome	....do	Rome	Bvt. Captain Abeel	2d artillery.
	Arsenal, Allegheny	Pennsylvania	Pittsburg	Bvt. Major Baker	1st artillery.
	Arsenal, Frankford	....do	Frankfort	Bvt. Col. Walbach	1st artillery.
	Arsenal, Pikesville	Maryland	Pikesville	Bvt. Lt. Col. Bankhead	3d artillery.
	Arsenal, Washington	District of Columbia	Washington	First Lieut. Symington	1st artillery.
	Arsenal, St. Louis	Missouri	St. Louis	First Lieut. Lee	3d artillery.
	Arsenal, Mount Vernon	Alabama	Mount Vernon	First Lieut. W. Smith	1st artillery.
	Arsenal, Baton Rouge	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Second Lieut. Anderson	3d artillery.

Officers of the line employed in the staff and on other detached service.

Regiments.	Employed in staff.					Recruiting service.					Ordnance service.							Topographical service.				Engineer service.				Military Academy.					Special duty.					Recapitulation.						
	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	Lieutenant colonel.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total	Lieutenant colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenant.	Total.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Total.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Total.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Total.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Total.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Aggregate.
First artillery	....	1	1	....	2	....	2	1	....	3	1	1	1	5	2	....	10	2	4	....	6	2	2	....	4	....	....	1	2	3	....	....	2	1	3	1	1	4	11	11	3	31
Second artillery	1	1	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	1	8	1	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	7	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	3	8	7	6	25
Third artillery	....	1	1	....	2	....	1	1	....	2	....	1	1	3	3	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	1	4	1	1	....	....	2	....	1	4	7	6	1	19
Fourth artillery	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	6	....	2	1	3	....	2	....	2	....	1	2	4	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	9	5	19
Aggregate of artillery	1	3	6	....	10	....	3	2	....	5	1	2	5	13	10	1	32	3	9	1	13	2	5	....	7	....	2	7	12	21	1	2	2	1	6	1	3	12	30	33	15	94
First infantry	....	1	1	1	3	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	1	8
Second infantry	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	5
Third infantry	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	1	7
Fourth infantry	....	1	1	1	3	1	...	1	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	5	2	11
Fifth infantry	1	1	2	....	4	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	2	1	....	7
Sixth infantry	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	5
Seventh infantry	....	1	2	....	3	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	4	1	10
Aggregate of infantry	1	6	9	4	20	1	4	8	2	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	2	8	....	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	6	2	....	....	....	2	1	1	13	19	14	5	53
Grand aggregate	2	9	15	4	30	1	7	10	2	20	1	2	5	13	10	1	32	4	14	3	21	2	6	1	9	1	3	9	14	27	3	2	2	1	8	2	4	25	49	47	20	147

The western department comprises all west of a line drawn from the southernmost point of East Florida to the northwest extremity of Lake Superior, taking in the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky; and the eastern department all east of such line, including Fort Winnebago.

The headquarters of the general-in-chief are in the District of Columbia.

The headquarters of the western department are at Memphis, Tennessee.

The headquarters of the eastern department are in the city of New York.

Those officers whose stations are changed by transfers and promotions will report for duty accordingly.

By order:

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

22D CONGRESS.] No. 506. [1ST SESSION.

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE ARMY THAT THE PAY OF SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS BE INCREASED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 30, 1832.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned officers of the army of the United States, deeply impressed with a sense of the value and importance of the services of the medical staff, and impelled by the friendly interest which the peculiar nature of their duties so naturally awakens in our minds, respectfully beg leave to make to your honorable body such representation in their behalf as we believe to be in consonance with the attributes of justice, and therefore best calculated to insure, on the part of your honorable body, the most favorable consideration touching their present condition.

It is one of the cardinal principles flowing from the form of our government and resulting from the genius of our institutions that the rate of compensation shall always be in a direct ratio to the value of the services rendered; and, taking this principle for our guide, we believe it may be safely averred that the medical staff of the army labor under peculiar disadvantages, and that, independent of certain oppressive disabilities incidentally connected with the tenure of their appointment as medical officers, a spirit of justice calls for further legislative provision with reference to their pay and emoluments. It is not our design to touch upon details or to anticipate that liberal spirit which has ever influenced your honorable body by proposing any specific increase of compensation.

All the information necessary on the subject of the relative emoluments of the several branches of the army is presumed to be in the possession of your honorable body, but we should not do justice to the subject did we fail to present for consideration some facts of primary importance, which we would fain hope may not fail to sustain our petition and induce your acquiescence. We regard it a leading defect of the present system of the organization of the medical staff that the same services are rendered by all its members; that they severally incur the same responsibilities, but receive unequal amounts of pay, &c.; that there is an absence of that great stimulus of human exertion, the prospect of bettering their condition by a graduated increase of emoluments, having reference to length of service, a defect which is found in no other branch of the service, and which is believed to be seriously detrimental to its best interest. It is to be presumed, from the vital importance to the efficiency of the army which results from the employment of the talented and well-educated members of the medical profession, that, in the legislative provision made for their support, there would be found sufficient inducement to retain them permanently in service. Yet from the inadequacy of the compensation, with reference to their real necessities, the disproportionate rate of compensation between themselves and officers of assimilated rank, but more especially to the lucrative practice of the profession in civil life, it follows that resignations are, for the most part, confined to that class which is best calculated to give efficiency to the service and respectability to the medical profession.

Among the regulations which have been deemed necessary for the government of the medical staff, there are a number which are singularly oppressive, and from the operation of which all other branches of the service are exempted. From their limited number they are subject to do duty even when under "arrest;" they cannot receive the indulgence of a furlough unless they provide a substitute to discharge their duties, except by the special sanction of the Secretary of War, and are, moreover, debarred the advantages of private practice, subject to the same restrictions.

We therefore pray that their compensation may be placed on such a footing as your honorable body. on consideration of the subject, may deem correspondent to their services.

JOHN STUART, *Captain 7th Infantry.*
J. L. DAWSON, *1st Lieutenant 7th Infantry.*
J. WEST, *Lieutenant 7th Infantry.*
D. S. MILES, *Lieutenant 7th Infantry.*
L. F. CARTER, *Lieutenant 7th Infantry.*
SAM'L KENNEY, *Lieutenant 7th Infantry.*
A. T. BLEDSOE, *Lieutenant 7th Infantry.*
J. DEAN, *Captain 3d Infantry.*
J. ARCHER, *Lieutenant 3d Infantry.*
WM. EUSTIS, *Lieutenant 3d Infantry.*
S. K. COBB, *Lieutenant 3d Infantry.*
L. P. LUPTON, *Lieutenant 3d Infantry.*

22D CONGRESS.] No. 507. [1ST SESSION.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MILITARY ROAD FROM GREEN BAY TO PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, IN MICHIGAN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 31, 1832.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January* 28, 1832.

SIR: Since my report of the 3d instant, relative to a road from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien, the enclosed communication has been received at the department, and is now transmitted, in further compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d ultimo.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SIR: The undersigned officers of the United States army, stationed at Fort Winnebago, near the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, taking into consideration the great difficulties which exist at all times in the navigation of these rivers, and more particularly at low stages of water, and at the close of the season, as the fall supplies do not arrive either at Green Bay or Prairie du Chien in sufficient season to be transported up either of the rivers in boats, owing, as before stated, to the natural obstruction to navigation, are induced to trespass upon the honorable Secretary this representation, with a view of inviting the attention of the honorable representatives of the United States Congress to take into consideration the propriety of making an appropriation of a few thousand dollars for the purpose of repairing a road from Green Bay to a place called the Blue Mounds, in the Territory of Michigan, a distance of about 160 or 170 miles. A great proportion of this road requiring not the improvement of art, it being over a smooth and dry prairie country, the labor would be principally in the erection of a few short bridges, and making causeways over a few narrow swampy places. The undersigned are further influenced in making this appeal in the belief that facilities are necessary to be given for the transmission of military supplies, and also for the purpose of keeping up a lively intercourse between the military posts on this northwestern border.

J. H. PLYMPTON, *Captain 5th Infantry.*
L. ABBOTT, *Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.*
A. J. CARTER, *Lieutenant 5th Infantry.*
THOS W. McBLANE, *2d Lieutenant 5th Infantry.*
D. PERKINS, *Lieutenant 5th Infantry.*
H. P. VANCLEVE, *2d Lieutenant 5th Infantry.*
G. LAW, *Captain 5th Infantry.*
A. JOHNSTON, *Lieutenant 5th Infantry.*
E. M. LACY, *Lieutenant 5th Infantry.*
C. C. DAVIES, *2d Lieutenant 5th Infantry.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

22D CONGRESS.] No. 508. [1ST SESSION.

ON AN APPEAL BY AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY FROM THE JUDGMENT OF A COURT-MARTIAL.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 4, 1832.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the memorial and remonstrance of Lieutenant Colonel Woolley were referred, reported:

The memorialist states, *inter alia*, "that he held the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army, and is advised that he still holds the same, as will appear by a report of Major General Gaines, commanding the western department." That "the law of 1806, for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, after enumerating all the offences meriting a separate specification, and annexing to each the penalty due to them, declares, by a sweeping clause, 'that all crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be punished at their discretion.'" That "he has been tried by a court-martial for punishing a soldier under a charge of conduct subversive of good order and m litary discipline;" that "the court found the fact of punishing with a few lashes, but, urged by the consideration that the act was the consequence of a precipitate temper, recommended his case to the clemency of the President, who, notwithstanding, insists on his dismissal from service." That "the act for which this excessive punishment was inflicted is not specified in the law as an offence;" that "it was formerly enjoined by the law as one of the means to be used in maintaining military discipline." That "subsequent enactments having withdrawn the injunction, but not forbidden the act, it is therefore a crime not known to the military law." And the memorialist believes that his case is "the first instance on record where the discretionary power given to a court-martial by the 99th article for the punishment of minor offences has been extended to the highest grade of punishment, and for an offence not known to the military law as a crime;" and he insists that, if it be thus extended, "the 99th article is manifestly unconstitutional." The memorialist further states, that "he would have endured his sentence in silence, had the ceremonials of the law been observed;" but he "avers that the court which sat in judgment upon him had no legal existence; and being driven to his appeal, he calls on Congress, with whom the conservation of constitutional law abides, to shield him from arbitrary will, the action of an incompetent tribunal, wholly astray from the legal exercise of sound discretion, and by which he is to be made the victim of cruel policy, (not followed up, but wholly departed from in subsequent cases;) and which he solemnly avers is viewed by officers of high rank in the army as an act of monstrous injustice."

Annexed to the memorial is a letter written by Major General Gaines to the Secretary of War, in which he says, that "among the apparent errors which have occurred in the detail and proceedings of general courts-martial, he deems it proper to refer to those in the cases of Colonel Chambers and Lieutenant Colonel Woolley." The errors, as they apply to Lieutenant Colonel Woolley, are thus specified: He was tried by seven officers, four of whom were junior to him in rank, "whereas the 64th article of war requires that a general court-martial for the trial of an officer 'shall not consist of less than thirteen, where that number can be convened without *manifest injury* to the service.' The 75th article of war requires 'that no officer shall be tried but by a general court-martial, nor by officers of inferior rank, if it can be avoided.'"

It seems that the commanding general stated, (in Colonel Woolley's case,) "that a greater number than the order designated could not be assembled without *prejudice* to the service. The word *prejudice* is by no means equal in its force and obligation to the words of the law, viz: *manifest injury*." General Gaines also alleges, that "a view of the monthly returns, at the period when trial was ordered, will show that the court could have been as full as the law required." The committee will not transcribe the reasonings which are relied upon by General Gaines, to invalidate the proceedings in the case of Lieutenant Colonel Woolley, as they may be seen at length in his letter. The conclusion at which General Gaines arrives is, that, "in point of law, if not in point of fact, Lieutenant Colonel Woolley is, at this moment, an officer of the army; the proceedings against him, having been contrary to law, are void, or they are voidable, by the lawful interposition of the President of the United States.

It appears by the proceedings of a general court-martial held at Jefferson barracks on the 1st of March, 1829, that the memorialist was arraigned before it, and pleaded in bar to its jurisdiction, upon the ground that the court consisted of only seven officers, whereas by law there should not have been less than thirteen, when that number could be convened without *manifest injury* to the service. This plea being overruled, the memorialist pleaded not guilty. The charges, with their specifications, the sentence of the court, the confirmation of the sentence by the President, and his final order in the case, are all set forth in the following document:

General order announcing the decision of the general court-martial in Lieut. Colonel Woolley's case, May 1, 1829.

ORDER NO. 28.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May* 1, 1829.

I. At a general court-martial, of which Colonel D. L. Clinch, of the fourth regiment of infantry, was president, held at Jefferson barracks, in the State of Missouri, on the 14th of March, 1829, by virtue of "order No. 3," emanating from the headquarters of the western department, Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Woolley, of the 6th regiment of infantry, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, to wit:

CHARGE I.

"*Conduct subversive of good order and military discipline.*"

Specification: In this: that he, the said Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Woolley, of the 6th regiment United States infantry, while commanding the regiment in question, did punish, with stripes and lashes, Private Thomas Powell, of company "D," of the regiment aforesaid; the punishment so administered being of such extreme severity as to have disabled the said Thomas Powell from the performance of his duty for the period of nine days. This at Jefferson barracks, in the State of Missouri, on or about the 12th day of December, 1828.

CHARGE II.

"*Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.*"

Specification 1st.—In this: that he, the said Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Woolley, did, in his quarters at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, on or about the 22d day of November, 1828, and without any or adequate provocation, point his finger in an angry and threatening manner towards Captain J. Gantt, of the 6th regiment of infantry, then under his command. This whilst conversing on his, Captain Gantt's, official duties, in the presence of Captain B. Riley, of the aforementioned regiment, of Robert Stewart, a citizen, and of enlisted soldiers of the 6th infantry.

Specification 2d.—In this: that the aforesaid Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Woolley did, at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, on or about the 22d day of November, 1828, and without any or adequate provocation, address rude and ungentlemanly language to Captain John Gantt, an officer under his command, in terms as follows: "You have behaved ungentlemanly, sir." "You have made a false report, sir." "You have stated a falsehood in that note, sir." "You have wilfully and intentionally stated what you know to be false, sir." This in the presence of Captain B. Riley, 6th infantry, of Robert Stewart, a citizen, and of enlisted soldiers of the 6th infantry.

Specification 3d.—In this: that he, the said Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Woolley, while at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, and on or about the 22d day of November, 1828, did, through the medium of a malignant and highly colored charge, procure the trial, by general court-martial held at Jefferson barracks under orders of December 15, 1828, of Captain John Gantt, an officer of his command.

Specification 4th.—In this: that he, the said Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Woolley, having received from Captain Gantt, an officer under his command, a report alleging a failure in the issue of provisions to his, the said Captain Gantt's company, on or about the 28th day of October, 1828, did address to him rude and ungentlemanly language in a conversation touching that report, in words as follows: "You, sir, have since your last return to duty attempted to give the commanding officer as much trouble as you could." "I will attend to your report, not to gratify you, but to satisfy myself, for I know it is not true." "You are too much in the habit of making reports of this kind." "I have discovered your drift." "I see you have a captain flapping at your elbow to push you on against me." "Go ahead, sir, you cannot run against the commanding officer long." This in a loud and angry voice, and with corresponding gestures, at Jefferson barracks, in the State of Missouri, on or about the 24th day of October, 1828, and in the presence of Captain Thomas Noel, of the 6th regiment.

Specification 5th.—In this: that he, the said Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Woolley, at Jefferson barracks, on or about the 10th day of October, 1828, while commanding officer of the 6th infantry, and president of a general court-martial in session at Jefferson barracks, on or about the 10th day of October, 1828, did, then and there, and during the session of the court, address to its judge advocate, Second Lieutenant A. S. Johnston, of the 6th infantry, rude and ungentlemanly language, in terms as follows: "I see the mulish curl of your lip." "I have seen through the whole of this trial a disposition on your part to delay the proceedings of this court." "I have discovered your stubbornness."

Specification 6th.—In this: that he, the said Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Woolley, at Jefferson barracks, on or about the 10th day of October, 1828, while commanding officer of the 6th infantry, and president of

a general court-martial in session at Jefferson barracks on or about the 10th day of October, 1828, did, then and there, and during the session of the court, address to First Lieutenant M. W. Bateman, of the 6th infantry, and a member of the aforesaid general court-martial, rude and ungentlemanly language, in words as follows: "Sir, if you ever give testimony against me I'll pull you up to the bull-ring." "I'll search you to the liver."

Specification 7th.—In this: that he, the said Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Woolley, while in command of the 6th regiment of infantry at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, and on or about the 17th day of October, 1828, having summoned Captain John Gantt to his, Lieutenant Colonel Woolley's quarters, and during a conversation touching the legal and judicious withdrawal of a pass on the part of the said Captain John Gantt, countersigned by the said Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Woolley in behalf of John Stanley, a private of Captain John Gantt's (G) company, 6th infantry, did, then and there, address to the said Captain Gantt rude and ungentlemanly language, in terms as follows: "How dare you infringe on the rights of this soldier?" "You shall not do it." "You dare not do it."

To all which charges and specifications the prisoner pleaded *not guilty*.

The court after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, decide upon the following finding, to wit:

Specification of 1st charge.

The court find the fact of Lieutenant Colonel Woolley having punished Private Thomas Powell, of company D, 6th infantry, with a few lashes on or about the time and at the place specified.

FIRST CHARGE.

Guilty of the first charge.

1st specification of 2d charge.

Guilty of the entire specification except that portion of it which alleges the presence of "enlisted soldiers," there being but one enlisted soldier present.

2d specification of 2d charge.

Guilty of the specification, except the words "you have wilfully and intentionally stated what you know to be false." And with the further expression of that part of it which alleges the presence of "enlisted soldiers," there being but one enlisted soldier present.

3d specification of 2d charge.

Guilty of so much of the specification as alleges the exhibition of a highly colored charge, (not a malignant one,) under the circumstances of time, place, &c., as specified.

4th specification of 2d charge.

Guilty of the specification.

5th specification of 2d charge.

The court find the facts set forth, without the inference of rude and ungentlemanly language deduced from them.

6th specification of the same charge.

The court find the facts set forth, without the inference attached to them, of rude and ungentlemanly language.

THE SECOND CHARGE.

Guilty of the 2d charge, and do sentence him, Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Woolley, to be dismissed the service of the United States.

"The court, however, urged by the consideration, that the ungentlemanly acts ascribed, in the various findings, to Lieutenant Colonel Woolley, are all referable to the ascendency which an unsteady and precipitate temper exercises over him, respectfully recommend him to the clemency of the Executive—relying for a radical amendment in his mode of treating subordinates, and a general amelioration in his temper and feelings, upon the solemn and enduring nature of the lesson which his trial, his conviction, and the recovery of his former rank only through the considerate lenity of the Chief Magistrate, shall have all conspired to teach him."

II. In conformity with the 65th article of the rules and articles of war, the whole proceedings in the foregoing case have been transmitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President of the United States for his confirmation or disapproval, and orders in the case. The Secretary of War has returned the proceedings, with the following order:

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *April* 28, 1829.

The President of the United States, to whom has been submitted for consideration the proceedings of a general court-martial, of which Colonel D. L. Clinch was president, for the trial of Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Woolley, approves the same.

The court has recommended Colonel Woolley to the clemency of the President, under a hope expressed, that, for the future, there will be "a radical amendment in his mode of treating subordinates, and a general amelioration in his temper and feelings, upon the solemn and enduring nature of the lesson which his trial, his conviction, and the recovery of his former rank, only through the considerate lenity of the Chief Magistrate, shall have all conspired to teach him."

It would afford the President much satisfaction, could he adopt the recommendation of the court, set aside its verdict, and restore Colonel Woolley again to his rank and to his command. This, I am directed

to say, cannot be done, regard being had to the high obligation of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed.

Colonel Woolley is charged and found guilty of punishing a soldier with lashes. This is so flagrant a violation of the positive law of the country that the Executive clemency cannot be interposed, whereby to excuse, or justify hereafter, any similar conduct in others. Every soldier, before he becomes such, is a free man; and, even after his enlistment, surrenders those civil rights only which are demanded of him by the legal, the constituted authorities of his country. By the laws of that country he feels and believes himself protected, when entering upon his enlistment, from everything of personal abuse, and personal degradation. Even by a court-martial, stripes or lashes cannot be inflicted, because the law prohibits them; still less should they be suffered to be inflicted by an officer, whose duty it is to be the soldier's protector in all his legal rights, and to watch over them with the justice and care of a father. The soldier cannot be subordinate and faithful while he sees himself subjected to the abuse and tyranny of his officer, in despite of the protection which the positive laws of his country assure to him. Personal violence on his part, towards an officer, carries with it the punishment of death; while he, for similar aggression towards him by his officer, is deprived of remedy, if after conviction by a court the offender shall find clemency through the interposition of the Executive.

By order of the PRESIDENT of the United States.

JOHN H. EATON.

III. Lieutenant Colonel A. R. WOOLLEY, of the 6th regiment of infantry, consequently ceases to be an officer of the army of the United States.

By command of Major General ALEX. MACOMB, commanding the army.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

In all modern nations, whether monarchical, aristocratical, or republican, in which standing armies are maintained, peculiar regulations are established for their government. By the Constitution of the United States, the power "to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces," is vested in Congress. Under this power, on the 10th of April, 1806, an act was passed "for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," and this act constitutes the whole code of our law martial. According to it, various crimes and offences are triable by general or regimental courts; and by the 99th of its articles, "all crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the foregoing articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be punished at their discretion." Other articles regulate the proceedings of the courts, and the number and rank of their members; and by the 65th article, "no sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution, until after the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same, or the officer commanding the troops for the time being; neither shall any sentence of a court-martial, in time of peace, extending to the loss of life, or the dismission of a commissioned officer, be carried into execution, until after the whole proceedings shall have been transmitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President of the United States for his confirmation or disapproval, and orders in the case.

Whether the court which sat upon the trial of the memorialist consisted of the requisite number of officers; whether their rank was such as the Articles of War prescribed; whether the offence with which he was charged came within the meaning of the 99th article, were all questions properly to be determined by the court. The memorialist having offered no other plea in bar to its jurisdiction than that which has been mentioned, upon its being overruled went to trial upon the plea of not guilty. The court having convicted him, the proceedings were transmitted to the Secretary of War, and laid before the President "for his confirmation or disapproval and orders." The President rejected the recommendation of the court, confirmed its sentence, and ordered it to be carried into execution. In these proceedings the committee can perceive nothing which would call for the interposition of Congress, admitting their right to interpose; but Congress are not authorized to revise or to reverse the judgment of any tribunal, civil or military. Where an officer in the regular army of the United States conceives himself to be aggrieved by the illegal decision of a court-martial, his appropriate redress would seem to be an appeal to the federal judiciary; but from this he is precluded, as the judiciary act of 1789, which confers jurisdiction upon the federal courts, in the cases therein enumerated, does not grant to them any control over the judgments of courts-martial, which, when approved of by the President, are final and conclusive upon all subjects within their jurisdiction, and must so remain until the rules and articles for the government of the army, now of force, shall be repealed or altered by the authority which enacted them.

As the report of a former Committee on Military Affairs, made to this House on the 23d of December, 1829, in the case of Lieutenant James D. Cobb, might appear upon a superficial examination to be at variance with the opinion of this committee, the facts in that case will be stated for the purpose of showing the difference between them and those which are now under consideration.

On the —— day of ——, 1813, Lieutenant Cobb was tried by a certain number of military officers, denominated a general court-martial, and was sentenced by them to be cashiered. These officers had been ordered to assemble by Colonel Larned, who commanded a cantonment at Greenbush, in New York. On the 29th of January, 1814, after the dissolution of this court, a letter from the Secretary of War, under the directions of the President, was addressed to Colonel Larned, informing him that its proceedings were illegal, as he (Colonel Larned) was not authorized to order a general court-martial. On the 3d of February, 1814, Lieutenant Cobb was ordered by the Adjutant General to repair to Albany and to report himself to Colonel Larned, who had been instructed to institute a general court-martial for his trial. On the 9th of March, 1814, the Secretary of War communicated to Colonel Larned that the President of the United States had decided that Greenbush should be considered "*a separate command,*" so far as related to courts-martial *previously held there;* that this decision of the President was a confirmation of the several sentences of the courts-martial which *had been ordered* by Colonel Larned, and that any further proceedings against Lieutenant Cobb were unnecessary. On the 28th of May, 1814, the Adjutant General wrote to Lieutenant Cobb that, the President having approved of the sentence of the general court-martial at Greenbush, he was no longer in the army.

The 65th of the Rules and Articles of War, authorize "a general commanding an army, or colonel commanding a separate department," to appoint general courts-martial. The President as "commander-in-chief of the army of the United States," may, in his discretion, order a general court-martial, but this power cannot be exercised by any other officer. Colonel Larned was not a general officer, nor did he command "a separate department," consequently he was as incompetent to originate a general court-martial as he was to create a court of star-chamber, or an ecclesiastical inquisition. The President pronounced Greenbush *to have been "a separate department,"* in direct opposition to the fact, in contradiction of his unqualified recognition of that fact, and of his *express decision* that the proceedings of the court at Greenbush were *illegal and void.* The President, with whom is the exclusive power of confirming or disapproving of the sentence of a court-martial by which an officer is cashiered, having annulled the sentence against Lieutenant Cobb, and declared the proceedings against him, *ab initio*, to be illegal and void, these proceedings were illegal and void; and as no court was afterwards convened for the trial of that officer, he never was convicted of any offence by any court whatsoever. Under these circumstances, the committee reported that Lieutenant Cobb was "entitled to all the rights of a 1st lieutenant of light artillery, until the time when that regiment was incorporated with the artillery," and a bill was passed by both branches of Congress, allowing to him his pay and emoluments during the period which intervened between his dismission and the incorporation with the artillery of the regiment to which he had been attached.

As the memorialist, from some passages in his memorial, is manifestly under the impression that he was sentenced to be cashiered for a trivial offence, the committee feel themselves bound to observe that, by an act of 16th May, 1812, courts-martial are prohibited from sentencing a soldier to "corporeal punishment by stripes or lashes." Should an officer, then, assuming a power beyond that of a court, be permitted with impunity to inflict personal chastisement upon those under his command, a spirit of discontent and mutiny, in the opinion of the committee, would be excited in the army which must prove utterly destructive of "good order and military discipline." The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the memorialist have leave to withdraw his memorial and papers.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned says that he held the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army, and he is advised that he still holds the same, as will appear by the annexed report of Major General Gaines, commanding the western department.

The law of 1806, for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, after enumerating all the offences meriting a separate specification, and annexing to each the penalty due to them, declares, by a sweeping clause, "That all crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the Articles of War, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be punished at *their discretion.*" The undersigned has been tried by a court-martial for punishing a soldier under a charge of conduct subversive of good order and military discipline. The court found the fact of punishing with a *few lashes*, but, urged by the consideration that the act was the consequence of a precipitate temper, the court recommended the case of the undersigned to the clemency of the Executive. The President, notwithstanding, insists on his dismissal from service.

The act for which this excessive punishment is to be inflicted is not specified in the law as an offence. It was formerly enjoined, by the law, as one of the means to be used in maintaining salutary discipline. Subsequent enactments have withdrawn the injunction, but have not forbidden the act. It is therefore a crime not known to the military law.

The undersigned believed that his son, a child, merited parental correction, and he was punished. It was discovered that he had suffered for the act of a soldier. Irritated at the injustice, and at the moment of discovery, the undersigned struck the soldier with the whip, with which he had chastised his child, a few blows, not exceeding half a dozen.

This is believed to be the first instance on record where the *discretionary* power given to a court-martial by the 99th article for the punishment of minor offences, has been extended to the highest grade of punishment, and for an offence not known to the military law as a crime; and if it be thus extended the 99th article is manifestly unconstitutional.

Your remonstrant, however, would have endured in silence, and remained a passive victim, had the ceremonials of the law been observed in offering up the sacrifice. But he avers that the court which sat in judgment upon him had no legal existence; and now, being driven to this appeal, he calls on you, with whom the conservation of constitutional law abides, to shield him from arbitrary will, the action of an incompetent tribunal, wholly astray from the legal exercise of sound *discretion*, and by which your remonstrant is to be made the victim of cruel policy, (not followed up, but wholly departed from, in subsequent cases,) and which your remonstrant solemnly avers is viewed by the officers of high rank in the army as an act of monstrous injustice.

Respectfully submitted,

A. R. WOOLLEY.

WASHINGTON, *December* 27, 1831.

General Courts-Martial.

Among the apparent errors which have occurred in the detail and proceedings of general courts-martial, I deem it proper to refer to those in the cases of Colonel Chambers and Lieutenant Colonel Woolley.

1. Colonel Chambers was tried by a general court-martial, consisting of but five members, and they

all junior to him in rank. Lieutenant Colonel Woolley was tried by seven, of which four were junior to him. Whereas the 64th Article of War requires that a general court-martial for the trial of an officer "shall not consist of less than thirteen, where that number can be convened *without manifest injury to the service.*" Of this fact or matter of opinion the commander ordering the court is supposed to be the judge. He is necessarily, in the first instance, the proper judge as to the number of officers that can, "without manifest injury to the service," be assigned to this duty. But if he cannot take from other duties the number required by law, he is directed to state, in his order constituting the court, that a greater number than the order designates "cannot be assembled without manifest injury to the service." This statement is considered to be in the nature of a *report*, made by the commandant who orders the court; but it is a report of the commandant's *opinion* upon the subject, rather than as a positive fact irrevocably settled. The report, therefore, can only be viewed in the light of any other official report, *founded upon matter of opinion*, so far as to settle the matter reported, until the contrary should appear from more positive evidence. And if the President, after taking a deliberate review of the state of the service, should be convinced that the number of officers could have been increased "without manifest injury to the service," he would infer that the commandant's opinion had been erroneous, and would be at liberty, in the just discharge of the duty confided to him, "to see that the laws are faithfully executed," to remit the punishment awarded by an unlawful court.

In the cases under consideration, it seems that the commanding generals stated that a greater number (than the orders respectively designated) "could not be assembled without *prejudice* to the service." The word *prejudice*, as here used, is by no means equal in its force and obligation to the words of the law, viz, "manifest injury;" which words were omitted in the orders in these cases, apparently to give place to the word "*prejudice.*" A commander might think it in some sort a "prejudice to the service" to take an officer from the command of a fatigue party sent off twenty or thirty miles to obtain *fuel* or building timber, whilst the same commander would not, in an official report or order, deliberately certify that it would be a "manifest injury to the service" to recall the officer for a few days to attend the court, and, in the interim, to place the fatigue party under a sergeant, or even to recall it until the adjournment of the court. There are few, if any general officers, indeed, who would, in time of peace, certify that an officer stationed five hundred miles off could not, without "manifest injury to the service," be ordered from that distance, especially if the life or reputation of an officer or soldier should be in jeopardy, and the laws and justice required the presence of such absent officer. A view of the monthly returns for the periods at which these trials were ordered, with a knowledge of the fact that the country was in a state of profound peace, will show that the courts should have been as full as the law required.

2. Colonel Chambers was tried by a court consisting of five officers, and each of them junior to him; Lieutenant Colonel Woolley was tried by a court consisting of seven officers, and four of them were his juniors; consequently they were both tried by their juniors, whereas the 75th article of war requires that "no officer shall be tried but by a general court-martial, *nor by officers of inferior rank, if it can be avoided.*" *If it can be avoided.* This is imperative; and it will be manifest to any one who will look at the state of the service at the time that the court for the trial of Colonel Chambers might have consisted of two or three general officers, and of some colonels senior to him; and that the court for the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Woolley might have consisted of three general officers, and of seven or eight colonels and lieutenant colonels, senior to him. It is evident, therefore, that both these field officers, who had served faithfully during the war, were tried by courts composed of officers junior to them respectively; and it is likewise evident that this irregularity *could* have been *avoided*, and without manifest injury to the service.

These two requisites, being explicitly prescribed by law, should never be dispensed with, particularly where the accusations are such as to threaten the life or the commission of the accused.

The good of the service often requires that in particular cases of vital importance to the army and the country exemplary punishments are demanded, and that the example, to be in the greatest possible degree effective, should fall upon officers of the higher grades. But the example, to be as it should be, *forcible* and *awful*, must always be the result of an *investigation strictly comformable to the letter and spirit of martial law.* In that case the example cannot fail to be attended with the most salutary effects: all the parties concerned, as well as the public, readily yield respectful obedience to the imperative operation of the law of the land, because this is the only known rule of right and of power which the citizens of a republic, in the plentitude of their sovereignty, impose upon themselves for the purposes of government—for *enforcing what is right*, and prohibiting *what is wrong.* But, upon the other hand, when the officer ordering a court, or the court itself, is found to depart from any known principle or rule of law, the parties affected, as well as the public, are dissatisfied; and, in place of saying to the sovereign power of the republic, "*thy will be done*," and of submitting without a murmur to a decree the offspring of *law* and *justice*, they are naturally shocked at the apparent lawlessness of the verdict pronounced, and are led to apprehend that even in this land of laws and equal rights arbitrary power may predominate over the prescribed rules of even-handed justice.

There can never be a necessity in our service, during a period of peace or war, to bring a field officer before a general court-martial composed principally of company officers. The court for such trials may always, "without manifest injury to the service," consist in part of *general*, and for the most part of *field officers.* Nor should the commander ordering the court be permitted to assign any other reason than that prescribed by law for omitting to order a full court, and of high rank, as the law directs.

Besides, it is a principle of law which is respected in most civilized countries, where the laws are designed to protect the rights of the citizen or the subject, that "all penal laws are to be construed in a manner most favorable to the prisoner." In applying this rule of law to the cases under consideration, it is much to be apprehended that so far from enjoying the benefit of this rule, in cases of a questionable character, the prisoners have been deprived of those benefits expressly secured to them by unquestionable enactments of law. Under these impressions I cannot but think that in point of law, if not in point of fact, Colonel Chambers and Lieutenant Colonel Woolley are, at this moment, officers of the army—the proceedings against them, having been contrary to law, are void, or they are voidable by the lawful interposition of the President of the United States.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDMUND P. GAINES, *Major General by Brevet, Commanding.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington City, D. C.*

22d Congress.] No. 509. [1st Session.

MEMORIAL AND PROCEEDINGS OF A CONVENTION OF MILITIA OFFICERS OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MILITIA SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 6, 1832.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of a convention of citizens, assembled from the different military divisions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, most respectfully represents: That the people of Pennsylvania are deeply impressed with the belief that the present militia system of the United States is burdensome and inefficient; that, since the passage of the act of 1792, the number of men included within its provisions has increased so much, and will continue to increase so rapidly, that it is inexpedient for the government to attempt to arm and instruct the whole body. They also believe that on no occasion can the necessities of the country require the actual services of so great a number of armed men as is now included within the provisions of that act. They therefore most respectfully request your honorable bodies to revise the present militia system and to make such changes therein as shall enable the government to arm and to instruct at least a portion of those who may be subject to enrolment.

By order of the convention.

J. B. ALEXANDER, *President.*

Attest:
W. S. Franklin, *Secretary.*
January 6, 1832.

Proceedings of the Military Convention which assembled at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Monday, January 2, 1832.

The delegates chosen by the different military divisions and brigades of Pennsylvania met at the court-house in Harrisburg, on the 1st Monday of January, 1832.

On motion of Mr. Simpson,

Henry Frick, of Northumberland county, was called to the chair; and,

On motion of Mr. Franklin,

Reah Frazer, of Lancaster, secretary, for the purpose of organizing the convention.

On motion,

Messrs. Franklin, Alexander, of Cumberland, Paxton, Hambright, and Spencer were appointed a committee to examine the credentials of the delegates.

On motion,

The convention adjourned until 12 o'clock, noon.

At 12 o'clock the convention again met.

Mr. Franklin, from the committee appointed to examine the credentials, reported the following list of delegates, viz:

FIRST DIVISION.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Brigade.—*City:* Colonels James Page, Joseph S. Riley, Henry Simpson, Robert M. Lee,† Robert Cooper; Majors Chalkley Baker, Peter Fritz, William C. Browne,† Lieutenant George Bumm.†

2d Brigade.—*County:* Colonels John Thompson,† John L. Wolf,† A. R. Roumfort,† Kenderton Smith,† Majors N. Nathans, L. Bomeisler,† Franklin Vansant, Captains Joseph Worrell, jr., A. T. Smith,† Lieutenant James Goodman.

SECOND DIVISION.

BUCKS AND MONTGOMERY.

1st Brigade.—*Bucks:* Major General W. T. Rogers, Colonels John Davis, Simpson Torbert, Joseph Hough,† Lieutenant Colonels Thomas Purdy, John Hart, Major Stephen Brock,† Adjutant Michael S. Haney,† Dr. Huston Thompson.

2d Brigade.—*Montgomery:* Lieutenant Colonels Thomas M. Jolley,† James Bush,† James Christman,† Major John H. Sheetz, Captain John H. Hill,† Lieutenants William Hamell,† William Matheys,† William H. Gartley.

THIRD DIVISION.

CHESTER AND DELAWARE.

1st Brigade.—*Delaware:* Colonel Samuel A. Price, Lieutenant John K. Zeilin, J. M. G. Lescure, esq.

2d Brigade.—*Chester:* Colonel William Harris,† Em. Elton,† Majors Thomas Jones,† John Kerlin, Thomas H. Pearce,† Lieutenant David B. Reed.

FOURTH DIVISION.

LANCASTER.

Captain David Miller, Major Frederick Hambright, Captain William Downey, Colonel Reah Frazer, Captains John Flora,† William G. Yetter,† Lieutenant William B. Fordney, Major John McGlaughlin.

FIFTH DIVISION.

YORK AND ADAMS.

1st Brigade.—*York:* Majors Henry Snyder, Jacob Hantz,† Colonels T. N. Haller,† John Keller,† Major Graham †

2d Brigade.—*Adams:* Colonel Michael C. Clarkson, Majors Andrew G. Miller, Jacob Sanders, Elijah Garretson.†

SIXTH DIVISION.

DAUPHIN, LEBANON, BERKS, AND SCHUYLKILL.

1st Brigade.—*Dauphin:* Colonel W. S. Franklin, Lieutenant John Blattenberger, Captain E. W. Roberts.

2d Brigade.—*Schuylkill:* Major William F. Dean.

Berks: General William High, Colonel Henry Boyer, John Potteiger, esq.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

NORTHAMPTON, LEHIGH, AND PIKE.

1st Brigade.—*Northampton:* Brigadier General Shimer,† Colonel George Weber, Major Robert May Brooke,† Colonel John Hourten.†

2d Brigade.—*Lehigh:* Major General John Fogle, Major John W. Hornbeck, Colonel Walter C. Livingston.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

UNION, COLUMBIA, NORTHUMBERLAND, LUZERNE, SUSQUEHANNA, AND WAYNE.

1st Brigade.—*Union:* Colonel Charles M. Straub, Captain James Merrill.

Northumberland: Major General Henry Frick, Major Samuel J. Packer.

Columbia: Colonel Joseph Paxton.

2d Brigade.—*Luzerne:* Captain Jacob Drumheller, Colonel John Butler,† Lieutenant Chas. Dorrance.†

NINTH DIVISION.

LYCOMING, POTTER, M'KEAN, BRADFORD, AND TIOGA.

1st Brigade.—*Lycoming:* General William B. Mitchell, Major Robert Fleming, Captain Wm. Piatt.

TENTH DIVISION.

CENTRE, CLEARFIELD, MIFFLIN, AND HUNTINGDON.

Juniata: Colonel William Kirk, Captain John Murphy, Andrew Parker, Charles W. Kelso, esqs., Major William Sharon.

Huntingdon: Captain John Criswell, Major David McMurtrie, Captains William Williams, David Snare.

1st Brigade.—*Centre:* Brigadier General James Irwin,† Colonel Andrew Gregg,† Major John Potter, Captain Samuel H. Wilson, Lieutenant W. W. Houston, Dr. Constant Curtin, Captains George Buchanan, David Duncan.

Mifflin: Brigadier General George McCullough, Dr. Joseph B. Ard, Majors A. S. Wilson,† David Cummins, Richard Miles.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

CUMBERLAND, PERRY, AND FRANKLIN.

1st Brigade.—*Cumberland:* General Willis Foulke, Captains Samuel Alexander, James McGowan,† John McCartney, Charles McClure, Lieutenants Mathew Spencer, Edward M. Biddle, Alexander Oliver,† William S. Ramsey, Adjutant John N. Gray, Colonels William M. Greer, William Stough, Majors Peter Lesher,† Samuel Tritt, John McCandlish, Captains George W. Woodburn, Samuel Redett.

Perry: Colonels Henry Fetter, Joseph Speck, Major William Clark, Lieutenant Albert C. Ramsey.

2d Brigade.—*Franklin:* Major Jacob Heck, Captains Jasper E. Brady, William B. Bard, Colonels John Wallace, John McGeehan.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

BEDFORD, SOMERSET, AND CAMBRIA.

1st Brigade.—*Bedford:* Colonel William Compher, Captain Thomas B. McElwee, Lieutenant William Fletcher.†

2d Brigade.—*Cambria:* Major Isaac Teeter, Lieutenant Arnold Downing.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

WESTMORELAND AND FAYETTE.

1st Brigade.—*Westmoreland:* Major John B. Alexander, Adjutant J. H. Wells, Captains Morrison Underwood, Hugh Y. Brady, Jacob Gosser, Major Wilson Jack,† Captain Joseph Cook,† Jon. Row,† Lieutenant L. L. Bigelow, Captain Ben. R. Marchand.†

FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

WASHINGTON AND GREENE.

Washington: Major General Charles De Hass,† Brigadier General Wallace McWilliams, Colonels Thomas Ringland, William Patterson, William Waugh, esq.
Greene: Colonels William G. Hawkins, Andrew Buchanan.†

FIFTEENTH DIVISION.

ALLEGHENY, ETC.

1st BRIGADE.—*Allegheny:* General R. T. Stewart,†Andrew Bayne, esq.
[Those marked with a dagger (†) did not take their seats in the convention.]
The roll being called, 83 members answered to their names.
On motion of Mr. McElwee, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to consist of one person from each division, to be chosen by the delegates for each division, in order to report what officers are necessary for this convention, and to nominate persons to fill them.
Whereupon the following persons were appointed said committee:

1st division,	Mr.	Page.	8th division,	Mr.	Paxton.
2d	"	Davis.	9th	"	Fleming.
3d	"	Price.	10th	"	Williams.
4th	"	Hambright.	11th	"	McClure.
5th	"	Miller, of Adams.	12th	"	Downing.
6th	"	Roberts.	13th	"	Wells.
7th	"	Fogle.	14th	"	McWilliams.

On motion of Mr. Ringland,
Resolved, That when this convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet at 3 o'clock p. m.
Adjourned.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. Fordney,
Resolved, That the governor, heads of department, State treasurer, adjutant general, and the members of both branches of the legislature, be invited to take seats within the bar of this convention.
On motion of Mr. Straub,
Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to carry the preceding resolution into effect.
Whereupon
Messrs. Straub, Page, Fordney, Riley, and Brady, of Franklin, were appointed said committee.
Mr. Page, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following officers for the convention:
President—JOHN B. ALEXANDER, of Westmoreland.
Vice-Presidents—WILLIAM B. MITCHELL, of Lycoming,
WILLIAM DOWNEY, of Lancaster.
WILLIS FOULKE, of Cumberland, and
SAMUEL A. PRICE, of Delaware.
Secretaries—*Simpson Torbert,* of Bucks, and
Walter S. Franklin, of Dauphin.

A motion was made that the report of the committee be adopted; which was agreed to unanimously.
The several officers of the convention then took their seats.
Mr. Davis announced that Dr. Huston Thompson had been appointed to supply a vacancy in the delegation from the 1st brigade, 2d division.
A resolution was then offered by Mr. Miller; which was read as follows:
Resolved, That no division or county be allowed more votes in this convention than their respective votes by members in the legislature; but that the members elected or nominated and accepted be allowed seats in the convention.
The chair decided that the resolution was out of order.
An appeal from the decision of the chair was made by Mr. Miller and Mr. Simpson, and the decision of the chair was confirmed by the convention.
On motion of Mr. Roberts,
Resolved, That the editors of papers in this place be admitted to seats within the bar of this convention.
On motion of Mr. Alexander, of Cumberland,
Resolved, That a committee, to consist of one from each division, be appointed to suggest such matters as are most deserving of attention from this convention.
Which was agreed to.
The following gentlemen were selected by the delegates from each division as said committee:

1st division,	Mr.	Page.	9th division,	Mr.	Fleming.
2d	"	Sheetz.	10th	"	Wilson.
3d	"	Zeilin.	11th	"	Alexander.
4th	"	Fordney.	12th	"	McElwee.
5th	"	Snyder.	13th	"	Brady.
6th	"	Franklin.	14th	"	Ringland.
7th	"	Weber.	15th	"	Bayne.
8th	"	Merrill.			

A motion was made by Mr. Alexander, of Cumberland, that the convention should sit in uniform; which was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Simpson,

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns, it will adjourn until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock a. m.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *January* 3, 1832.

The convention met; and the roll being called, ninety-six members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Nathans, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the convention adopt for their government the rules and regulations adopted by the house of representatives of this State.

Mr. Riley, from the committee appointed to invite the governor, heads of department, State treasurer, and the members of the senate and house of representatives to take seats within the bar of the convention, reported that they had performed that service.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Adams, the foregoing committee were instructed to extend the invitation to the attorney general of the Commonwealth.

After some time the governor, heads of department, State treasurer, and attorney general took their seats.

A motion was made by Mr. Ramsey and Mr. Wells to reconsider the vote agreeing to the resolution adopting the rules and regulations of the house of representatives of this State for the government of the convention; which was not agreed to.

Mr. Page, from the committee on the subject, made the following report, in part:

That, inasmuch as it is universally conceded that the present militia system has fallen far short of the grand object for which it was established, and has entailed much ignominy and disgrace upon our military reputation, we deem it expedient that it should be made the subject of amendment, reformation, or encouragement, as will best answer the purpose of reclaiming its character from the obloquy which it has incurred. In an examination of the various plans suggested, the committee have been actuated by a strong and earnest desire to select that which may be the means of adding to the strength and character of the State, and of rendering the performance of duty on the part of its citizen soldiers a matter of pleasure and pride.

Not authorized, by the tenor of the resolution by which they were appointed, to do more than draw the attention of the convention to such matters as may be necessary for their examination, they respectfully offer the following principles as the basis of a system to be recommended to the early and serious attention of the legislature.

First. That the citizens of this Commonwealth liable to militia duty ought to be divided into two classes.

Second. That all such citizens, (not by law exempt,) between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-six years, ought to compose the first class, and be called the *active militia*.

Third. That this class only ought to be subject to drill or military duty in time of peace.

Fourth. That the second class shall be composed of all persons liable to militia duty not embraced within the first class, and be called the second or reserved class.

Fifth. That the second class ought not to be required to do military duty, except when called forth to execute the laws, to suppress insurrections, and to repel invasions, and then such organization ought to be adopted as should unite the two classes into one.

Sixth. That all parades of ununiformed militia ought to be abolished.

Seventh. That the first class be required to uniform themselves; that they be furnished with arms and accoutrements, camp equipage, music, powder, and five days' rations, in each year, and be required to parade, for drill and instruction, five days in each year.

Eighth. The committee, by reason of the peculiar locality of the first division, recommend that the convention refer to the delegates from that division to prepare and report a system suitable to that division, so far as it is necessary the same should vary from the general system.

The first resolution being under consideration,

A motion was made by Mr. Merrill to postpone the question on the first resolution for the purpose of considering the eighth resolution; which was agreed to, and

Said resolution was adopted.

The question recurring on the first resolution,

It was adopted.

The second resolution being under consideration,

A motion was made by Mr. Miller, of Adams, to postpone the further consideration of the report for the purpose of considering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to report a plan for the better organization and encouragement of the present volunteer force, and that they be a separate force from the enrolled militia; and that parades of the militia be abolished, but they to be enrolled, officered, and classed for service, if required by any contingency.

Which was not agreed to.

A motion was then made by Mr. Frick to amend the resolution by striking out "twenty-six" and inserting in lieu thereof "twenty-eight."

On the question, Will the convention agree to the motion?

A motion was made by Mr. Wilson that the convention now adjourn, to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock; which was agreed to.

AFTERNOON.

Captain John Longenecker and Henry D. Overholtzer, esq., having been appointed by the delegates from the fourth division to fill the vacancies occasioned by the non-appearance of Captains Flora and Yetter, appeared and took their seats.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Straub:

Resolved, That where vacancies may have occurred, by the non-attendance of delegates from any brigade, the delegates in attendance have authority to supply the vacancy.

Which was not agreed to.

The convention resumed the consideration of the resolutions attached to the report to the committee appointed to suggest to the convention such matters as deserved their immediate attention.

The question recurring, Will the convention agree to the amendment to strike out "twenty-six" and insert "twenty-eight?"

It was determined in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Davis to strike out the words "between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-six," and insert in lieu thereof "as will uniform themselves voluntarily according to law."

On the question, Will the convention agree so to amend?

A motion was made by Mr. Dean to amend the amendment by adding thereto the following: "And that every such citizen, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, who will not equip himself shall pay a certain sum in lieu thereof for the encouragement of volunteers and of the first class of militia;" which was agreed to.

The question recurring, Will the convention agree so to amend?

On motion,

The convention adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 4, 1832.

The convention met; and the roll having been called, it appeared that the following gentlemen were in attendance:

Messrs. Page,	Messrs. Roberts,	Messrs. Foulke,
Riley,	Dean,	Alexander, of Cumberland,
Simpson,	High,	McCartney,
Cooper,	Boyer,	McClure,
Baker,	Potteiger,	Spencer,
Fritz,	Kern,	Biddle,
Nathans,	Kelchner,	W. S. Ramsey,
Worrell,	Weber,	Gray,
Vansant,	Fogle,	Greer,
Goodman,	Hornbeck,	Stough,
Rogers,	Livingston,	Tritt,
Davis,	Straub,	McCandlish,
Torbert,	Merrill,	Woodburn,
Purdy,	Frick,	Redett,
Hart,	Packer,	Fetter,
Thompson,	Paxton,	Speck,
Bertels,	Drumheller,	Clark,
Boileau,	Mitchell,	A. C. Ramsey,
Sheetz,	Fleming,	Heck,
Gartley,	Piatt,	Brady, of Franklin,
Richards,	Potter,	Bard,
Zeilin,	Wilson,	Wallace,
Price,	Houston,	McGeehan,
Lescure,	Curtin,	Compher,
Kerlin,	Buchanan,	McElwee,
Reed,	Duncan,	Teeter,
Miller, of Lancaster,	McCullough,	Downing,
Hambright,	Ard,	Alexander, of Westmorel'd,
Frazer,	Cummings,	Wells,
Fordney,	Wilson,	Underwood,
McGlaughlin,	Miles,	Brady, of Westmoreland,
Downey,	Kirk,	Gosser,
Longenecker,	Murphy,	Bigelow,
Overholster,	Parker,	McWilliams,
Snyder,	Kelso,	Ringland,
Clarkson,	Sharon,	Hawkins,
Miller, of Adams,	Criswell,	Patterson,
Sanders,	Williams,	Waugh,
Franklin,	McMurtrie,	Bayne.
Blattenberger,	Snare,	

Mr. Page, from the committee appointed to suggest matters for the consideration of the convention, made a further report; which was read as follows:

1. That volunteer corps be encouraged as far as practicable; that, for that purpose, all volunteers, so long as they shall continue to perform military duty, shall be entitled to all the advantages which are allowed to the first class; they may fix their own days of parade, and impose such fines for absence on those days as they may please, and adopt such by-laws as they may approve; that they shall be subject to the same duty of encampment and service in time of peace as the first class; they shall be allowed the usual music at the public expense on their days of parading; that their officers shall take rank of militia officers of the same grade, and their corps shall take rank of the militia.

2. That any person, after his arrival at the age of twenty-six, may, if he will, continue to perform duty with, and be entitled to the advantages of, either the first class or volunteers, but not subject to contribution to the military fund; but on ceasing to perform duty, he shall contribute annually 50 cents to that fund.

3. Every member of the first class and volunteers shall pay a fine of $2 for every day of those required by law, in case he shall fail to parade in uniform without sufficient excuse.

4. That a committee be appointed to draught a memorial to Congress, asking a revision of the militia laws of the United States.

5. That the proceedings of this convention be recommended to the early and serious attention of the legislature, and with that view, that the officers of the convention lay before them an authenticated copy of the journal.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of finance be appointed to collect funds and defray the expenses incidental to the meeting of this convention.

And Messrs. Simpson, McGlaughlin, Snyder, Roberts, and Piatt, were appointed said committee.

The convention resumed the consideration of the second resolution attached to the report of the committee appointed to suggest matters for the consideration of the convention.

The question being on the amendment to said resolution offered yesterday,

The yeas and nays on said question were called for by Mr. Alexander and Mr. Davis, and are as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Page,	Messrs. Hambright,	Messrs. W. S. Ramsey,
Simpson,	Frazer,	Greer,
Baker,	Fordney,	Stough,
Fritz,	McLaughlin,	Redett,
Nathans,	Downey,	Fetter,
Worrel,	Longenecker,	Heck,
Vansant,	Overholtzer,	Brady, of Franklin,
Rogers,	Snyder,	Bard,
Davis,	Clarkson,	Wallace,
Torbert,	Miller, of Adams	McGeehan,
Purdy,	Sanders,	Teeter,
Hart,	Franklin,	Alexander, of Westmorel'd,
Thompson,	Dean,	Brady, of Westmoreland,
Bertels,	Hornbeck,	Bigelow,
Boileau,	Straub,	Ringland,
Sheetz,	Packer,	Waugh,
Zeilin,	Wilson,	Bayne,
Price,	McClure,	Tritt,
Kerlin,	Biddle,	McCandlish.—58.
Reed,		

NAYS.

Messrs. Riley,	Messrs. Buchanan,	Messrs. McCartney,
Cooper,	Duncan,	Spencer,
Roberts,	McCullough,	Gray,
High,	Ard,	Woodburn,
Boyer,	Cummins,	Speck,
Weber,	Miles,	Clark,
Fogle,	Kirk,	A. C. Ramsey,
Merrill,	Murphy	Compher,
Frick,	Parker,	McElwee,
Paxton,	Sharon,	Downing,
Drumheller,	Criswell,	Wells,
Mitchell,	Williams,	Underwood,
Fleming,	McMurtrie,	Gosser,
Piatt,	Snare,	McWilliams,
Potter,	Alexander, of Cumberland,	Patterson.—46.
Curtin,		

So it was determined in the affirmative.

The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

The convention resumed the consideration of the amendment to the second resolution attached to the report of the committee appointed to suggest matters for the consideration of the convention.

On the question, Will the convention agree to the resolution as amended?

A motion was made by Mr. Franklin further to amend the resolution by inserting between the words "shall" and "pay" the words "be called the second class, and;" which was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

The third resolution was then adopted, after being amended by striking out the word "this" and inserting in lieu "the first class."

The fourth resolution being under consideration, a motion was made by Mr. Merrill to postpone the further consideration of the same for the present for the purpose of considering the following:

Resolved, That it will be expedient to demand from those between twenty-one and twenty-six years of age who shall neglect or refuse to uniform and equip themselves a higher sum than from those who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-six; which was agreed to.

On the question, Will the convention agree to the resolution?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Riley and Mr. Cummings, and are as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Reed,	Messrs. Buchanan,	Messrs. Alexander, of Cumberland,
Frazer,	Duncan,	McCartney,
McGlaughlin,	McCullough,	McClure,
Longenecker,	Ard,	Spencer,
Clarkson,	Cummings,	Woodburn,
Merrill,	Miles,	Speck,
Frick,	Kirk,	Clark,
Packer,	Murphy,	A. C. Ramsey,
Paxton,	Parker,	Heck,
Mitchell,	Criswell,	Downing,
Fleming,	Williams,	Wells,
Potter,	McMurtrie,	Underwood,
Wilson,	Snare,	Gosser.—38.

NAYS.

Messrs. Page,	Messrs. Miller, of Adams,	Messrs. Greer,
Riley,	Sanders,	Tritt,
Simpson,	Franklin,	Redett,
Cooper,	Roberts,	Fetter,
Baker,	Dean,	Brady,
Fritz,	High,	Bard,
Nathans,	Boyer,	Wallace,
Rogers,	Weber,	McGeehan,
Davis,	Kern,	Compher,
Torbert,	Kelchner,	McElwee,
Purdy,	Lynn,	Teeter,
Hart,	Fogle,	Alexander, of Westmorel'd,
Bertels,	Hornbeck,	Brady, of Westmoreland,
Boileau,	Straub,	Bigelow,
Sheetz,	Piatt,	McWilliams,
Zeilin,	Sharon,	Ringland,
Price,	Biddle,	Patterson,
Kerlin,	Ramsey,	Bayne.—56.
Snyder,	Gray,	

So it was determined in the negative.

The question recurring, Will the convention agree to the fourth resolution?

A motion was made by Mr. Torbert to postpone the question for the purpose of introducing the following; which was not agreed to:

That the militia of second class shall be enrolled as usual by the proper officers, and that they shall annually pay the sum of ———, to be collected with the county rates and levies, and paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth.

That the second class shall be officered as usual, and that all the officers of the first and second class in each brigade shall annually meet for drill ——— days, for which services they shall be allowed ——— per day; and if the officers request it the State should furnish them with the necessary camp equipage.

A motion was made by Mr. Franklin to recommit to the committee on the subject the report and resolutions, together with the report and resolutions made by said committee this morning; which was agreed to.

On motion, Mr. Roberts was substituted on said committee in place of Mr. Franklin.

On motion of Mr. Franklin, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That no member of this convention be permitted to speak more than twice upon any question before the convention.

The convention then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, *January* 5, 1832.

The convention met; and the roll being called, one hundred and eleven members answered to their names.

George Richards, esq., and Captain Philip Wager Reigart having been appointed to supply vacancies, took their seats.

The president of the convention presented the following resolution, transmitted to him by the speaker of the senate:

"IN SENATE, *January* 4, 1832.

"*Resolved*, That the officers and members of the military convention, now sitting in Harrisburg, be invited to take seats within the bar of the senate chamber during the sitting of senate.

"Extract from the journal.

"W. S. FRANKLIN, *Clerk*."

Mr. Waugh presented to the convention the following resolution of the house of representatives:

"IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *January* 4, 1832.

"On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the officers and members of the military convention be invited to seats within the bar of this house.

"Extract from the journal.

"FRS. R. SHUNK, *Clerk*."

Mr. Simpson, from the committee to ascertain the amount necessary to defray the expenses of this convention, reported that they have inquired particularly into the matter confided to them, and offer the following; which was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this convention be assessed the sum of seventy-five cents each, and that the same be paid into the hands of Walter S. Franklin, esq., one of the secretaries of this convention.

Mr. Page, from the committee to suggest matters for the consideration of the convention, reported:

1. That the citizens of this Commonwealth ought to be divided into two classes.

2. That all such citizens as will uniform themselves voluntarily, according to law, ought to compose the first class and be called the active militia; and that all such citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five who will not equip themselves shall be called the second class, and pay a certain sum in lieu thereof for the encouragement of the volunteers and of the first class of militia.

3. That the first class only ought to be subject to drill or duty in time of peace.

And the following in conformity to the principles set forth in said resolutions:

1. That all militia trainings not in uniform should be abolished, and that the second class ought not to be required to do military duty, except when called forth to execute the laws, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

2. That the first class be furnished with arms and accoutrements, camp equipage, music, powder, and five days' rations in each year, and be required to encamp for instruction five days in each year.

3. The militia shall be enrolled, as required by law, by the proper officers, and every enrolled militiaman of the second class, except minors, should annually pay the sum of one dollar, to be collected as the county rates and levies are now by law collected and paid into the treasury of this Commonwealth.

4. The second class should have such officers as may be necessary, and all the commissioned officers in each brigade or regiment shall assemble annually at such time or place as may be fixed upon by the commanding officer of such brigade or regiment for inspection and drill for ——— days in succession, for which attendance and service they should be allowed —— dollars per day each, to be paid out of the fund to be created as aforesaid.

5. That —— dollars per day should be allowed to each brigade or regiment for the pay of musicians during such annual parade, should they desire it, a sufficient quantity of camp equiage to be furnished each brigade or regiment for the acquirement of a knowledge of camp duty. At such parades the officers may by ballot select from their number the individual who shall act as the instructing officers of volunteers to drill in the same manner in brigade or regiment of volunteers; if there be no such brigade, then to be joined in the drill with the militia officers. Volunteers to have the right to make their own by-laws and manage their own funds.

6. The first class to be subject at all times to the requisitions of State executive, in compliance with the provisions of the constitution.

7. That a committee be appointed to draught a memorial to Congress, to be signed by the president, vice-president, and secretaries, in behalf of this body, asking a revision of the militia laws of the United States.

8. That the proceedings of this convention be recommended to the early and serious attention of the legislature, with that view that the officers of the convention lay before them an authenticated copy of the journal.

The first resolution reported by the committee was adopted.

The second resolution being under consideration, a motion was made by Mr. Miller, of Adams, to amend the same by inserting after the words "first class" "and organized volunteers;" which was not agreed to.

A motion was then made by Mr. Nathans to strike out "five," where it last occurs, and insert in lieu "three successive;" which was agreed to.

A motion was then made by Mr. Riley to further amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "powder," and adding in lieu thereof as follows: "And that each company of not less than —— privates be allowed the sum of —— dollars per annum, to be appropriated by them for military purposes, in accordance with the by-laws of the respective companies;" which was not agreed to.

A motion was then made by Mr. Merrill to strike out the words "and be required," and insert "if they think proper;" which was not agreed to.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

The third resolution was adopted.

The fourth resolution being under consideration, the first blank was filled with "three" and the second with "one."

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

The fifth and sixth resolutions were then adopted.

The seventh resolution was then adopted, and Messrs. Merrill, Riley, Fritz, Fleming, and McClure were appointed a committee in pursuance thereof.

On motion of Mr. Cummings, the eighth resolution was postponed for the present.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Torbert:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to draught a memorial to Congress recommending a revision of the militia laws of the United States be instructed to recommend the passage of a law appropriating to each State annually the sum of two thousand dollars for every representative to which it is entitled in Congress, to be expended under the direction of States respectively in disciplining the officers.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislature to pass a resolution requesting our senators and representatives in Congress to use their exertions to effect the passage of a law agreeably to the preceding resolution, and that copies thereof be forwarded to the executives of the several States for the concurrence of the respective legislatures.

Which were not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the journal of this convention be printed, and that each member of the lesislature be furnished with a copy of the same, and that each member of this convention be furnished with three copies.

On motion of Mr. Cummings, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislature to so proportion the military force of this State that the corps of artillery be augmented.

Mr. Page, from the committee composed of the delegates of the first division, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention, in consequence of the peculiar and exposed situation of the city of Philadelphia, recommend to the consideration of the legislature the propriety of such a variation in the general law as will permit the establishment in the district now composed of the city and county of Philadelphia of one division of volunteers, and granting for the purposes of supporting the same all the fines imposed and collected from the first and second class within the said district: *Provided*, That no claim be made by the said division on the general fund, and that it shall determine the number of days of encampment for its own instruction.

The convention adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

A motion was made by Mr. Wells and Mr. W. S. Ramsey to reconsider the vote agreeing to the resolution reported by Mr. Page, from the committee composed of the delegates from the first division.

On the question, Will the convention agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Wells and Mr. Davis, and are as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Miller, of Lancaster, Hambright, Cummings, Kirk, Criswell, McCartney, W. S. Ramsey, A. C. Ramsey, Wells, Underwood, Bigelow, Bayne.—12.

NAYS.

Messrs. Page, Riley, Simpson, Cooper, Baker, Fritz, Nathans, Worrell, Vansant, Rogers, Davis, Torbert, Purdy, Hart, Bertels, Boileau, Sheetz, Richards, Zeilin, Price, Kerlin, Reed, Downey, Longenecker, Reigart, Miller, of Adams, Sanders, Franklin, Blattenberger, Roberts, Dean, High, Boyer, Weber, Kern, Kelchner, Fogle, Hornbeck, Livingston, Straub, Merrill, Frick, Paxton, Drumheller, Mitchell, Fleming, Piatt, Potter, Wilson, Curtin, Buchanan, Duncan, McCullough, Ard, Miles, Murphy, Williams, McMurtrie, Snare, Foulke, McClure, Spencer, Gray, Greer, Stough, Tritt, Woodburn, Redett, Fetter, Speck, Clark, Brady of Franklin, Compher, McElwee, Teeter, Downing, Alexander, of Westmorel'd, Brady, of Westmoreland, Gosser.—79.

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That application be made to Congress by this convention for the passage of an act appropriating for the support and discipline of the volunteers and militia of each State a sum of money to be distributed annually, and in proportion to the representation of each State in Congress; which moneys so appropriated shall be placed at the disposal of the government of the States respectively.

On motion of Mr. Brady, of Franklin county, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That there ought to be a provision made by the legislature for the election of one lieutenant for each company of infantry, artillery, and riflemen, and militia of the first class in this State, in addition to the number of officers now allowed by law.

On motion of Mr. Criswell, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That every freeman within this Commonwealth, who shall have equipped himself and served in a regularly organized volunteer company for the term of seven years, shall be exempt from military duty in time of peace.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Straub:

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the consideration of the legislature of Pennsylvania the propriety of reducing the number that is, under the existing laws, required to compose a company of the first-class militia; which was not agreed to.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Fleming:

Resolved, That volunteers hereafter to be organized of the same description of force have a similar uniform; which was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Franklin, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislature to pass a law requiring all major and brigadier generals and staff officers to equip themselves, and to parade at least once a year.

Mr. Merrill, from the committee appointed to draught a memorial to Congress, reported the following; which was adopted:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of a convention of citizens assembled from the different military divisions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania most respectfully represents: That the people of Pennsylvania are deeply impressed with the belief that the present militia system of the United States is burdensome and inefficient; that, since the passage of the act of 1792, the number of men included within its provisions has increased so much, and will continue to increase so rapidly, that it is inexpedient for the government to attempt to arm and instruct the whole body. They also believe that on no occasion can the necessities of the country require the actual services of so great a number of armed men as is now included within the provisions of that act. They therefore most respectfully request your honorable bodies to revise the present militia system, and to make such changes therein as shall enable the government to arm and to instruct at least a portion of those who may be subject to enrolment.

The eighth resolution attached to the report of the committee to suggest matters for the consideration of the convention was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Davis,

Resolved, That a central committee of correspondence be appointed to promote the objects of this convention; and

Ordered, That Colonel Walter S. Franklin, Captain E. W. Roberts, and Captain Hugh McIlwaine be said committee.

On motion of Mr. Torbert,

Resolved, That the delegates from each division appoint a committee of three to correspond with the central committee.

Whereupon the following persons were appointed:

First division.—Colonel James Page, Colonel Joseph Riley, Major N. Nathans, Philadelphia.

Second division.—Major General William T. Rogers, Doylestown; Colonel John Davis, Davisville; Colonel Simpson Torbert, Dolington.

Third division.—Major John Kerlin, Downingtown; Lieutenant John K. Zeilin, Chester; Lieutenant David B. Reed, West Chester.

Fourth division.—Major Frederick Hambright, Lancaster; Major John Maglaughlin, Elizabethtown; Captain David Miller, Lancaster.

Fifth division.—General Michael Doudel, York; General Thomas C. Miller, Colonel Michael Clarkson, Gettysburg.

Sixth division.—General George D. B. Keim, Reading; Major William F. Dean, Pottsville; Captain E. W. Roberts, Harrisburg.

Seventh division.—Colonel George Weber, Kreidersville; Major John W. Hornbeck, Allentown; Captain Oliver S. Dimmick, Milford.

Eighth division.—General Henry Frick, Milton; Colonel Joseph Paxton, Catawissa; Colonel C. M. Straub, Selinsgrove.

Ninth division.—Colonel James P. Bull, Towanda; James Lowry, esq., Wellsborough; Major Robert Fleming, Williamsport.

Tenth division.—Captain William Williams, Huntingdon; Major Abraham S. Wilson, Lewistown; Captain George Buchanan, Spring Mills, Centre county.

Eleventh division.—General Willis Foulke, Carlisle; Major Alexander Magee, Bloomfield; Captain Jasper E. Brady, Chambersburg.

Twelfth division.—Major Isaac Teeter, Ebensburg; Captain Thomas B. McElwee, Bedford; Captain Daniel Weyand, Berlin.

Thirteenth division.—Major John B. Alexander, Greensburg; Colonel Samuel Evans, Uniontown, Fayette county; Lieutenant L. L. Bigelow, Adamsburg, Westmoreland county.

Fourteenth division.—Colonel John Buckingham, West Buckingham, Washington county; Colonel Isaac Hodgens, Washington, Pennsylvania; Major Corbly Garard, Whiteley, Greene county.

Fifteenth division.—Major E. Travilla, Major A. McFarland, Jonathan Large, esq., Pittsburg.

Sixteenth division.—Brigadier General John Dick, Meadville; Colonel William Hamilton, Mercer; Colonel Joseph Vera, Beaver.

On motion of Mr. Merrill, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be, and they are hereby, tendered to the president, vice-presidents, and secretaries thereof, for the ability, impartiality, and diligence with which they have discharged their duties.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Adams, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the commissioners of the county of Dauphin for their kindness in granting the use of the court-house.

On motion of Mr. Nathans, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be, and they are hereby, tendered to the committee appointed to suggest matters for the consideration of the convention for their diligent discharge of that duty.

On motion of Mr. Page,

Ordered, That Messrs. Page, Ringland, and Franklin be a committee to revise the proceedings of this convention and attend to publication.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN B. ALEXANDER, *President.*
WILLIAM B. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM DOWNEY,
WILLIS FOULKE,
SAMUEL A. PRICE,
Vice-Presidents.

SIMPSON TORBERT,
WALTER S. FRANKLIN,
Secretaries.

22D CONGRESS.] **No. 510.** [1ST SESSION

ANNUAL RETURNS OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1831.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 7, 1832.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February* 6, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstracts of the returns of the militia of the United States, required by the first section of an act of Congress of the 2d March, 1803, the more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Abstract of the general annual returns of the militia of the United States, by States and Territories, according to the act of March, 1803, for the year 1831.

States and Territories.	Returns.		Infantry, &c.								Cavalry.								Artillery.				
	For what year received.	Date.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commissioned officers, including general division, brigade, staff, &c.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Total.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Total.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions	Number of companies.
Maine	1831	Jan. 1, 1832	8	8	55	110	424	2,014	33,060	35,074	.....	.....	2	14	32	161	1,339	1,500	.....	.....	2	11	30
New Hampshire	1831	June 13	3	6	40	80	372	1,401	23,486	24,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	131	1,319	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Massachusetts	1831	Dec. 16	7	16	50	.....	523	2,065	42,405	44,470	.....	.....	2	.....	18	87	748	835	.....	.....	3	3	45
Vermont	1823	Mar. 20, 1824	4	10	35	.....	.....	1,330	21,790	23,120	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	1,302	1,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Rhode Island	1831	Dec. 26	1	4	15	.....	108	155	1,728	1,883	.....	.... .	.....	.....	3	15	140	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Connecticut	1831	Dec.	3	6	25	.....	257	980	18,678	19,658	.....	.....	5	.....	21	104	854	958	.....	.....	6	.....	43
New York	1831	Dec. 31	28	59	256	10	2,171	8,477	147,164	155,641	3	7	25	2	112	600	4,919	5,519	4	12	39	3	207
New Jersey	1829	Dec. 2	4	13	49	105	437	1,681	31,983	33,664	.....	.....	4	8	33	137	1,617	1,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Pennsylvania	1830	Feb. 16, 1831	16	32	146	80	537	.....	.....	164,421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,873	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	1831	Dec. 27	4	14	50	106	480	1,905	39,397	41,302	.....	.....	11	28	60	328	2,266	2,594	.....	1	2	3	33
Virginia	1831	Nov. 16	5	22	136	.....	1,009	3,174	85,506	88,680	.....	.....	5	.....	97	348	6,727	7,075	.....	.....	5	.....	73
North Carolina	1831	Dec. 30	8	18	63	196	693	2,463	62,778	65,241	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	59	449	508	.....	.....	.....	....	3
South Carolina	1830	Jan. 19, 1831	5	10	51	102	469	1,886	43,719	45,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	1,310	1,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1830	May 24, 1831	9	18	74	.....	777	2,676	39,653	42,329	.....	.....	.....	....	9	31	417	448	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Alabama	1829	Dec. 20	3	5	22	44	206	720	13,990	14,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	12	170	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	1829	Jan. 1, 1830	3	7	23	49	163	659	12,375	13,034	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7	149	156	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Mississippi	1830	Dec. 6	2	6	26	.....	.....	613	12,989	13,602	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	1830	Dec. 31	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,570	56,637	60,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	1831	Dec. 5	14	28	110	220	899	3,334	64,077	67,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	79	1,044	1,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Ohio	1831	Jan. 18, 1832	16	53	143	8	1,223	4,512	100,296	104,808	.....	.....	4	13	76	395	3,789	4,184	.....	.....	.....	5	28
Indiana	1830	Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	769	14,222	14,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	322	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	1830	Jan. 1, 1831	2	5	28	70	204	856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	1831	Dec. 31	4	12	36	.....	35	208	3,408	3,616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Territory	1831	Nov. 28	.....	.....	8	18	64	259	4,821	5,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	134	146	1	3	.....	.....	1
Arkansas Territory	1825	Dec. 16	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	145	1,740	1,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	131	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida Territory	1831	Nov. 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	784	827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	1831	Nov. 10	.... .	1	3	6	19	92	1,098	1,190	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Abstract of the general annual returns of the militia of the United States, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Returns.		Artillery.			Riflemen.								Aggregate.	Remarks.
	For what year received.	Date.	Commission'd officers.	Non-commiss'ed officers, musicians, and privates.	Total.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commission'd officers.	Non-commiss'ed officers, musicians, and privates.	Total.		
Maine	1831	Jan. 1, 1832	123	1,813	1,926	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	81	1,375	1,456	39,966	The adjutant general estimates the militia at 45,000.
New Hampshire	1831	June 13.....	115	1,524	1,639	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	79	937	1,016	28,992	
Massachusetts	1831	Dec. 16.....	172	2,842	3,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	48,319	
Vermont	1823	Mar. 20, 1824	83	953	1,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,581	
Rhode Island	1831	Dec 26.....	20	242	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300	The adjutant general says "the whole number of militia enrolled is probably 9,600."
Connecticut	1831	Dec.	209	2,515	2,724	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	56	1,128	1,178	24,518	
New York	1831	Dec. 31.....	948	12,194	13,142	2	4	20	3	138	425	6,145	6,570	180,872	See note on the return for 1830.
New Jersey	1829	Dec. 2.....	89	1,836	1,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	81	1,747	1,828	39,171	
Pennsylvania	1830	Feb. 16, 1831	.....	.....	3,661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,330	182,285	
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,451	No returns since 1814.
Maryland	1831	Dec. 27.....	104	1,536	1,640	.....	.....	2	4	75	50	673	723	46,259	
Virginia	1831	Nov. 16.....	215	5,518	5,733	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	101,488	
North Carolina	1831	Dec. 20... ..	13	132	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14	644	658	66,552	
South Carolina	1830	Jan. 19, 1831	72	970	1,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	1,270	1,374	49,512	
Georgia	1830	May 24, 1831	3	53	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,832	
Alabama	1829	Dec. 20.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,892	The adjutant general reports the "aggregate" greatly below the real strength of the militia of the State.
Louisiana	1829	Jan. 1, 1830	55	719	774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	784	844	14,868	
Mississippi	1830	Dec. 6.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	116	122	13,724	
Tennessee	1830	Dec. 31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,982	The governor reports no returns from several regiments, and says "if a complete return could be had our militia would be at least 85,000."
Kentucky	1831	Dec. 5.....	40	544	584	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	67	1,405	1,472	70,590	
Ohio	1831	Jan. 18, 1832	106	1,746	1,852	.....	.....	25	13	246	927	14,700	15,626	126,471	
Indiana	1830	Dec. 31.....	29	307	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	707	741	16,420	The governor and adjutant general certify the strength of the militia to be 50,000.
Illinois	1830	Jan. 1, 1831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	33	....	.....	27,386	
Missouri	1831	Dec. 31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,616	The adj. general reports only 4 brigades heard from, and these returns very incomplete.
Michigan Territory	1831	Nov. 28.....	3	38	41	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....	11	198	209	5,476	
Arkansas Territory	1825	Dec. 16.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2,028	The governor reports the 1st regiment infantry imperfect, the 2d only two companies, the 5th and 9th no returns received.
Florida Territory	1831	Nov. 8.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	827	The adjutant general reports the militia to be about 4,000 effective men.
District of Columbia	1831	Nov. 10.....	2	23	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	32	36	1,251	First and second brigades not heard from.
														1,244,569	

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 6, 1832.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

Abstract of the annual returns of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the militia of the United States for the year 1831.

States and Territories.	ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.																																	
	Brass.										Iron.																								
	12-pounders.	9-pounders.	6-pounders.	5-pounders.	4-pounders.	3-pounders.	2-pounders.	Howitzers.	Eprouvettes.	Cannon.	42-pounders.	32-pounders.	24-pounders.	18-pounders.	12-pounders.	9-pounders.	6-pounders.	5-pounders.	4-pounders.	3-pounders.	Howitzers.	Swivels.	Cannon.	Sponges and rammers.	Ladles and worms.	Bricoles and drag ropes.	Trail handspikes.	Lead aprons.	Ammunition boxes.	Tumbrels and powder carts.	Sets of harness.	Rounds of shot and shells.	Pounds of cannon powder.	Screws and worms.	Gun carriages.
Maine	2	.....	18	.. ...	.....	38	....	3	3	....	1	4	25	5	2	5	12	.....	8	9	1	.....	.....	107	99	374	152	83	138	32	145	8,244	.....	.....	...
New Hampshire	....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	54	86	46	31	85	8	60	2,461	.....	.....	....
Massachusetts	2	.....	40	.....	4	48	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	100	652	147	98	134	50	215	.....	.....	.....	. ..
Vermont	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Rhode Island	....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.. ...	....
Connecticut	....	.....	16	.....	.....	7	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	86	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	126	96	360	114	66	109	2	44	6,249	.....	.....	....
New York	....	.....	67	.....	.....	5	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	91	172	.....	65	135	.....	83	199	1,487	.....	....
New Jersey	....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	6	1	.....	3	.....	33	.....	39	22	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Pennsylvania	....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....
Delaware*	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Maryland	....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	....	...	....	....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	37	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	77	41	203	84	34	34	3	23	.....	9,304	.....	....
Virginia	....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	3	....	.....	.....	.....	16	11	9	11	8	3	20	10	.....	.....	133	10
North Carolina	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
South Carolina	....	.....	2	... ..	18	.....	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	8	21	10	8	13	.....	4	.....	15	.....	....
Georgia*	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Alabama	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Louisiana	....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12	6	6	6	2	8	100	100	.....	....
Mississippi*	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Tennessee	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Kentucky	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12	4	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....
Ohio	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11	37	14	8	10	1	.....	2	25	.....	....
Indiana	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	32	6	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	....
Illinois*	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Missouri	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	....
Michigan Territory	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Arkansas Territory*	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Florida Territory*	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
District of Columbia	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....

* No returns of arms, &c., from these States.

NOTE.—This return of arms, &c., is taken from returns corresponding in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia.

Abstract of the annual returns of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Cartridge-boxes and belts.	Bayonet scabbards and belts.	Brushes and picks.	Spare flints.	Ball cartridges.	Rifles.	Powder-horns.	Pouches.	Loose balls.	Pounds of rifle powder.	Horsemen's pistols.	Swords.	Sword scabbards and belts.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Drums.	Fifes.	Bugles and trumpets.	Remarks.
Maine	29,192	106,028	23,459	20,389	20,573	83,884	36,412	1,373	1,151	1,158	113,452	25	1,574	2,566	2,366	17,715	60	580	450	79	
New Hampshire	20,693	20,577	15,728	15,477	15,440	32,486	4,000	618	413	380	55 boxes.	.....	1,963	2,180	2,180	17,228	31	522	425	29	
Massachusetts	16,970	16,443	17,318	16,376	17,649	35,643	302,014	2,648	1,825	1,799	32,681	737½	796	2,031	2,004	15,908	100	466	321	91	
Vermont	15,986	15,081	17,696	11,910	15,438	23,110	.....	265	116	275	.....	.....	2,778	2,624	1,994	.....	13,508	422	469	7	
Rhode Island	1,284	1,272	1,254	1,237	1,318	3,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	310	310	363	.....	47	35	7	
Connecticut	20,475	20,140	16,163	16,012	12,632	96,702	240,000	1,756	432	490	16,716 lbs.	228	3,415	5,215	5,225	9,076	74	558	506	45	
New York	34,413	32,128	36,346	33,051	18,199	53,944	5,888	29,201	23,921	22,353	68,718	2,583	4,092	8,483	4,572	1,951	79	3,347	2,352	431	
New Jersey	12,968	2,932	1,060	2,932	.....	.....	.....	764	117	94	.....	.....	1,308	2,339	2,339	.....	.....	387	349	51	
Pennsylvania	18,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,253	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,134	1,342	.....	.....	....	1,131	732	116	Exclusive of those in arsenals.
Delaware*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maryland	19,231	12,733	12,881	3,905	577	9,520	66,814	2,186	1,116	1,922	11,658	160	490	1,272	1,115	2,219	2	120	94	20	
Virginia	31,537	30,965	1,598	394	.....	306	.....	1,654	131	130	.....	.....	388	933	644	.....	2	284	152	13	
North Carolina	18,036	12,321	4,130	9,362	2,990	4,635	4,464	13,400	12,451	11,513	7,967	453	590	2,064	1,955	81	.....	673	566	18	
South Carolina	†1,961	1,828	1,957	1,599	1,321	11,070	2,510	11,050	7,211	7,211	22,280	877	331	1,948	1,960	5,378	79	168	147	30	
Georgia*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Alabama	2,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,006	.....	367	725	395	2,165	229	121	375	124	.....	.....	49	51	4	
Louisiana	1,000	1,000	550	550	550	2,000	2,000	206	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	500	.....	11	11	29	
Mississippi*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tennessee	1,617	763	... .	763	.....	.....	.....	‡14,741	.....	‖10,828	.....	.....	.....	1,441	.....	.....	.....	412	373	.....	
Kentucky	2,853	1,909	2,256	1,372	358	20,576	9,327	9,097	4,512	4,310	76,674	4,792	647	1,766	1,172	429	16	257	217	14	
Ohio	15,072	5,311	2,105	1,598	873	2,593	1,015	18,029	7,947	6,965	7,099	389½	3,025	4,283	4,106	1,699	76	1,148	775	157	
Indiana	166	136	3	.....	.....	2,200	.....	2,016	1,666	1,604	11,454	462	100	.....	250	.....	.....	63	61	3	
Illinois*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	337	.....	114	131	.....	1,299	76¼	.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	
Michigan Territory	98	39	13	3	89	132	60	†732	447	354	936	38	76	112	16	.....	.....	29	24	2	
Arkansas Territory*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Florida Territory*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
District of Columbia	144	144	144	144	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	

* No returns of arms, &c., from these States. † Shot guns included. ‡ Fusees included. ‖ Powder-horns included.

NOTE.—This return of arms, &c., is taken from the returns corresponding in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 6, 1832.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

22D CONGRESS.] No. 511. [1ST SESSION.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF PROHIBITING THE APPOINTMENT OF CAPTAINS IN THE STAFF, OF REDUCING THE NUMBER OF CADETS, AND OF PROMOTING MERITORIOUS NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 8, 1832.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom certain resolutions of the House were referred instructing them to inquire into the expediency of retaining captains with their companies, of vesting a discretion in the Executive to promote meritorious non-commissioned officers, of reducing the number of the cadets at the Military Academy, so as to enable the President to exercise this discretion, and of prohibiting the appointment of any cadet under the age of seventeen years, reported:

It is obvious to every one who is conversant with the details of an army that its police, good order, and discipline depend more upon the ability and personal attention of officers at the head of companies than of any others in a regiment. It is therefore peculiarly important that captains should not be removed from their appropriate commands. If permanently removed, they are succeeded by lieutenants, who do not feel so strong an excitement to the faithful and laborious performance of their duties, as the credit which they ought to receive for their exertions would not devolve upon themselves, but upon their absent captains. This necessarily tends to impair that professional pride and emulation without which a military body becomes a sluggish and comparatively an inefficient mass. If a captain be occasionally removed from his company, his place would frequently be supplied by those who have not his experience, and who differ from him in their opinions and dispositions. The progress of improvement would thus be retarded by a departure from uniformity of system, and dissatisfaction would be produced among the soldiers by novel and perhaps conflicting regulations, sometimes mildly and sometimes harshly enforced, according to the varying tempers of the officers in temporary authority. To remedy the injurious results which the committee have adverted to, they recommend the abolition of the practice of so employing captains as to detach them from the superintendence of their companies.

It is unnecessary to invest the President with a discretion to promote non-commissioned officers to second lieutenancies. This discretion he already possesses under the Constitution; but he cannot appoint a supernumerary or brevet officer without the special authority of Congress. By an act passed on the 29th of April, 1812, the President, when there is no vacancy in the line, is empowered to attach the graduates of the Military Academy to any corps, by brevets of the lowest grade, "provided that there shall not be more than one supernumerary officer to any company at the same time." This power being limited in its application to graduates of the Military Academy, cannot be extended to other persons. Should the President, then, confer a second lieutenancy upon a non-commissioned officer, he would place him over all the brevet second lieutenants previously existing, in violation of a principle of military usage so long established that a departure from it, excepting under peculiar circumstances, would be attended with the most injurious consequences. To enable the President, therefore, to act upon his discretion of promoting non-commissioned officers without violating military usage, the committee have inserted a special provision in the bill which they propose to report.

To ascertain what reduction ought to be made in the number of the cadets at the Military Academy so as to enable the President to promote non-commissioned officers, even should all the graduates be appointed to brevet second lieutenancies, it will be necessary to calculate, with as much accuracy as practicable, the number of graduates which the present establishment furnishes, as well as the number of vacancies which annually occur in the army.

The late Secretary of War, in his report to Congress on the —— day of January, 1831, stated that the number of vacancies for the preceding five years annually averaged twenty-two, while the number of graduates at the Military Academy annually averaged forty. The present Secretary of War, in his report to Congress at the commencement of this session, states the annual average of vacancies during the same period to have been twenty-three, and that of the graduates to have been forty. Neither of these statements agrees with the Army Register, from which it appears that the vacancies from resignations, deaths, &c., during the period referred to, (excepting the year 1828, for which no list was published,) were twenty-seven in 1826, thirty in 1827, twenty-five in 1829, and twenty-four in 1830. Now, assuming for 1828 the mean for the preceding and following year, which is twenty-seven, the whole number of vacancies for the five years was one hundred and thirty-three, making the annual average a little less than twenty-seven. In this estimate eight brevet second lieutenants are included, but it is immaterial in the result whether they are added to the vacancies or subtracted from the graduates. It is further to be remarked that during the five years from 1826 to 1830 inclusive, the number of graduates was greater and that of the vacancies less than in any other equal period which could have been selected. Taking the whole of the interval from the reduction of the army in 1821 to this time, it will be found that the annual average of vacancies would be twenty-eight, and of graduates thirty-six. This being the number of graduates annually furnished by two hundred and sixty cadets, whose term of study is four years, if the cadets be reduced to two hundred and thirty-seven, and their term of study be enlarged to five years, the annual average of graduates would be about twenty-four, a number which would not interfere with the occasional promotion of non-commissioned officers, even should commissions be conferred upon all the graduates; but as the President's power of appointing supernumerary second lieutenants will not, should the bill now reported become a law, be restricted to the graduates at the Military Academy, he may exercise his discretion indiscriminately upon graduates and non-commissioned officers. By substituting five years as the term of study instead of four, the course of instruction at the academy would be extended and essentially improved by affording an opportunity for comprehending within it much practical and scientific knowledge highly important in the education of an officer, from the acquisition of which the cadets have hitherto been excluded solely through want of time.

If the cadet remained only four years at the Military Academy, the committee would recommend that he should not be admitted into it until he was seventeen; but as it is contemplated that his term of study should be five years, it is considered to be preferable that he should be received at the age of sixteen, as

by the time that he has passed through his course of instruction he will have attained the age of twenty-one.

As connected with a part of the subject referred to the committee, they have introduced into the bill submitted by them some provisions for the improvement of the organization and of the general condition of the Military Academy, which they deem to be necessary in order to carry into more perfect execution the important objects for which that institution was erected.

To effect the foregoing purposes, the committee have reported the following bill:

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *January* 4, 1832.

On motion of Mr. Wickliffe,

1st. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of vacating all present and prohibiting all future appointments in the staff of the army from the captains of the line, and to require that each captain shall be kept with and in command of his appropriate company.

2d. That the Executive be vested with a discretion to appoint from the non-commissioned officers of the army, where they may be found worthy of promotion, a certain portion of the second lieutenants.

3d. That, in order to enable the President to do this, the committee further inquire into the expedieny of reducing the number of cadets in the Military Academy at West Point, and to prohibit the appointment of any cadet who has not arrived at the age of seventeen years.

Attest: M. S. CLARKE, *Clerk.*

22D CONGRESS. | No. 512. | [1ST SESSION.

ON A CLAIM TO LAND IN MICHIGAN UPON WHICH FORT GRATIOT STANDS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 13, 1832.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committe on Military Affairs, to whom the petition of Andrew Westbrook was referred, reported:

By referring to a letter dated the 16th June, 1829, written by the Attorney General of the United States to the Secretary of War, upon the subject of the petitioner's claim, it appears to the committee that he is not entitled to the relief which he seeks for; the committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought to be rejected.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December* 26, 1829.

SIR: Your letter of the 24th, and the accompanying papers, relative to the claim of Andrew Westbrook, have been received. As furnishing information on the subject, I send you a copy of a letter addressed from the department in June last to the commanding officer at Fort Gratiot, with the opinion which was given by Mr. Berrien, the Attorney General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. EATON.

Col. W. DRAYTON, *Chairman of the Military Committee.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *June* 17, 1829.

SIR: The delay in answering your communication of the 23d of April has been occasioned by the absence of the Attorney General from the seat of government. His opinion I now send you. He having settled that the United States claim to Fort Gratiot is valid and unaffected by that of P. Bonhommie, you will be expected to retain the post until ordered from this department to abandon it. If, for any imputed trespass, or for the retention of the fort and adjacent lands, suits shall be brought against you, or if, under any circumstances, legal proceedings shall arise, you will call for the aid of the United States attorney in Michigan, and employ an assistant counsel should you deem it advisable.

Should anything arise, you will forthwith advise the department. Suits against the United States officers for alleged trespasses becoming frequent, and the damages assessed being often excessive and wrong, it will become necessary to propose to Congress at the next session to direct appeals in all cases where the government shall be a party to the Supreme Court.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. H. EATON.

Brevet Col. ALEXA. R. THOMPSON, *Fort Gratiot, Michigan Territory.*

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *June* 16, 1829.

SIR: By the statement of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it appears that the land on which *Fort Gratiot* stands, and certain lands adjacent to it, had, before the 21st August, 1818, been reserved by the President of the United States for military purposes, and that on that day letters were addressed to the register and receiver of the land office at Detroit, notifying to them the fact of such reservation.

The conflicting claim of Pierre Bonhommie to the same land, it appears by the same statement, was filed on the 31st December, 1808, under the provisions of the second section of the act of 3d March, 1807, but no other proceedings appear to have been had upon such claim before that commission.

This claim was again presented to commissioners acting under the authority of the act of the 11th of May, 1820, and confirmed with a suggestion of the expediency of changing the location, as it includes the lands on which Fort Gratiot stands. The executive department having considered the report of this commission, particularly in relation to lands reserved for military purposes, as being exceptionable, the whole matter was referred to Congress, who thereupon passed the act of 17th April, 1828, which confirms the claims purporting to be confirmed, or recommended for confirmation by the commissioners last referred to, with a proviso that such act should not be construed (*inter alia*) "to extend to any lands occupied by the United States for military purposes."

From this summary it is manifest that Pierre Bonhommie has no claim which can be recognized by the executive department to any lands within the military reservation on which Fort Gratiot stands. Whatever right the priority of his location may have given to him, that right has not been recognized by Congress, under whose authority, as given by the act last referred to, a patent can only issue for so much of the land embraced in his claim as lies without the limits of such military reservation.

It is seen by the statement of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that this land was many years since occupied by the United States for military purposes, and the fact is recognized in the decision of the commissioners. Whether the claim of Pierre Bonhommie, founded on the priority of his location to the military occupation of these lands by the government of the United States, ought to have been recognized by Congress, is not for us to decide. It suffices that that claim was inchoate, and not susceptible of enforcement but by the aid of the government, and that aid has been afforded on terms which expressly forbid the extension of the confirmation to the lands included within the military reservation.

In the actual posture of this matter, I am therefore of opinion that it is the duty of the executive department to maintain the claim of the United States to the lands so included within the military reservation above referred to

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. M. BERRIEN.

Hon. J. H. EATON, *Department of War.*

22D CONGRESS.] No. 513. [1ST SESSION.

ON CLAIM OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AT FORT DELAWARE TO BE REIMBURSED FOR LOSSES BY THE DESTRUCTION OF THAT FORT BY FIRE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 18, 1832.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of several officers of the army, praying to be reimbursed for losses which they sustained in consequence of the destruction of Fort Delaware by fire, reported:

That, as a general principle, they should deem it inexpedient to make any compensation to officers for losses which they might incur from the casualty of fire; but as it satisfactorily appears that the petitioners and the garrison at Fort Delaware, in their zeal to preserve the public stores, utterly neglected all attention to their own property, the committee are of opinion that this special circumstance constitutes an exception to a general rule, and entitles the sufferers to relief. They therefore report a bill for that purpose.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

The petition of the undersigned officers of the United States army formerly stationed at Fort Delaware, most respectfully showeth: That your petitioners, by the conflagration of the post above named, on the night of the 8th of February last, have sustained considerable losses by the destruction of a large portion of their furniture, stores, and the clothing of themselves and families; and they would state that during the time in which they were employed in endeavoring to arrest the progress of the flames, removing the powder from the magazines, and various other public duties incident to their situation, they were precluded from making those endeavors to save their own property which they otherwise might have made. And whereas their losses are in no manner to be attributed to their carelessness or negligence, but to their endeavors to save the public property, they most respectfully solicit that they may be remunerated therefor. In support of the above statement, they beg leave to refer to the report of the court of inquiry held in relation to the burning of Fort Delaware, of which Brevet Brigadier General Fenwick was president.

They would also represent that the annexed schedule contains, as they believe, a very small estimate of their respective losses. And in thus requesting aid, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

W. W. MORRIS, *Col. 4th Artillery.*
B. K. PIERCE, *Maj. U. S. Artillery.*
JNO. GARDNER, *Capt. 4th Artillery.*
CHARLES WARD, *Lieut. 4th U. S. Art.*
ALFRED W. ELWES, *Ass't Surgeon.*
W. P. BAINBRIDGE, *Lieut. U. S. Artillery.*

NEWCASTLE, *Delaware, December* 24, 1831.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, January* 27, 1832.

SIR: Your letter of the 24th of January, addressed to the Secretary of War, asking for a copy of the proceedings of the court of inquiry of which Brevet Brigadier General Fenwick was president, relating to the burning of Fort Delaware, has been referred to me. I have now the honor to transmit to you a copy of the proceedings in question.

Very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major Gen.*

Colonel WM. DRAYTON, *Ho. of Reps., Capitol.*

Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry held at Newcastle, State of Delaware, by virtue of the following order:

ORDER No. 4.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 16, 1831.

On the demand of Brevet Major Pierce, of the 4th regiment of artillery, commandant of Fort Delaware, a court of inquiry, to consist of Brevet Brigadier General Fenwick, 4th regiment of artillery, Brevet Lieut. Colonel Bankhead, 3d regiment of artillery, and Brevet Major Payne, 4th regiment of artillery, members, will assemble at Newcastle, Delaware, on the 19th of February, 1831, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to inquire into the causes and circumstances which led to the burning of Fort Delaware, and to report the facts, together with their opinion thereon.

Lieut. Henry A. Thompson, adjutant of the 4th regiment of artillery, will act as recorder to the court.

Should any circumstance prevent the attendance of a member, the remaining member or members of the court will proceed to the inquiry notwithstanding.

By order of Major General MACOMB.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

NEWCASTLE, *Delaware, February* 21, 1831.

The court of inquiry assembled, pursuant to the above order. Present: Brevet Brigadier General Fenwick, 4th regiment of artillery; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Bankhead, 3d regiment of artillery; Brevet Major Payne, 4th regiment of artillery, members; Lieutenant Henry A. Thompson, adjutant 4th regiment of artillery, recorder.

Brevet Major B. K. PIERCE, of the 4th regiment of artillery, commanding officer at Fort Delaware, being duly sworn, states: On the night of the 8th instant, at about half past ten o'clock, I heard the sentinel inside the garrison gateway give the alarm of fire. I immediately sprang from my bed and opened the front door of my quarters, from which I could see the greater part of the fort. I looked for a moment, but did not discover any fire. In the meantime the sentinel stepped upon the bridge and hailed the guard. I then observed the smoke ascending from the roof, and the fire shining through the crevice of the door (which is in the roof) over the centre of the quarters occupied by Lieutenant Tuttle, of the engineer corps. I then called as loud as I could for the troops immediately to turn out with axes, buckets, and whatever they could procure, directing the "long roll" to be beat at the same time. With the first men that appeared I repaired immediately to the stairway to the loft where I first discovered the fire; by this time the fire burst forth from the roof in a large body, and it was impossible for any of us to ascend into the loft in consequence of the flames and smoke. A line of men was formed without delay from the ditch to the steps, and the water was thrown on at this place. Finding it impossible to arrest the progress of the flames here, we repaired to another part of the fort to cut away the roof; but the smoke was so dense that we could not remain in the loft. Similar attempts were made at one or two places more with the men, but always met with the same dense smoke to repel us. The whole of the roof, in a very short time, was in a blaze. From the commencement of the fire, and during the whole night, the command were exerting themselves in endeavoring to arrest the fire, and saving all the public property they could. As soon as I discovered the fire spreading, I directed all the powder to be taken from the magazine and to be thrown through the embrasures on the outside. The powder exploded in consequence of the fire falling on it from the roof; there was no other explosion except that which occurred on the outside, and no damage done to the work by the explosion.

Question by the court. What means had you to extinguish the fire? Were there any public buckets, fire engine, or hose? How was water obtained?

Answer. The only means we had were such axes, public and private, as were in the garrison. There were no public buckets, no fire engine, and no hose at the post. The water was obtained from the ditch around the fort by cutting through the ice.

Question by the court. What were the standing orders of the post respecting lights and fires? were they regularly communicated to the officer of the guard?

Answer. The standing orders of the post are, that all lights and fires should be extinguished at the "taps" after tattoo; that no fire or lights should be carried across the parade except in lanterns. They were regularly communicated to the officer of the day and to the guard; and it was a standing order that the guard should be particularly vigilant in discovering and reporting any fire that should proceed from the chimneys or stove pipes, or other places. Aware of my responsibility as commanding officer, I was very particular in pressing upon the whole command the necessity of constant vigilance in regard to fires, particlarly as the roof was always exposed to such a casualty, being made of wood, and of very combustible material. As a means of precaution, the chimneys and stove pipes were frequently burnt out in wet weather.

Lieutenant BROWN, 4th regiment of artillery, being duly sworn, states: When I was first alarmed I ran to the door, and the fire was then making its appearance over the quarters of Lieutenant Tuttle; the fire had not obtained the ridge of the roof. I could distinctly see the fire, and there is not a shadow of doubt in my mind but that the fire communicated to the roof of the large temporary wooden covering which surmounted the walls of the fort from the stove or chimney pipe appertaining to Lieutenant Tuttle's quarters. I am confirmed in this opinion from the fact that, as soon as I could put on my clothes, I proceeded to the magazine immediately contiguous to those quarters, and from thence could see no fire in any other part of the building, although, in a very few seconds, (such was the unparalled rapidity of the flames both to the right and left,) the flames and smoke were seen issuing from the windows on either side. When I reached the parade ground I found a few men clothed, and having ordered them to follow me, I hastily proceeded to the magazine, knowing the doors were wooden, and that no time was to be lost in disposing of the powder. When I got to the door I found that Major Pierce had already preceded me there, and that the men were, under his directions about entering the magazine. Finding my services not required there, I again proceeded to the parade, and from thence to my quarters. Having, as I first crossed to go to the magazine, ordered Sergeant Beal to take some men and go to the company storeroom, and endeavor to save the clothing, the sergeant undertook this dangerous duty, got safely to the storeroom, but was immediately followed by the smoke in such dense columns that his retreat was cut off, and he had to cut through company D's storeroom in order to escape. Finding now that all human exertions to save the upper building were vain, there being no fire engine at the post, I turned my whole attention to my family, and succeeded, with infinite difficulty, (the increase and rapidity of the flames being beyond all possible calculation,) in saving them. After having safely got them out, I attempted to return, in order to save my company quarters; but they were now all in one vivid flame, and there was no getting into the fort by the gateway. I therefore proceeded with ten or fifteen men opposite my quarters, crossed the hard-frozen ditch, and having crept through an embrasure again reached them. Having collected what few buckets we could, we commenced extinguishing the burning beams which were constantly falling on the balcony from the roof above. In this excessively arduous and dangerous employment the detachment continued for about six successive hours. The labor and exertions of the men were incredible; their conduct was beyond all praise. Apparently regardless of the immense flaming beams which were constantly falling, they continued without intermission to keep the fire down during the whole time, although the wooden fronts, the window shutters, windows, and casings were repeatedly in flames. I had very sanguine hopes that their exertions would be crowned with success, and that Lieutenant Morris's and my own quarters would be saved, when it was reported to me that the flames were undermining us. I ran down stairs, and found Lieutenant Morris's kitchen and all the beams overhead in flames. Not yet despairing of saving my own quarters, I directed Corporal Chanier and Private Beal to cut away the floor near a buttress, and where the passage was very narrow, intending here to make a final stand, when it was again reported to me that the fire had taken to the bottom of the floor of my quarters, both to the right and left. I soon found the report to be too true by the flames issuing forth in front and rear. All hope being now gone, I ordered the men to retreat for their lives, which the brave fellows all did in safety by means of a small back stairs which led to my kitchen and from thence through an embrasure, the fire surrounding them on every side. I cannot express, in terms of sufficiently high praise, my admiration of the conduct of the detachment under my command. Their exertions were incessant from about 11 o'clock at night until, I think, about 5 o'clock in the morning, and during a large portion of this time exposed to great danger from the constantly falling timbers. So far as my knowledge extends, the police of the garrison, as it respects fires, has been to enforce the care and caution necessary at all times to be observed in guarding against this dangerous element; and for this purpose the sentinels have always had it in orders to see that all fires were extinguished at tattoo, and also to be vigilant and watchful, that if any fires should occur they might immediately report it.

Lieutenant WARD, 4th regiment of artillery, being duly sworn, states: I was officer of the day on the 8th instant. On my questioning the sentinels on going "the rounds," they all gave their orders as if they understood them correctly, particularly on the subject of fires. I found them all vigilant and attentive to their duties. The flues and chimneys were burnt out (in rainy weather) when it was deemed necessary to have them cleansed. The commanding officer, being under constant apprehension that some accident might occur from fire, endeavored at all times to press upon the command the importance of vigilance in guarding against fire.

Lieutenant TUTTLE, of the engineer corps, being duly sworn, states: The following are the facts as they occurred to me, although, from the confusion of the moment, I may not recollect all the particulars. On the first alarm, my assistant, accompanied by two privates, ascended the staircase over my quarters, and immediately returned and reported that the fire was progressing with surprising rapidity underneath the shingles along the roof, in a westerly direction, and, he thinks, from the distance of a few feet. The fire passed from one curtain to another, as nearly as I can recollect, without bursting from the intermediate faces and flanks. Every effort to save both public and private property was made during the space of nine hours. The quarters, however, were necessarily abandoned; all the officers remaining on the parade, notwithstanding the dense and suffocating volumes of smoke.

Corporal PARSONS, of company A, 4th regiment of artillery, being duly sworn, states: I was acting sergeant of the guard on the 8th instant. The orders I received from the non-commissioned officer commanding the guard whom I relieved, and from the officer of the day, were, to be vigilant about fires, and report them immediately on occurring; and these orders were given to all the sentinels, particularly to No. 2, at the gateway, he being a recruit, but was very attentive to his duty. No. 2 was posted particularly to guard against fires and to give the alarm.

Private HOMEGAN, of company D, 4th regiment of artillery, being duly sworn, states: I was sentinel of the post No. 2 on the 8th instant, and was posted at nine o'clock at night. I discovered a smoke about

half past ten, or between ten and eleven o'clock that night, when I immediately opened the gate and called for the corporal of the guard. I gave the alarm of fire immediately afterwards, and in a very short time the fire burst out from the roof over Lieutenant Tuttle's quarters, very near the stove pipe. My orders were to take charge of the public property; to see that there was no dirt or filth thrown on the parade; to allow no water to be taken from the tanks, except when issued under the charge of Corporal Hays; to prevent all noise and quarrelling; to see, after tattoo, that no light was taken across the parade or about the quarters, except in lanterns; to allow no one to pass without the countersign; if a fire was discovered, to call immediately for the corporal of the guard and give the alarm.

Lieutenant TUTTLE further states: As far as I can judge, an excellent police has been preserved on the island. On the morning of the 9th instant, previous to the ascent of any other person, I visited the summit of the work, and, in presence of witnesses, discovered a portable furnace on the crown of the arch, where some citizens suppose that they first saw the fire, and at some distance in the same direction the remains of a lantern where the fire originated; or whether from accident or design, I can form no opinion.

The court, after a full examination into the causes of the conflagration of Fort Delaware on the 8th instant, have been induced to the following conclusion from the testimony presented to it. The evidence seems to establish the following facts: that the fire was communicated from a chimney to the roof by accident rather than design; that so soon as discovered every exertion was made and every means employed by the officers and men to extinguish it and arrest its progress; that their efforts were ineffectual, both from the want of engines and implements necessary on such occasions, as well as from the very combustible nature of the materials of the roof and platforms. It appears, moreover, from the testimony, that every precaution was taken by the commanding officer, Brevet Major Pierce, of the 4th regiment of artillery, from his instructions and his counsel, to guard against fire; that the guard and sentinels were particularly alert and attentive in the execution of their duty. The court is therefore unanimously of opinion that neither blame nor censure can attach to Major Pierce, the commandant, nor any of his command; that every exertion had been made within the power of the officers and men to save the public property; that although their great exertions proved unavailing, the court is in justice bound to express their further opinion that much credit is due to them for their zeal and persevering efforts to contend with the difficulties constantly opposing them, even to the sacrifice of their private property, and the imminent danger to which their families were so long exposed.

The court adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 9 o'clock in the morning, in order to give the recorder time to make a fair copy of its proceedings.

NEWCASTLE, *Delaware, February* 22, 1831.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Brevet Brigadier General Fenwick, 4th regiment of artillery; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Bankhead, 3d regiment of artillery; Brevet Major Payne, 4th regiment of artillery, members; Lieutenant Henry A. Thompson, adjutant 4th regiment of artillery, recorder.

The proceedings having been read over, the court adjourned *sine die.*

JOHN R. FENWICK, *Brevet Brigadier General.*
H. A. THOMPSON, *Adj. 4th Reg. Art., Recorder.*

Approved:

A. MACOMB, *Major General, com'g the Army.*

True copy:

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

JANUARY 27, 1832.

ORDER No. 13.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April* 27, 1831.

I. The proceedings of the court of inquiry of which Brevet Brigadier General Fenwick is president, held at Newcastle, Delaware, in pursuance of Order No. 4, and at the request of Brevet Major Pierce, of the 4th regiment of artillery, the commandant of Fort Delaware, to inquire into the causes and circumstances which led to the burning of Fort Delaware, have been received at general headquarters.

II. The following is the opinion of the court:

The court, after a full examination into the causes of the conflagration of Fort Delaware on the 8th instant, (March,) have been induced to the following conclusion from the testimony presented to it. The evidence seems to establish the following facts: that the fire was communicated from a chimney to the roof by accident rather than design; that so soon as discovered every exertion was made and every means employed by the officers and men to extinguish it and arrest its progress; that their efforts were ineffectual, both from the want of engines and implements necessary on such occasions, as well as from the very combustible nature of the materials of the roof and platforms. It appears, moreover, from the testimony, that every precaution was taken by the commanding officer, Brevet Major Pierce, of the 4th regiment of artillery, from his instructions and his counsel, to guard against fire; that the guard and sentinels were particularly alert and attentive in the execution of their duty. The court is therefore unanimously of opinion that neither blame nor censure can attach to Major Pierce, the commandant, nor any of his command; that every exertion had been made within the power of the officers and men to save the public property; that although their great exercions proved unavailing, the court is in justice bound to express their further opinion that much credit is due to them for their zeal and persevering efforts to contend with the difficulties constantly opposing them, even to the sacrifice of their private property, and imminent danger to which their families were so long exposed.

III. The general-in-chief approves the opinion of the court. The court of inquiry of which Brevet Brigadier General Fenwick is president is hereby dissolved.

By order of Major General Macomb.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

True copy:

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

22D CONGRESS.] No. 514. [1ST SESSION.

ON THE CLAIMS OF CONNECTICUT FOR THE SERVICES OF THE MILITIA OF THAT STATE DURING THE WAR OF 1812-'15.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 23, 1832.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February* 20, 1832.

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th ultimo, directing the Secretary of War to report to that House "a statement of the claims of the State of Connecticut against the United States for disbursements made by said State, and for the services and expenses of her militia during the late war, and of such proceedings as may have been had at the War Department in relation thereto," I have the honor to transmit a report of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, which will furnish the information required.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

A schedule of correspondence, &c., of which copies or extracts accompanied the letter of the Third Auditor to the Hon. Secretary of War, dated February 18, 1832, having relation to the claims of the State of Connecticut.

Correspondence between the Secretary of War and the Governor of Connecticut.

July 4, 1814.—Secretary of War to the Governor.
Aug. 1, 1814.—Governor Smith to the Secretary of War.
Aug. 11, 1814.—Governor Smith to the Secretary of War.
Aug. 17, 1814.—Secretary of War to Governor Smith.
Sept. 3, 1814.—Governor Smith to the Secretary of War.
Sept. 14, 1814.—Governor Smith to the Secretary of War.
Sept. 17, 1814.—Secretary of War to the Governor of Massachusetts. [A marginal note in the correspondence records evinces that a similar letter was written to the governor of Connecticut.]
Oct. 10, 1814.—Governor Smith to the Secretary of War.
Oct. 17, 1814.—Secretary of War to Governor Smith.

Correspondence between the Secretary of War and Brigadier General Cushing.

July 12, 1814.—Secretary of War to General Cushing.
July 27, 1814.—General Cushing to the Secretary of War, [extract.]
Aug. 12, 1814.—General Cushing to the Secretary of War, [extract.]
Aug. 17, 1814.—Secretary of War to General Cushing, [extract.]
Aug. 29, 1814.—General Cushing to the Secretary of War, [extract.]
Sept. 2, 1814.—General Cushing to the Secretary of War.
Sept. 8, 1814.—General Cushing to the Secretary of War.
Sept. 12, 1814.—General Cushing to the Secretary of War.

Correspondence between Brigadier General Cushing and Governor Smith.

Aug. 1, 1814.—General Cushing to Governor Smith.
Aug. 4, 1814.—Governor Smith to General Cushing.
Aug. 10, 1814.—General Cushing to Governor Smith, and district order.
Aug. 11, 1814.—Governor Smith to General Cushing.
Aug. 12, 1814.—General Cushing to Governor Smith.
Aug. 14, 1814.—General Cushing to Governor Smith.
Aug. 17, 1814.—Governor Smith to General Cushing.
Aug. 18, 1814.—General Cushing to Governor Smith.
Aug. 21, 1814.—Governor Smith to General Cushing.
Aug. 22, 1814.—General Cushing to Governor Smith.
Aug. 24, 1814.—General Cushing to Governor Smith.
Aug. 25, 1814.—Governor Smith to General Cushing.
Aug. 28, 1814.—General Cushing to Governor Smith.
Aug. 30, 1814.—Governor Smith to General Cushing.
Sept. 2, 1814.—General Cushing to Governor Smith.
Sept. 9, 1814.—Governor Smith to General Cushing.

Miscellaneous.

Aug. 11, 1814.—Governor Smith's order to Brigadier General Lusk, referred to in the governor's letter to General Cushing of same date.
Aug. 19 and 20, 1814.—Proceedings of the civil authority and selectmen of New Haven.
Aug. 24, 1814.—Proceedings at a meeting of the governor and council.
Aug. 27, 1814.—Letter of Brigadier General Isham to General Cushing, referred to in General Cushing's letter to the Secretary of War, September 8, 1814.

Sept. 12, 1814.—Letter of Brigadier General Cushing to Brigadier General Lusk, referred to in General Cushing's letter to the Secretary of War of the same date.
Sept. 12, 1814.—General Lusk's reply, referred to in General Cushing's letter to the Secretary of War of the same date.
Sept. 12, 1814.—General Cushing's order, referred to in General Cushing's letter to the Secretary of War of the same date.
Oct. 31, 1816.—Statement of the claims of Connecticut.
Jan. 9, 1817.—Governor Smith's summary view of the circumstances under which the militia of Connecticut were in service.
Feb. 22, 1817.—Directions of the War Department as to the settlement of the claims.
June 26, 1819.—Letter of the Third Auditor to Governor Wolcott.
Statement of remarks by the Third Auditor, made on the reinvestigation of the claims.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, February* 18, 1832.

SIR: In pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th ultimo, directing the Secretary of War to report to that House a statement of the claims of the State of Connecticut against the United States for disbursements made by said State, and for the services and expenses of her militia during the late war, and of such proceedings as may have been had at the Department of War in relation thereto, and of which resolution a copy has been by you referred to this office, I have the honor to send to you herewith a transcript of the statement of the claims as prepared by the comptroller of the State, a transcript of the instructions given by the War Department on the 22d February, 1817, for my guidance in auditing them, and transcripts of certain other papers, and of the correspondence between the governor of the State and the War Department, between the governor and Brigadier General Cushing, and between the general and the War Department, wherein the circumstances on which the instructions seem to have been predicated are described. Soon after the date of those instructions, to wit, on the 11th March, 1817, a warrant was issued by the Secretary of War for an advance to the State of $50,000 on account, and with which sum the State stands charged. Subsequently the claims received an examination in this office, and a detailed statement exhibiting the result was transmitted by me to his excellency Governor Wolcott on the 26th June, 1819, with a letter, of which a copy is herewith sent. No reply thereto has ever reached me, and the claims remain unsettled. Since then decisions have been made by the War Department on the settlement of the claims of other States, which in some respects were applicable to those of the State of Connecticut. Owing thereto, and to other causes, it has been deemed proper to give to the latter another examination, and the result thereof is particularly explained in a long statement of remarks herewith transmitted. A schedule of the papers sent accompanies them. Various correspondence, other than that therein specified, is on file with the accounts, but being all dated prior to July, 1814, and relating only to militia, the services of which have been recognized by the general government, copies thereof are supposed to be needless, and have not, therefore, been furnished.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Dr. *The United States in account with the State of Connecticut, for the pay of troops called for defence of the United States.* Cr.

To pay of Major General Augustine Taylor and staff, (and subsistence,) from August 16 to November 8, 1814, per voucher No. 71 to 76		$1,650 37			
To pay of Brigadier Levi Lusk and staff, from August 18 to October 21, No. 77 to 80		776 84			
To pay of 1st detached regiment under command of Lieutenant Colonel Ezra Brainard, August 18 to October 29, No. 81 to 91		20,866 52			
To pay of 2d regiment, Colonel Elihu Sanford, September 8 to October 23, No. 92 to 98		7,043 55			
To pay of 3d regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Belcher, August 23 to October 30, No. 99 to 105		5,770 56			
To pay of various detachments and alarms on the coast from Stamford to Stonington, from September 6, 1814 to March 10, 1815, No. 106 to 136		13,644 56			
To pay of aide-de-camp of his excellency Governor Smith, and mustering various detachments on the coast by different officers, No. 137 to 143		421 24			
To bill postage and stationery from Hez'k. Goddard's account, paymaster general to the State, No. 144.		126 11			
To Arnold Foot's account, short pay, for his detachment from Newtown to Middletown, where mustered into the service, three days, No. 145		72 40			
To pay of 4th and 28th regiments on an alarm in April, 1814, No. 151 to 162		423 33			
To pay of 4th and 28th regiments and detachments, on sundry alarms in the year 1813, from June 10 to September 12, not exhibited by the paymaster general of the State within the year, No. 1 to 21		1,978 89			
To account of postage in paymaster general's account, A		17 54			
To pay of Sergeant John Osborn's detachment, from August 27 to October 26, 1814, omitted in H. Goddard's former account, B		254 00			
		52,345 91			
To paymaster general's commissions, established by law, on	$52,345 91				
To pay on schedule of accounts lodged with George L. Perkins, assistant paymaster general for district of Connecticut, &c., who refunds nothing but pay of troops, amount	22,280 92				
	74,626 83 at 1½ pr. ct.	1,119 40			
		53,465 31			

State of Connecticut, *Comptroller's Office, October* 31, 1816.

ELISHA COLT, *Comptroller of Public Accounts.*

DR. *The United States in account with the State of Connecticut for supplies of provisions &c., to troops called into service by the commissary general.* CR.

1814.					
Sept. 22	To James Ward, commissary general, for the balance of his account for supplies to troops in service of United States in the year 1813. (Vouchers in War Office)	$4,102 30			
30	To ditto for his additional account for supplies in 1813, including his personal services, per account No. 2.	1,384 49			
1815.					
April	To ditto for supplies of rations, hospital expense, &c., in the year 1814, to troops on the coast from Stonington to Fairfield, per account No. 3	26,316 00			
Sept. 30	To ditto, hospital expense, &c., per account No. 4	1,382 81			
	To ditto, hospital fuel, &c., additional, per account No. 5	204 25			
		33,389 85			

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *Comptroller's Office, October* 31, 1816.

ELISHA COLT, *Comptroller of Public Accounts.*

DR. *The United States in account with the State of Connecticut for transportation, &c., under the quartermaster general's department.* CR.

1815.			1815.		
April 21	To John Mix, quartermaster general, for his account, transportation of baggage for troops, and of ammunition, &c., in 1813 and 1814, No. 1	$13,240 90	April 21	By John Mix, for sale of horses, wagons, &c., per his account No. 1	$865 63
				By ditto, his credit of cash advanced in September, 1813, by the Department of War, No. 1	3,000 00
Sept. 30	To ditto, after bills, No. 2	130 36	1816.		
1816.			April	By Jared Scarborough's account for sale of horses and various items of credit, No. 3	1,222 98
April	To Jared Scarborough's account, as quartermaster general, for transporting baggage, cannon, &c., and returning to magazines munitions of war, &c., No. 3	13,321 64			
October 31	To ditto, after bills, No. 4	166 91			
		26,859 81			5,088 61

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *Comptroller's Office, October* 31, 1816.

ELISHA COLT, *Comptroller of Public Accounts.*

DR. *The United States in account with the State of Connecticut for various contingent expenses incurred by the late war.* CR.

1812.						
May 15	To extract from Eben'r Huntington's account, as adjutant general, for detaching militia under a requisition from the President of the United States	$12 00				
1813.						
July 13	To William Williams, for repairs and rent of building at New London for a magazine, No. 1	170 99				
Nov. 18	To Ichabod Ward, for loss sustained by him in a contract for supplying troops with rations in 1813, No. 2.	200 00				
27	To Eben'r Huntington, adjutant general, for detaching militia and expenses of sundry journeys from Norwich to New London, from May 17 to November 19, 1813, respecting the defence of New London and the United States ships, &c., No. 3	171 03				
1814.						
May 24	To Seth P. Staples, for services and expense of a journey from Hartford to New London to consult with the commandant at that port, No. 4	24 84				
31	To Henry Champion, ditto, ditto, same service, No. 5	23 80				
June 16	To Seth P. Staples's account, expense of proving cannon at several places from Stamford to Stonington, and travelling expenses, &c., No. 6	386 80				
Aug. 15	To Ebenezer Huntington, adjutant general, for services, &c , and postage since November, 1813, No. 7.	92 72				
Sept. 10	To Seth P. Staples, expense of journey to New London on public business, No. 8	18 00				
1815.						
Feb. 3	To William C. Bull, for injury received in blowing up of an ammunition box April 8, 1814, while firing on the enemy in the attack of Pettypauge, No. 9	27 92				
May 16	To Eben'r Huntington, adjutant general, for two journeys to New London since August 15, 1814, No. 10.	20 82				
June 19	To Walter Buddington and Wm. S. Hotchkiss, for labor and materials for building a battery on the pier in New Haven, No. 11	343 83				
1816.						
May 24	To Baptist Society in Waterford, for damage done their meeting-house by the troops in the service of the United States, being a rendezvous and guard-house, No. 12	80 00				
June 6	To Moses Chalker and others, proprietors of Fort Fenwick, for damages and use of land by troops stationed at that post in 1813, 1814, and 1815, during the late war, No. 13	75 00				
		1,647 75				

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *Comptroller's Office, October* 31, 1816.

ELISHA COLT, *Comptroller of Public Accounts.*

Dr. *The United States in account with the State of Connecticut, for expenditures of munitions of war from the arsenal, in the late war, viz:* Cr.

264 muskets, at	$13 16	$3,474 24		By sale of powder purchased during the war by order of general assembly:	
67 cartouch boxes, at	1 39	93 13		72 quarter casks, 1,612½ pounds for	$319,15
6 wood axes, at	1 50	9 00		88.....do.....2,200....do	675 04
9 pickaxes, at	1 25	11 25		339.....do.....8,475....do	3,051 00
102 camp kettles, at	95	96 90			$4,045 19
208 priming wires and brushes, at	6	12 48		By sale of 1 marque, 14 wall tents, 100 common tents, worn out in 1813, for	147 55
1,309 pounds cannon ball, at	6	78 54			
19 pounds 2-pound cannon ball at	8	1 52			
1,913 pounds grape shot, including canister, at	11¼	215 21			
5,867 pounds musket ball, at	13½	806 71			
18,995 pounds powder, equal to 760 quarter casks, at	16 12	19,251 20			
33,060 flints, at $8 per M.		264 48			
1 marque, 14 wall tents, 100 common tents		1,268 40			
		18,583 06			4,192 74

State of Connecticut, *Comptroller's Office, October* 31, 1816.

ELISHA COLT, *Comptroller of Public Accounts.*

Dr. *The United States in account with the State of Connecticut, for the pay of troops called into their service.* Cr.

To abstract of pay and subsistence of sundry detachments, and on alarms on the seacoast, from April 28 to October 31, 1814, voucher No. 1 to 17	$10,550 11		1816. Sept. 5	By cash of George L. Perkins, assistant paymaster for district of Connecticut and Rhode Island, in part of this account	$5,400 00
To abstract of pay and subsistence of Brigadier General Isham and staff, from August 9 to August 27, 1814, No. 18 to 21	314 75				
To abstract of pay and subsistence of Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Moore, 4th regiment, from August 9 to August 27, 1814, No. 22 to 31	2,500 98				
To abstract of pay and subsistence of Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Belcher, 8th regiment, from August 9 to August 24, 1814, No. 32 to 40	2,241 93				
To abstract of pay and subsistence of Lieutenant Colonel Freeman Tracy, 20th regiment, from August 9 to August 23, 1814, No. 41 to 52	2,832 28				
To abstract of pay and subsistence of Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Randall, 30th regiment, from August 9 to August 27, 1814, No. 53 to 61	2,387 77				
To abstract of pay and subsistence of Lieutenant Colonel Asa Comstock, 33d regiment, August 9 to August 25, 1814, No. 62 to 70	1,453 10				
	22,280 92				5,400 00

N. B.—The vouchers in support of the above account are in the hands of George L. Perkins, esq., assistant paymaster of the United States, residing in Norwich, who is expected to pay the same when remittances from the paymaster general will enable him so to do.

State of Connecticut, *Comptroller's Office, October* 31, 1816.

ELISHA COLT, *Comptroller of Public Accounts.*

DR. *The United States in account current with the State of Connecticut.* CR.

To the pay of troops in the years 1813 and 1814, called out for the defence of the United States and paid by the State of Connecticut, as per account, herewith, No. 1		$53,465 31	By advance from the War Department to John Mix, late quartermaster general in the year 1813, accounted for by him with the State, per account No. 3	$3,000 00
To James Ward, commissary general, for supplies of provisions, hospital expenses, &c., as per account No. 2		33,389 85	By sales of horses, &c., in the account of Colonel Mix and Colonel Scarborough	2,088 61
To quartermaster general's department for the expense of transportation of baggage, ammunition, arms, cannon, &c., per account No. 3		26,859 81	By ditto powder and tents, per account No. 5	4,192 74
To incidental expenses incurred by the late war, per account No. 4		1,647 75		9,281 35
To arms and ammunition, &c., expended during the war, as per statement No. 5		18,583 06		
		133,945 78		
Balance of above account	$124,664 43			
Balance of G. L. Perkins, per account No. 1	16,880 92			
To interest on	141,545 35			
from January 1, 1815, to January 1, 1817—2 years; the State having been in advance from 1813 for a large proportion thereof, and all before 1815		16,985 44	Balance in favor of the State of Connecticut	141,649 87
		150,931 22		150,931 22
To balance of above account brought down		141,649 87		
To balance unpaid by George L. Perkins, assistant paymaster for the district of Connecticut and Rhode Island, of receipt rolls in his hands, as per statement in account No. 1		16,880 92		
Amount due from the United States		158,530 79		

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *Comptroller's Office October* 31, 1816.

ELISHA COLT, *Comptroller of Public Accounts.*

A summary view of the circumstances under which the militia of the State of Connecticut were brought into service during the late war.

1813.

No part of the militia of Connecticut was brought into the field until the American squadron took refuge in the harbor of New London from the superior naval force of the enemy, June 1, A. D. 1813. The pay-rolls of the militia, called into service for the protection of the national vessels and the coast during that campaign were, it is believed, satisfied by the general government, excepting some small detachments suddenly ordered out to repel incursions of the enemy at various points, and who were discharged immediately after the exigency ceased and before notice could be given to the War Department. The pay-rolls of these detachments (small in their amount) were presented by the proper officer to the district paymaster, who informed me personally that he had received orders from Washington to discharge them, but that his funds had then failed. They were afterwards paid by the State and charged to the general government. If other charges appear in our account for militia services during that year the authority for such charges will be found in the correspondence already forwarded. During the same year advances were made by the national government to our quartermaster general and commissary general, *in part*, for expenses incurred in their respective departments. The assumption of all expenses of this nature will be seen in the letter from the Secretary of War of the 13th of July, 1813, and the report of Adjutant General Huntington referred to by the Secretary.

1814.

In the month of April, A. D. 1814, a division of boats from the blockading squadron entered the harbor of Pettipauge, in Saybrook, and burnt and destroyed a great number of our merchant vessels.—(See letter to Secretary of War, April 14, 1814.*) The consternation produced along the coast by this measure rendered it necessary to place guards of militia at several points.—(See letter to the Secretary of War, April 28, 1814.) A subaltern's command of infantry was posted at *Saybrook;* a subaltern's command of cavalry at *New Haven* to serve as videttes, and a subaltern's command of infantry at *Bridgeport.* On the 19th of May, Inspector General Kingsbury, commanding the United States troops within this State, issued orders for the inspection and subsistence of these guards.—(See his letter of the 19th of May, in answer to mine of the 17th; see also letter from Secretary of War of 9th of May, 1814.) By referring to the letters of Colonel Kingsbury, under the several dates of 22d of May, 5th, 15th, and 23d of June, 1814, it will appear that guards of militia were continued at these points, increased at some of them, and new ones established at *Stonington* and at *Mill River*, in Fairfield. They were occasionally agumented in the course of the campaign, and a part of them remained until peace was concluded. It may be added that sections of these guards were posted at *Blackrock*, near Bridgeport, at *Guilford*, near New Haven, at *Killingworth*, near Saybrook, and at *Mistick*, near New London. On the 9th of August, 1814, the hostile squadron off New London attacked and bombarded the town of Stonington, and on the same day Brigadier General Cushing, who had taken command of the United States troops in this State, requested of Major General Williams (who had my orders to furnish aid when necessary) a brigade of militia. The whole of Brigadier General Isham's brigade was thereupon immediately ordered into service. On the 10th General Cushing also requested of me seventeen hundred men, (commanded by Brigadier General Lusk,) being a majority of the detachment organized under the President's instructions of the 4th of July, 1814, which requisition was instantly complied with, and the men repaired to New London and its vicinity as early as was practicable.—(See General Cushing's letter of 10th of August, my reply, orders, &c., and letter from Secretary of War, July 4, 1814.) The command of the force thus in service was assigned to Major General Taylor, who had been detailed under the President's instructions of the 4th of July, 1814.

From the menacing operations of the enemy on our shores it was thought advisable by the governor and council to augment the force at *New Haven* and *Bridgeport* to six hundred men. The expediency of the measure was also admitted by General Cushing.—(See his letters of the 22d and 28th of August, 1814.) That force was accordingly ordered into service early in September, under Lieutenant Colonel Sanford, to strengthen those points and relieve the guards previously stationed.

Some sections of militia were likewise called out in the course of the year 1814 on sudden alarms, and after repelling the enemy were dismissed, under circumstances similar to those which occurred during the campaign of 1813.

Subsistence and supplies for our militia were furnished in part by the United States, the remainder by the State government.—(See Colonel Kingsbury's letter of 22d of May, and General Cushing's, August, 1814.) The accounts of the quartermaster general and commissary general will show to what extent advances were made by the State for those objects. The several muster-rolls and pay-rolls will also exhibit the number of men employed and the periods of service. I am not conscious that any militia were on duty who do not fall under some one of the exigencies and authorizations above-mentioned; nor do I believe that any considerable expense would have been incurred within this State during the war, but for the honorable purpose of saving our national vessels from capture or destruction.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

JANUARY 9, 1817.

Correspondence between the Governor of Connecticut and the Secretary of War.

FEBRUARY 22, 1817.

The expenses incurred by the State of Connecticut on account of the militia called into service under the sanction of Colonel Kingsbury (see his letters of the 19th and 23d of May and 5th and 23d of June) will be assumed. Those incurred for the militia called out for the defence of the squadron at New London in 1813–'14 will be assumed up to the 12*th of September*, 1814, after which period no part of the expenses

* See also the letters to him of December 16, 1813, and February 5, 1814.

incurred by the State of Connecticut on account of militia services can be paid under the authority of the executive, as the militia were then withdrawn from the command of the United States officer and placed under that of a State officer, called into service by State authority, and not sanctioned by the President.

The expenses incurred for the militia called out by the governor of Connecticut and stationed at New Haven under the command of Colonel Sandford cannot be assumed.—(See General Cushing's letter of the 28th of August, 1814.)

Any expenses attending the call of Major General Taylor into service cannot be paid.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

MR. HAGNER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, June* 26, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the suspensions and disallowances arising on the examination in this office of the accounts of the State of Connecticut for expenditures made during the late war. This course has been adopted with the view of affording the State the opportunity of furnishing any explanations or additional vouchers before the account is stated for the decision of the comptroller. An early attention is requested to the subject.

With great respect, your excellency's most obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

His Excellency OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor of the State of Connecticut, New Haven.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 4, 1814.

SIR: The late pacification in Europe offers to the enemy a large disposable force, both naval and military, and with it the means of giving to the war here a character of new and increased activity and extent. Without knowing with certainty that such will be its application, and still less that any particular point or points will become objects of attack, the President has deemed it advisable, as a measure of precaution, to strengthen ourselves on the line of the Atlantic, and (as the principal means of doing this will be found in the militia) to invite the executives of certain States to organize and hold in readiness for immediate service a corps of ninety-three thousand five hundred men, under the laws of 28th February, 1795, and 18th of April, 1814.

The enclosed detail will show your excellency what, under this requisition, will be the quota of Connecticut. As far as volunteer uniform companies can be found they will be preferred.

The expediency of regarding (as well in the designations of the militia as of their places of rendezvous) the points, the importance or exposure of which will be most likely to attract the views of the enemy, need but be suggested.

A report of the organization of your quota, when completed, and of its place or places of rendezvous, will be acceptable.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, your excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

J. ARMSTRONG,

His Excellency the GOVERNOR *of Connecticut.*

The detail referred to in the foregoing letter is exhibited in a tabular statement of the quotas required from sundry States, and wherein the quota of Connecticut is set down at 300 artillery, 2,700 infantry; total number, 3,000. Number of regiments, 3. General staff, one major general, one brigadier general, one deputy quartermaster general, and one assistant adjutant general.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *Sharon, August* 1, 1814.

SIR: Your letter under date of the 4th July last reached me on the 16th of the same month.

Although there appears to be no act of Congress expressly authorizing a detachment from the militia for the purpose mentioned in your communication, yet the respect due to a recommendation from the President having for its object the defence of the country induced me, without unnecessary delay, to convene the council of the State and to submit the proposition to their consideration. That honorable body having advised the executive to detach the number of militia suggested as the proportion of Connecticut, orders were immediately issued to that effect, and you will speedily be informed by the proper officer of their execution.

Permit me, sir, to observe that this measure will probably be less useful here than in those States where the same system of precaution may not have been previously adopted. In general orders issued on the 19th of April last, not only the whole body of militia, but every other description of military force in the State, were directed to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The militia were thoroughly inspected; signals and alarm-posts established; arms and ammunition distributed along the coast at convenient places of deposit; in short, every preparation was made "to strengthen ourselves on the line of the Atlantic" which the means of the State would afford.

The detachment can be no otherwise completed than by a draft through the several brigades. Besides the derangement such a process must occasion, it is evident the corps thus dispersed cannot be brought into the field in season to repel a sudden and powerful incursion of the enemy. Reliance must, after all, be placed upon the troops nearest the scene of danger. But is there not reason to apprehend that all who escape the draft, as well as the volunteers composed of military exempts, may feel themselves excused from that degree of vigilance which they would be otherwise bound to maintain? To prevent this effect I am of opinion it will be still necessary to continue in force the regulations prescribed in the order of April last; and it is respectfully submitted whether the great object in view—the

security of our maritime frontier—will not be as effectually promoted by dispensing with the proposed organization within the limits of this State.

Pursuant to arrangement with Colonel Kingsbury, under the instructions of the President, guards are stationed at several points on the coast. In the absence of regular troops these guards have been hitherto composed of militia. They have, indeed, contributed essentially to the safety of our harbor; but the service falls with great severity upon that industrious class of citizens at this busy season of the year. I need but suggest, sir, that no advances have yet been made by the national government either for the wages of the men or *the military supplies furnished by the quartermaster general of the State.*

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient and humble servant,

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *Sharon, August* 11, 1814.

SIR: By a despatch from Brigadier General Cushing I am informed of a sudden and violent attack upon Stonington on the 9th instant, the issue of which was not known on the 10th when the express came away. As you will, doubtless, have received the same or more minute intelligence from that officer, it is unnecessary to detail the particulars as communicated to me, or to hazard any speculations upon the precise views of the enemy in this unexpected movement. That his object is ultimately to reach the national squadron in the Thames there can be little doubt; and that it will be pursued with vigor is rendered probable from the reinforcements which are said to have recently arrived. The attempt, I trust, will be repelled with a becoming spirit.

It will readily occur to you, sir, that the great number of militia brought into the field in consequence of these operations must create a pressing demand for supplies of every description. General Cushing has issued orders for subsistence; but it is understood there is a deficiency of ammunition, and of everything, in short, which appertains to the quartermaster's department. Immediate provision for those objects, as well as seasonable arrangements for the payment of the troops, seem essential to a continuance of the service.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 17, 1814.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 1st instant and a subsequent report of your adjutant general, E. Huntington, that the requisition of 4th July had been complied with.

His Excellency J. C. SMITH, *Governor of Connecticut, Sharon.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *Hartford, September* 3, 1814.

SIR: In consequence of the exposed and defenceless situation of the town of New Haven and borough of Bridgeport, I have thought proper, by the advice of the council, to order into service six hundred men for the protection of those places. The general officer of the United States located at New London has been advised of this procedure, and has also been requested to cause the troops to be duly mustered and supplied. He admits the propriety of the measure; but, as I understand, refuses to comply with the request, and on grounds which, in my opinion, are wholly inadmissible.

It is my duty, sir, to inform you of these circumstances, and to express the assurance I feel that you will order the requisite supplies to be immediately furnished.

Disposed, as I am, to repel the attempts of the common enemy by a prudent and vigorous employment of the military force at my command, I shall rely with confidence on such aid as it may be in the power of the general government to afford.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient and humble servant,

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *Hartford, September* 14, 1814.

SIR: I am informed the agent of the United States at New London has refused any further subsistence to the militia now on duty in that vicinity upon the unfounded pretext that they are withdrawn from service by my authority.

Unwilling to hazard the safety of those posts and the national property in the river by disbanding the troops, I have directed the commissary general of the State to provide for them until the pleasure of the President shall be known.

You will perceive the importance, sir, of apprising me without delay whether the agent is to be countenanced in the course he has thought proper to adopt; and also how far I am to rely on the general government for assistance in the necessary defence of the State.

The near approach of the session of the general assembly renders it desirable that I should be favored with an early and explicit communication upon this highly interesting subject.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

P. S.—To my letter of the 3d instant no answer is yet received.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *September* 17, 1814.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 7th instant.

The attack of the enemy on Baltimore, and probable eventual attack on other places, with the heavy duties incident thereto, pressing on this department have prevented my answering it at an earlier day.

It may be satisfactory to your excellency for me to explain the views and principles on which this government has acted in regard to the defence of our eastern frontier.

It was anticipated soon after the commencement of the war that while it lasted every part of the Union, especially the seaboard, would be exposed to some degree of danger, greater or less, according to the spirit with which the war might be waged. It was the duty of the government to make the best provision against that danger which might be practicable, and it was proper that the provision should continue while the cause existed.

The arrangement of the United States into military districts with a certain portion of the regular force, artillery and infantry, under an officer of the regular army, of experience and high rank, in each district, with power to call for the militia as circumstances might require, was adopted with a view to afford the best protection to every part that circumstances would admit.

It was presumed that the establishment of a small force of the kind stated, constituting the first elements of an army in each district, to be aided by the militia in case of emergency, would be adequate to its defence. Such a force of infantry and artillery might repel small predatory parties, and form a rallying point for the militia at the more exposed and important stations in case of more formidable invasion. A regular officer of experience stationed in the district, acting under the authority and pursuing the will of the government, might digest plans for its defence; select proper points for works and superintend the erection of them; call for supplies of ordnance, for tents and camp equipage, for small arms and other munitions of war, call for the militia and dispose of the whole force. These duties, it was believed, could not be performed with equal advantage by the officers of the militia, who, being called into service for short terms, would not have it in their power, however well qualified they might be in other respects, to digest plans and preserve that chain of connexion and system in the whole business which seemed to be indispensable.

On great consideration this arrangement was deemed the most eligible that could be adopted under the authority of the United States. Indeed none other occured that could be placed in competition with it. In this mode the national government acts by its proper organs over whom it has control, and for whose engagements it is responsible.

The measures which may be adopted by a State government for the defence of a State, must be considered as its own measures, not those of the United States. The expenses attending them are chargeable to the State and not to the United States. Your excellency will perceive that a different construction would lead into the most important, and, as is believed, into the most pernicious consequences. If a State could call out the militia and subject the United States to the expense of supporting them at its pleasure, the national authority would cease as to that important object, and the nation be charged with expenses, in the measures producing which the national government had no agency and over which it could have no control; this, however, though a serious objection to such a construction, is not the most weighty. By taking the defence of the State into its own hands, and out of those of the general government, a policy is introduced on the tendency of which I forbear to comment. I shall remark only, that if a close union of the States, and an harmonious co-operation between them and the general government are at any time necessary for the preservation of their independence and of those inestimable liberties which were achieved by the valor and blood of our ancestors, that period may be considered as having arrived.

It follows from this view of the subject, that if the force which has been put into service by your excellency had been required by Major General Dearborn, or received by him and put under his command, that the expenses attending it will be defrayed by the United States. It follows likewise, as a necessary consequence, that if this force has been called into service by the authority of the State, independently of Major General Dearborn, and be not placed under him as commander of the district, that the State of Massachusetts is chargeable with the expense and not the United States Any claim which the State may have to reimbursement must be judged of hereafter by the competent authority on a full view of all the circumstances attending it. It is a question which is beyond the authority of the Executive.

Your excellency will perceive that this government has no other alternative than to adhere to a system of defence which was adopted on great consideration, with the best view to the general welfare, or to abandon it, and with it a principle held sacred, thereby shrinking from its duty at a moment of great peril, weakening the guards deemed necessary for the public safety, and opening the door to other consequences not less dangerous.

By these remarks it is not intended to convey the idea that a militia officer of superior grade, regularly called into service, shall not command an officer of the regular army of inferior grade when acting together. No such idea is entertained by the government. The militia are relied on essentially for the defence of the country. In their hands everything is safe. It is the object of the government to impose on them no burdens which it may be possible to avoid, and to protect them in the discharge of their duties in the enjoyment of all their rights.

The various points which are attacked and menaced by the enemy, especially in this quarter, where they are waging in considerable force a predatory and desolating warfare, make it difficult to provide immediately for all the necessary expenditures. Any aid which the State of Massachusetts may afford to the United States to meet these expenditures will be cheerfully received and applied to the payment and support of the militia of that State in the service of the United States. It will be proper that the money thus advanced should be deposited in some bank in Boston, that the disbursement of it may be made under the authority of the government of the United States, as in similar cases elsewhere. Credit will be given to the State for such advance, and the amount be considered a loan to the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES MONROE.

His Excellency CALEB STRONG, *&c., &c., &c.*

A note in the margin of the correspondence record of the War Department indicates that a similar letter was written to the governor of Connecticut.

The governor of Connecticut will thank the Secretary of War to inform him whether his communications, under date of the 3d and 14th of September last, have been received at the War Department.

HARTFORD, *October* 10, 1814.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October* 17, 1814.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your excellency's communication of ——. The letters mentioned in it had been before received.

The regulations of this department, in conformity to the laws of the United States, having designated commands for different grades of general officers of the militia—two thousand men for a brigadier general—and General Cushing not having called for more than two thousand men at any time, and there not being more than that number of militia in the field, it was thought that the command of them ought not to be committed to a major general of the militia. The tendency of such an arrangement would be to take the force assembled for the defence of the military district No. 2 out of the hands of the officer to whom the President had intrusted it. It was on this principle that my letter to your excellency of —— was addressed, and with intention to explain the principles on which the arrangements of this government were made for the defence of every part of the United States, which explanation I gave in a belief that it would be satisfactory, and that it was particularly my duty to give it at this very important crisis of our affairs. It is, however, distinctly to be understood, that if the whole quota assigned to Connecticut had been called into service, that it would have been proper to have committed the command to a major general of the militia, who, in cases where he and a brigadier general of the army of the United States acted together, would take the command of him.

His Excellency J. C. SMITH, *Governor of Connecticut.*

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to several general officers, and of whom Brigadier General Cushing is shown to have been one.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 12, 1814.

SIR: You will receive herewith the copy of a circular letter addressed to the governors of certain States, requiring a body of militia to be organized and equipped and held in readiness for future service.

In case of actual or of menaced invasion of the district you command, you will call for a part or for the whole of the quotas assigned to the States of ——— which shall have been organized and equipped under the aforesaid requisition.

In performing this duty you will be careful to avoid all unnecessary calls, to proportion the call to the exigency, and to have inspected without delay all corps entering on service, to the end that men who, from any cause, are unfit therefor be promptly discharged, and that a due proportion in all cases be maintained between officers and privates.

Extracts from a letter of Brigadier General Cushing to the Secretary of War, dated New London, July 27, 1814.

"On my return to this place from my late tour to Rhode Island, I had the honor to receive your letter of the 12th instant, with inclosures.

"The quota of militia of the State of Rhode Island, or a corps to be substituted by the governor of that State, will be received and posted, as mentioned in my letter from Providence of the 21st instant, so soon as they can be obtained; but at the present moment I see no necessity for a call on the governor of Connecticut. It is, however, probable that this state of things may soon be changed, and a call for the militia become indispensably necessary. At any rate, the necessary camp equipage, quartermaster's stores, &c., ought to be provided and held in readiness for immediate service."

Extract from a letter of Brigadier General Cushing to the Secretary of War, dated New London, Aug. 12, 1814.

"By the letter of the 11th instant from Governor Smith, of which I inclose a copy, marked H, you will see that he has ordered the militia called for on the 10th, but, for the reasons therein stated, claims the right of placing a major general at their head. I shall endeavor to satisfy him that, with the number of men called for, a major general cannot be received, but if he should persist, how is the difficulty to be gotten over? Am I to recognize the major general, and resign the command to him? Will you order a major general of the army to this district, or can the case be provided for by brevet rank?"

Extract from a letter of the Secretary of War to Brigadier General Cushing, dated August 17, 1814.

"You will state to Governor Smith the nature and extent of our rules in regard to militia drafts. The staff they bring with them must be accommodated to the number of effectives called out and actually presenting themselves for inspection and service. Two regiments make a brigade, and two brigades a division. When any number less than four thousand is required a major general cannot be recognized. This regulation is so obviously founded on reasons of economy to the public, and justice to individuals, that I am satisfied the governor's good sense and public spirit will not for a moment resist it. If he should, the proximity of General Dearborn will afford a remedy."

Extract from a letter of Brigadier General Cushing to the Secretary of War, dated

NEW LONDON, *August* 29, 1814.

"I deem it proper at this time to lay before you a copy of my correspondence with Governor Smith from the 14th to the 28th instant inclusive.

"Unwilling to relinquish the project for introducing a major general of miiitia into the service of the United States, the governor has attempted to prevail on me to accept a command of six hundred men, to be posted at New Haven, under the command of Major General Taylor, who, it appears, must be provjded for. I have agreed to accept the men, if properly officered, because it will enable me to discharge an equal number, which must otherwise be marched from this neighborhood; but I have pointedly refused to recognize the major general, or to have the men mustered and supplied on any other consideration but that of their being subject to my orders."

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, HEADQUARTERS, *New London, September* 2, 1814.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from Governor Smith of the 30th August, with my reply of this date.

It is now pretty evident that the governor and council have determined that their militia shall not be commanded by an officer of the United States, and it is possible an attempt may be made to withdraw the brigade now in service. I am, however, of opinion that this will not be done before the meeting of the legislature, and that in that body the measure will meet with the decided opposition of some of the most influential federalists in the State.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. CUSHING, *Brigadier General.*

HON. JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Secretary of War.*

Extracts from a letter of Brigadier General Cushing to the Secretary of War, dated

NEW LONDON, *September* 8, 1814.

"The President's proclamation of the 1st instant was received yesterday, under cover from the Department of State, and I shall not fail to exert myself, to the full extent of such means as I can command, for the defence of this district.

"The President's proclamation authorizes me to 'call to the defence of exposed and threatened places portions of militia most convenient thereto,' but it may and probably will happen that a whole division of militia may be necessary, in which case a major general must be recognized, and hence the necessity of sending a major general of the army to command this district. I make these remarks under an idea that Governor Smith will not order his militia to disregard a call from the commanding officer of this district, when made in conformity with and under the sanction of the President's proclamation; and I know that, without such order from him, the whole or any part of the division in this vicinity would be immediately assembled on receipt of my requisition by its commander, who, though not tenacious of command, would, in the event of the whole division being called out, supersede me in the command of the district. To show you that there is no reluctance on the part of the militia to serve under my command, I transmit a copy of Brigadier General Isham's letter to me after he and his brigade were discharged from their late tour of duty. Major General Williams professes the same sentiments, but being of a higher grade, he could not, by the rules of service, act under the orders of a brigadier general."

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, HEADQUARTERS, *New London, August* 1, 1814.

SIR: I have been notified by the Secretary of War that on the 4th day of July last a requisition was made on the executive of the State of Connecticut for a body of militia, to be organized and held in readiness for immediate service; and I am instructed by him, "in case of actual or menaced invasion of the district" under my command, "to call for a part or the whole of the quotas assigned to the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island which shall have been organized and equipped under the aforesaid requisition." But in the performance of this duty I am charged "to avoid all unnecessary calls, to proportion the calls to the exigency, and to have inspected without delay all corps entering on service, to the end that men who, from any cause, are unfit therefor be promptly discharged, and that a due proportion in all cases be maintained between officers and privates."

It is not deemed necessary to call any part of the quota of Connecticut into the service of the United States at this time, but it is desirable that the draft be made and the men held in readiness for immediate service whenever circumstances may indicate an intention on the part of the enemy to invade any part of the State, and I have, therefore, to request your excellency to inform me whether the quota of militia required of this State by the aforesaid requisition has been or will be "organized and held in readiness for immediate service;" whether, on my requisition, the whole or any part of the said militia will be ordered into the service of the United States for the purposes before mentioned; whether my requisition for this purpose must be made to your excellency in the first instance, or to such general and field officers as may have been detailed for this service; and generally that your excellency would be pleased to favor me with all such information and opinions in relation to the objects and designs of the enemy, and to the defence of this State, as you may think proper to communicate.

I have only to add that, as commanding officer of this military district, it will be my constant endeavor to preserve the strictest harmony and good will between the national troops and the militia, and that the

rights of the latter, as secured by the Constitution and laws of our country, shall be duly respected by every officer and soldier under my command.

I am, sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,

T. H. CUSHING.

His Excellency Governor SMITH.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *Sharon, August* 4, 1814.

SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant.

The adjutant general is directed to send you a transcript of the general orders issued on the 28th ultimo for organizing and holding in readiness a body of militia, pursuant to a recommendation from the President of the United States. To that document I must refer you for answers to most of your inquiries.

Any sudden approach of the enemy must evidently be met by the troops nearest the place of attack; and the officers of militia are already authorized and required in such emergencies to call out the force under their command immediately, and without waiting for particular instructions. In other cases, where requisitions may be necessary and proper, there will be time to offer these to the executive of the State.

The militia, whenever their services are required, will expect to march under orders received from their commander-in-chief, and such orders as the exigency demands you may rest assured shall be promptly given.

I am gratified, sir, at the solicitude you manifest for the protection of our maritime frontier, and I shall cheerfully communicate to you any information respecting "the objects and designs of the enemy and the defence of the State" which it may be in my power to afford. Equally satisfactory is the assurance that you will "endeavor to preserve the strictest harmony between the national troops and the militia." Your reputation, both as an officer and a citizen, is a sufficient guarantee that the "rights of the militia, as secured by the Constitution and laws of our country, will be duly respected."

With sentiments of sincere regard, I am, sir, your obedient and humble servant,

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Brigadier General T. H. CUSHING, *&c., &c.*

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, HEADQUARTERS, *New London, August* 10, 1814.

SIR: By Major General Williams's communication of this date your excellency will be fully informed of the state of things in this quarter, and by the enclosed district order, that the militia ordered out by him, at my request, are to form a brigade under the command of Brigadier General Isham.

Your excellency's communication of the 4th instant was received this morning, since which General Williams has furnished me with your general order of the 28th July; but I have heard nothing from the adjutant general on this subject.

It is my opinion that the safety of this State requires that fifteen hundred infantry and two companies of artillery, duly officered, and to be commanded by a brigadier general of this State's quota of ninety-three thousand five hundred men, required by the President of the United States "to be organized and held in readiness for immediate service," should be immediately detached from the said quota and ordered to this place, for the purpose of relieving the militia now on duty here, if circumstances should justify the measure, or to increase our means of defence in the event of more formidable and vigorous operations on the part of the enemy; and I have the honor to request your excellency to make and place the said detachment under my command. It is desirable that the brigadier general to be detached on this service should be instructed by your excellency to report himself to me by letter immediately after he shall have been so detached, to inform me of his route to this place, and the probable time of his arrival, and to receive and obey any orders he may receive from me while on his march.

I am, sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,

T. H. CUSHING, *Brigadier General, Commanding.*

His Excellency JOHN COTTON SMITH, *Governor of Connecticut.*

DISTRICT ORDERS.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, HEADQUARTERS, *New London, August* 10, 1814.

The militia of this State, ordered into service yesterday by Major General Williams, at the request of the commanding general of the district, are to be considered in the service of the United States, and will form a brigade under the command of Brigadier General Isham, who will furnish a return by regiments to the adjutant general of the district the soonest possible.

Until the proper returns of General Isham's brigade can be obtained, the contractor will issue provisions on the requisitions of Major Goddard, countersigned by the commanding general; and the major will be held responsible for the proper application of all provisions so received, and which must be covered by regular returns so soon as the strength of the brigade can be ascertained.

By order of the commanding general.

P. P. SCHUYLER, *Adjutant General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *Sharon, August* 11, 1814—9 *o'clock a. m.*

SIR: Your communication by express is this moment received. Major General Williams is directed to retain the militia now on duty until they shall be relieved by the force ordered out conformably to your request, or unless circumstances shall justify an earlier dismission. It is probable the draft for the new detachment is not completed; but Brigadier General Lusk, detailed under the orders of the 28th ultimo, is instructed by the return of the express to hasten it as fast as possible, and to march, without a moment's delay, with the *first* and *third* regiments, whose places of rendezvous are Hartford and Norwich. Their numbers will make the complement you require, including artillery.

As the force requested by you will constitute a majority of the detachment, there is an evident propriety that it should be commanded by the major general detailed pursuant to the recommendation of the President. He will accordingly be directed to enter the service as soon as the necessary arrangements will permit. In the meantime Brigadier General Lusk is ordered to report himself to you, agreeably to your desire.

As Major General Williams informs me there will be a deficiency of the munitions of war, the quartermaster general is directed to forward the necessary articles from the arsenal of the State immediately. I entertained a hope that the general government had by this time an abundant supply at New London.

I shall wait with great anxiety the issue of these serious and unexpected operations of the enemy. His progress and ulterior views, so far as they can be ascertained, are subjects on which any communications you may be pleased to make will be thankfully received.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient and humble servant,

J. C. SMITH.

Brigadier General CUSHING.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, HEADQUARTERS, *New London, August* 12, 1814.

SIR: I have barely time to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 11th instant, and to enclose a copy of Brigadier General Isham's last report.

Captain Lee informs me that our flag at Stonington has been nailed to the flagstaff; that General Isham and his men are in high spirits, and anxious for the enemy to attempt a landing; and that the congreve rocket is considered quite a harmless thing.

I am, sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,

T. H. CUSHING.

His Excellency JOHN COTTON SMITH, *Governor of Connecticut, Sharon.*

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, HEADQUARTERS, *New London, August* 14, 1814—11½ *o'clock p. m.*

SIR: A brigade in the army of the United States should consist of two thousand men, and the detachment of militia required of your excellency by my letter of the 10th instant does not exceed seventeen hundred, which is probably less than any brigade of militia in the State of Connecticut. In asking for a brigadier general to command this force, I have certainly gone as far as I am authorized by my instructions from the War Department, which are, "that a due proportion, in all cases, be maintained between officers and privates;" and I trust that, on reflection, your excellency will relinquish the idea of ordering a major general to assume the command of less than a brigade. Should circumstances require a further call for men to the extent of a major general's command, including the seventeen hundred, I shall not fail to include that officer in my requisition.

The enemy left Stonington yesterday, and anchored near the Hammocks, and to-day he has taken a stand, with one seventy-four, one razee, one bomb vessel, and two brigs, between the mouth of Pequonock and Fisher's island, and about four miles from our shore. His barges were seen in different directions during the afternoon, and it is probable he will attempt something to night. We are on the alert in all directions, and hope to give a good account of any force he may hazard on land or bring in contact with our batteries. Besides the force already mentioned, he has in Gardner's bay one seventy-four, one or two frigates, and two smaller armed vessels.

I am, sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,

T. H. CUSHING.

His Excellency JOHN COTTON SMITH, *Governor of Connecticut.*

HARTFORD, *August* 17, 1814.

SIR: The first regiment of detached militia will rendezvous at this city to-morrow. Having myself just arrived, I despatched Colonel Trumbull, one of my aids, for the purpose of conferring freely with you on subjects intimately connected with the service.

As the enemy are said to have abandoned the attack upon Stonington, I will thank you to inform me of the number and position of the hostile squadron, and what apprehensions you entertain with respect to its future operations. I am also desirous of ascertaining what provision you are enabled to make for the troops; not merely for their subsistence, about which I presume there will be little difficulty, but for their accommodation in other respects. Have you tents or barracks, camp utensils, wood, forage, hospital stores, ammunition—in short, is your quartermaster's department furnished? and if not, you will pardon me for asking whether you are in funds for these objects, as well as for the payment of the militia who are to be relieved from duty by the present detachment? These, sir, are momentous inquiries. I sincerely

hope it will be in your power to oblige me with a satisfactory reply. Other topics, which time will not permit me to particularize, will be suggested by Colonel Trumbull.

I had the pleasure to receive your favor of the 12th instant at the moment of my departure for this place. The outrage committed upon our territory, apparently without object or use, has been resisted with a spirit very honorable to the militia.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient and most humble servant,

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Brigadier General CUSHING.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, HEADQUARTERS, *New London, August* 18, 1814.

SIR: I have been honored with your excellency's letter of yesterday by Colonel Trumbull, to whom I beg leave to refer for information in relation to the strength and position of the hostile squadron on this coast, and on many other subjects suggested in your letter, a particular and minute reply to which would require more time than I am able to spare at this moment.

It has not been in my power to supply the militia now in service with either tents or camp equipage, and they have been exposed to hardships and privation on this account, which I have felt and most sincerely regretted; but I have instructed the proper officer to provide these articles for the detachment destined for their relief, and have them at this place ready for delivery the soonest possible. On the score of wood, forage, hospital stores, and ammunition, there will be no difficulty; but I am sorry to say that at this moment I have not a well-arranged and well-furnished quartermaster's department, nor is the district paymaster in possession of funds for paying off the militia when discharged. His estimates will be sent to the Paymaster General, and payments made immediately after funds are received for this purpose. But if these funds should not reach here before the men are discharged, I hope and trust that your excellency will give directions for paying them in the first instance from the funds of the State.

Since my letter of the 14th instant, of which a duplicate is enclosed, we have had a little affair at Mystic highly honorable to the militia and citizens concerned, and calculated to increase the mortification which the enemy must feel on a review of his conduct for the last ten days. I enclose a copy of Colonel Belcher's report on this subject. I regret that it has not been in my power to wait on your excellency during my short residence in this district. Had I known in season that you intended to visit Hartford for the purpose of acting on the President's requisition of the 4th of July, I should have availed myself of so favorable an opportunity for paying my respects in person. I would do it now, but the enemy is at the door, and must be watched.

I am, sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,

T. H. CUSHING, *Brigadier General, Commanding.*

His Excellency JOHN COTTON SMITH, *Governor of Connecticut, Hartford.*

HARTFORD, *August* 21, 1814.

SIR: Colonel Seth P. Staples, of New Haven, who is the bearer of this letter, will make you acquainted with the state of alarm existing there, and from the communications he will show you it will be perceived what measures the local authorities deem necessary for the safety of the town.

I am clearly of opinion the means of defence must be increased at that place, it being at once the most inviting and accessible to the enemy of any portion of the State; so, to husband our force as to render the vulnerable points secure without exhausting the strength and resources of the country becomes an extremely important consideration. With your present prospect at New London, are all the troops you have required really necessary at and near that post? May not the services of the third regiment of detached militia, who rendezvous at Norwich on the 23d instant, be dispensed with at this time, and be reserved for future emergencies, especially as the militia in that quarter of the State have been so repeatedly called into the field? If you, however, judge them essential to the security of New London and its vicinity, they must repair thither. But in any event there should be no hesitation in providing for the defence of New Haven, and I shall be prepared to receive a requisition for this important object. In submitting your request, I think it is not expedient to limit the call to the detached militia. Colonel Staples will fully explain to you the effect of such an arrangement which, in a word, to strengthen New Haven, would materially weaken the whole extent of the sea-coast from Saybrook westward. A sufficient and equally effective force can be derived from other sources. Whatever course is pursued, there should be no unnecessary delay, either in collecting the men or in preparing the requisite supplies.

I shall detain Colonel Staples no longer than to assure you, sir, that I am, with much respect, your obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Brigadier General CUSHING.

P. S.—Your letter by Colonel Trumbull, with its enclosures, came duly to hand.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, HEADQUARTERS, *New London, August* 22, 1814.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 21st instant by Colonel Staples last evening.

It appears that the alarm at New Haven has been produced in part by reports which have run through the newspapers that the enemy are about to send an army to this country for the purpose of taking possession of Rhode Island, Long Island, or New York, as a place of depot, and that when such army shall arrive the destruction of the principal towns on the sea-coast will be attempted; and partly by

information obtained from the fleet by individuals whose fears have been highly excited by the declarations of Mr. Stewart and others that New Haven is destined to inevitable destruction.

It is possible that a fleet and army may soon arrive on this coast, and that the destruction of the principal towns may be attempted, but I have no evidence on which I can rely that such force is destined to this quarter, or that anything here is to be attempted on land; and, in my estimation, the probability that a land force is now on its way to join the fleet in our neighborhood is very much diminished by the recent conduct of the fleet itself, which was calculated to create a pretty general alarm, and bring together a force sufficient to repel his attempts when reinforced.

Since my last all the ships have withdrawn excepting a 74, now at anchor in Gardner's bay, and a large frigate on the outside of the race; and this and the apparent zeal of Mr. Stewart and others connected with the fleet for the safety of New Haven may be a stratagem on the part of the enemy to draw off the force from this place, and give him an opportunity to return and act against it with an increased force, and I therefore deem it inexpedient to dispense with the services of the Norwich regiment at this time, particularly as the whole of General Isham's brigade will be discharged on the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th instant.

I am fully of your excellency's opinion that our means of defence should be increased at New Haven; and so soon as Brigadier General Lusk's brigade shall have been formed, it is my intention to send a battalion of it to that place, if it can be spared from this quarter; and if not, I shall not fail to call on your excellency for an additional force.

I am, sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,

T. H. CUSHING, *Brigadier General.*

His Excellency JOHN COTTON SMITH, *Governor of Connecticut.*

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, HEADQUARTERS, *New London, August* 24, 1814.

SIR: A copy of your excellency's letter to me of the 11th instant has been transmitted to the Secretary of War, and I have the honor to enclose an extract of a letter from him on the subject of militia drafts, and a copy of the rules referred to in his letter.

In acting on the late requisition of the President for three thousand men to be organized for the service of the United States, I had presumed that your excellency would have pursued the course suggested by that requisition, and formed the State's quota into three regiments of one thousand men each; and, under that impression, in my letter of the 10th instant I did not express the number of privates, non-commissioned and commissioned officers required. It now appears that a different course has been adopted, and the quota of the State formed into four regiments. But although, in point of form, there is considerable difference between the three thousand men as organized by your excellency and the same number as organized in the army of the United States, yet, as a due proportion between officers and privates will be maintained, and no additional expense incurred, I shall consider the spirit and the intention of the rule as having been fully complied with by the organization which your excellency has been pleased to direct.

I am, sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,

T. H. CUSHING, *Brigadier General.*

His Excellency JOHN COTTON SMITH, *Governor of Connecticut, Hartford.*

HARTFORD, *August* 25, 1814.

SIR: The urgent applications made to me for further means of protection by the town of New Haven and the borough of Bridgeport have been laid before the council of the State at this present session. In pursuance of the resolution adopted by that honorable body, as well as from my own conviction of the propriety of the measure, I shall order into service six hundred infantry and artillery to be stationed at those two places, with perhaps a small section of cavalry to serve as videttes. One hundred men to take the place of the present guard will suffice, it is believed, for Bridgeport, whose citizens, following the example of their brethren in New Haven, propose to fortify their harbor by patriotic contribution.

Major General Taylor, already detailed to the command of the militia in service, will take his stand at New Haven with a more immediate view to the defence of that part of the State, and with authority to array a sufficient force at any intermediate point which may be suddenly attacked by the enemy.

It is not deemed advisable to transfer to New Haven any part of the troops now at New London, unless a portion of them can be spared, exclusively of *the third regiment.* Should it appear, as I hope it will, that a reduction of the force at that post may be safely made, justice and humanity alike require that this regiment, detached from the third division, should be favored with the earliest relief from duty.

I trust, sir, you will readily concur in this arrangement, and will make suitable dispositions for mustering the troops which may be ordered to New Haven and Bridgeport, and for furnishing them with the requisite supplies.

Whilst I am writing, your letter of the 24th instant is received. As you seem, sir, not to have understood correctly the views of this government with respect to the late detachment, it is fit that I state them to you distinctly.

The communication from the War Department under date of the 4th July last, relative to a detachment from the militia for the purpose therein mentioned, did not assume the style of a "requisition," and for the obvious reason, that there existed no law to authorize it. The *invitation* (for such was its purport) was accepted by the executive of the State, from a desire to co-operate in what appeared to the President a proper measure of defence for the Atlantic coast. The terms of compliance are contained in the general orders issued on the 28th of July, a transcript of which you have received. In organizing the regiments, I conformed as nearly as possible to the act of Congress passed the 8th of May, 1792. I am not informed that there is now in operation any other act of the national legislature on that subject. If your instructions from the War Department materially interfere with the requirements of this act, it is

indeed a subject of regret, but not of doubt as to the authority which ought in such case to prevail. I am happy, however, to perceive that you do not consider the difference as essentially varying the result.

To the observation of the Secretary of War, that "when a less number than 4,000 is required a major general cannot be recognized," I shall only reply that, in apportioning the quota of *three* thousand to this State, he has expressly assigned a major general to command.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient and humble servant,

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Brigadier General CUSHING.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, HEADQUARTERS, *New London, August* 28, 1814.

SIR: Your excellency's letter of the 25th instant was received last evening, and shall be submitted to the Secretary of War by the next mail.

Not having "the communication from the War Department under date of the 4th July" before me when my letter to your excellency of the 24th instant was written, I inadvertently used the term *requisition*, when I should have employed that of *invitation;* and I beg leave to assure your excellency that this was done without any intention or desire of giving to the invitation of the President, or the acceptance of your excellency, a different understanding from that originally intended.

By the return of Brigadier General Lusk's brigade, herewith enclosed, you will find that no more than twelve hundred and two men, officers included, have joined and been mustered for service. This force, though small, I have considered sufficient under present circumstances for New Haven and the sea-coast to Stonington inclusive, and arrangements are making for a major and three companies of the first regiment to take post at New Haven, and one company of the third to relieve the detachment at Stonington, whose term of service will expire on the 29th of this month.

As it is the opinion of your excellency that six hundred men should be stationed at New Haven and Bridgeport, I shall make the necessary arrangements for the muster and supply of that number, so soon as I am informed by your excellency that they, with a due proportion of officers, have been ordered to New Haven for the service of the United States, and to receive and obey my orders. But I must expressly state that, under existing circumstances, a major general cannot be recognized as a part of the State's quota of militia now in service, or permitted to exercise command over them or the six hundred to be posted at New Haven, who will be considered as a part of Brigadier General Lusk's brigade.

Should your excellency think proper to order six hundred men, duly officered, to rendezvous at New Haven, under the conditions in the preceding paragraph, it will be in my power to discharge a considerable portion, if not the whole, of the third regiment; and I shall suspend the march of the detachment of the first regiment to New Haven until I am advised of your excellency's determination on this subject.

I trust your excellency will duly appreciate the frankness with which this communication is made, and rest satisfied of my disposition to give effect to such arrangements in relation to the militia in service as you may desire, so far as they may be deemed compatible with a faithful discharge of the duties required of me by the government of the United States.

I am, sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,

T. H. CUSHING, *Brigadier General.*

His Excellency JOHN COTTON SMITH, *Governor of Connecticut.*

HARTFORD, *August* 30, 1814.

SIR: Colonel Ward has delivered me your letter of the 28th instant.

In referring you to the views of this government respecting the detachment lately organized, it was my design not to criticise your language, but to point your attention to the precise conditions upon which that detachment was formed. The right of command, you will perceive, is expressly reserved; the detachment thus constituted is accepted, and with a knowledge of the reservation just mentioned, you requested a large portion of the troops for public service. Whatever sentiments, therefore, may be entertained as to the right of the executive of the State to direct its military force, when ordinarily employed in the national service, it surely cannot be questioned in the present instance. If, at your particular desire, Brigadier General Lusk was ordered to report himself to you in the manner suggested in my letter of the 11th instant, I trust it evinces a spirit of accommodation which will be duly appreciated.

I think, sir, you will be satisfied, upon reflection, that you should have requested the major general, when you called for a majority of the detachment, especially if you consider that another brigade of militia was at that time on duty, and from appearances the services of both might become necessary. That a brigadier general of the regular army, with no troops *in the field*, should insist on the command of two entire brigades of militia, whose brigadier generals held senior commissions, would have produced a case which neither precedent nor principle could justify. To avoid so unusual and embarrassing a state of things, it became my duty to order the major general into service. Having been properly detailed, no casual diminution of numbers can effect his right of command.

I enclose you the opinion of the council in relation as well to this point as to the employment of a larger force at New Haven and Bridgeport. Their opinion is in perfect accordance with my own, and will therefore be carried into effect. The troops destined for those posts will arrive at New Haven on the 8th, and at Bridgeport on the 13th of September next. If no officer of the United States appears to muster them, that duty will be performed by an officer of the militia, agreeably to the late act of Congress.

If supplies are withheld by your order, they will be furnished by the proper officers of the State and charged over to the United States.

It is hoped the services of the third regiment may be dispensed with for the present.

From the harmony with which the service was conducted the last season under an arrangement not essentially dissimilar, I flattered myself that a temper equally conciliatory would distinguish the present campaign. Whilst I lament that any difference of opinion should exist as to the particular mode of

defending our country at a moment when its dearests interests are in jeopardy, I cannot lose sight of the high duties which I am solemnly bound to discharge.

With respectful consideration, I am, sir, your obedient and humble servant,

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Brigadier General CUSHING.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, HEADQUARTERS, *New London, September* 2, 1814.

SIR: Your excellency's letter of the 30th of August was received this morning by the southern mail.

Whether I have understood "the views of this government (Connecticut) respecting the detachment lately organized" or not is, in my estimation, a question of no importance at this time, since, by referring to my letter of the 10th of August, your excellency will there find the conditions on which the drafted militia now in service were asked for, and have been received into the service of the United States. If these conditions did not accord with "the views of this government, too," it is not for me to assign the motive which induced your excellency to make the detachment; but while I regret that any misunderstanding should exist on this subject, I feel confident that my communications have been explicit to leave a doubt as to the course authorized and enjoined by the government of the United States.

I have stated in my letter of the 28th of August the only conditions on which I am authorized to receive and post a detachment of drafted militia at New Haven and Bridgeport. But your excellency's letter on this subject shall be sent to the Secretary of War by the next mail for his further instructions on the subject.

Should the third regiment be discharged, agreeably to your excellency's request, there would remain but one regiment of drafted militia, (not eight hundred men, including officers,) and with this force a brigadier general and his staff could not be retained.

I have made the necessary arrangements for relieving the detachment at Saybrook and Killingsworth on the 15th instant by detachments from the first regiment of drafted militia now in the service of the United States at this place.

I am, sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,

T. H. CUSHING, *Brigadier General, Commanding.*

His Excellency JOHN COTTON SMITH, *Governor of Connecticut, Hartford.*

A.

HARTFORD, *September* 9, 1814.

SIR: Conformably to the original arrangement, Major General Taylor now goes to take command of the militia on duty at New London and its vicinity. He will retain or reduce their present number according to existing circumstances. Upon this and other subjects connected with the safety of those posts, he is instructed, and will be disposed, to confer with you freely, and to promote, by all means in his power, that concert of operations on which the success of the service must essentially depend.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient and humble servant,

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Brigadier General CUSHING.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original.

M. MASON, *Aide-de-Camp.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *Sharon, August* 11, 1814.

SIR: The serious operations of the enemy in the vicinity of New London have induced General T. H. Cushing, commanding the United States troops in this district, to request fifteen hundred infantry and two companies of artillery from the detachment directed to be organized under the general orders of the 28th ultimo, who are intended to relieve the militia ordered out by the major general of the third division. As you are detailed for this service, you are hereby directed to hasten the organization of the detachment as fast as possible, and without delay to embody the first and third regiments, whose places of rendezvous are Hartford and Norwich, and which regiments, as they include a sufficient number of artillery, will constitute the force required. You will inform General Cushing by letter of your state of readiness, and take his directions as to the route and place or places of destination, and conform to his instructions until the arrival of Major General Taylor, who will take the command as soon as his health and the necessary arrangements will permit. Your staff, as brigadier general of the detachment, the division inspector and deputy quartermaster general, detailed under the general order, will accompany you. The deputy quartermaster general will make the necessary arrangements for the transportation of the officers' baggage, artillery, and stores

By order of the commander-in-chief. W. M. SMITH, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Brigadier General LUSK.

At a meeting of the civil authority and selectmen of the town of New Haven on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1814.

Whereas information has been received that an additional force has lately arrived and joined the squadron of the enemy near New London, and a further addition is daily expected, and a predatory warfare has commenced at Stonington; and it appears from the examination of persons who have lately arrived from said squadron that the same kind of warfare will probably be continued; that the fleet of the enemy is about to proceed westward in the sound, and that New Haven, in their opinion, is in imminent danger of an attack:

Voted, That Eli Whitney, esq., Colonel Staples, and General Howe be a committee to inquire into the state of the means of defence of the town, and also what further measures, in their opinion, would be proper under existing circumstances, and make report to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, to which time this meeting is adjourned.

At a meeting of the civil authority and selectmen of the town of New Haven held, by adjournment, on the 20th day of August, 1814, the report of the committee appointed yesterday, regarding the defence of the town, was read and approved.

Voted, That an express be forthwith despatched to his excellency the governor requesting that, for the defence of the city of New Haven and its vicinity, he will immediately order into service a regiment of militia or State troops, two companies of artillery, and one of cavalry, in addition to the force now within New Haven and its vicinity; and that his excellency the governor would immediately order into service the battalion of artillery annexed to the second brigade.

Voted, That in expectation of the forces necessary to man the works, it is expedient to recommend to the citizens of New Haven, East Haven, and the neighboring towns to form a level area and throw up a mound, which shall serve as a breastwork, on Prospect Hill, by voluntary contributions in labor and money; and that General Howe, Colonel Staples, Eli Whitney, esq., Captain Stephen Alling, and Major John Miles, jr., be a committee to devise and superintend the construction of the proper works, and request the aid of the inhabitants of New Haven, East Haven, and its vicinity, to construct the same, and generally to devise such other means of defence as the interests of the town and its vicinity require.

Voted, That Colonel Staples is requested to proceed as an express, in pursuance of the foregoing vote, and that the expense thereof be paid from the treasury of the town.

HENRY DAGGETT, *Chairman.*

A true copy; made, at the request of General Cushing, August 21, 1814.

SETH P. STAPLES.

At a meeting of the governor and council, held at Hartford on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1814, his excellency the governor laid before the council applications from the civil authority and selectmen of the town of New Haven, and the warden and burgesses of the borough of Bridgeport, for an increase of the military force stationed at those places; as also a correspondence, between him and Brigadier General Cushing, in regard to the command of two regiments of the militia of this State, now in service, and requested the advice of the council thereon.

The council, on mature deliberation, cannot doubt the right or expediency, under existing circumstances, of having in service from this State a major general authorized to command such portions of the military force as is or may be in service for its defence.

On a view of the particular exposure of the town of New Haven and the borough of Bridgeport, and the increased danger of an attack, the council do advise that the application in their behalf be complied with, and that a portion of the military force of the State, to the number therein specified, be called into service and placed under the command of the major general of this State already detailed for public service.

NEW LONDON, *August* 27, 1814.

DEAR SIR: Having this day completed the discharge of all the troops in the service of the United States under my command, pursuant to your orders, gratitude forbids that I leave you without suitable expressions of my confidence and regard. For myself and staff, I return you our warmest acknowledgments for the liberal indulgence which you have been pleased to extend to our inexperience and imperfect efforts in the public service, and for your prompt and efficacious aid during our late tour of duty.

Instead of looking on us and our troops with the eye of strict discipline, and demanding correspondent skill and discernment, your correct discrimination has enabled you to view us as *citizen* soldiers.

That one of the veterans of the revolution, himself above the reach of flattery, and too sincere to bestow praise where it is unmerited, should have officially told us "that our arrangements for the defence of the sea-coast were considered highly judicious and military," be assured, sir, is the richest reward we can ever receive for our *well-intended* efforts in the service of our country. Our tour of duty, although short, has been necessarily attended with great privations and distress, but these have been borne without a murmur, in defence of the peaceful habitations of our unoffending neighbors. Of the *little* that could be done for the safety and protection of a neighboring village, delicacy does not forbid, and justice requires, that I say *much* was accomplished, and the troops under my command have left the service with regret that the enemy did not put his feet on the soil which bears freemen.

For your flattering attention and friendly counsel, we again assure the commanding general he holds a firm place in our esteem.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JIRAH ISHAM, *Brig. Gen'l, late Comm'g Brigade Conn. Militia in service U. S.*

Brigadier General T. H. CUSHING.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original letter.

M. MASON, *Aide-de-Camp.*

B.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 2, HEADQUARTERS, *New London, September* 12, 1814.

The brigade of drafted militia from the State of Connecticut having been withdrawn from the service of the United States by his excellency Governor Smith, and Brigadier General Lusk, the commanding officer of the said brigade, having refused to receive and obey the orders of the brigadier general commanding this military district, no further supplies of any description are to be delivered to him or his brigade for and on account of the United States, without an express written order from the brigadier general commanding, or from his superior officer actually in the service of the United States.

By order of the commanding general.

P. P. SCHUYLER, *Adjutant General.*

C.

NEW LONDON, *September* 12, 1814.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this morning. The following is an extract of the order of his excellency the captain general, dated the 28th of July, 1814:

"The troops thus detached are to be completely armed and equipped according to law, and, until otherwise directed, will be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning, *for the purpose of repelling invasions of the enemy, under such orders as they shall receive from the commander-in-chief.*"

The following is an extract of a letter of instruction to me from Governor Smith, dated Sharon, August 11, 1814:

"You will inform General Cushing, by letter, of your state of readiness, and take his directions as to the route and place or places of destination, and conform to his instructions until the arrival of Major General Taylor, who will take the command as soon as his health and the necessary arrangements will permit."

In addition to the above, Major General Taylor issued his orders to me under date of the 11th of September, 1814, directing me to "discontinue calling at the office of the commanding general of the district orders, and to obey no orders excepting such as shall be issued under the authority of this State." He has also required of me regularly to make report to him of the forces under my command.

From a perusal of the foregoing extracts, you will readily infer the only answer to your interrogations which I have the power to make.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

L. LUSK, *Brigadier General.*

Brigadier General CUSHING.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original.

M. MASON, *Aide-de-Camp.*

D.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, HEADQUARTERS, *New London, September* 12, 1814.

SIR: The usual reports of the brigade of drafted militia under your command in the service of the United States were not delivered to the adjutant general of the district yesterday, and report says that you have received and are acting under the orders of a militia officer not in the service of the United States. It has therefore become necessary that you assign a reason in writing for withholding your reports, and contradict or admit the fact of your having received and actually executing the orders of an officer not in the service of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. CUSHING, *Brigadier General, Commanding.*

Brigadier General LEVI LUSK,
Commanding a brigade of militia in the service of the United States, New London.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, HEADQUARTERS, *New London, September* 12, 1814.

SIR: The preceding letters, marked A, B, C, D, and E, will show you the situation in which I am placed with respect to militia in the State of Connecticut, and that it will be impossible for me to repel any attack of the enemy within its limits, not directed against the forts in this harbor or the very small and inconsiderable battery in the neighborhood of New Haven.

The letter of Governor Smith was delivered to me yesterday morning by a gentleman styling himself the aid of Major General Taylor. I inquired whether his general had been ordered into service by the government of the United States, and assured him that if this was the case, I would most cheerfully resign to him not only the command of the drafted militia, but of this military district. He replied that General Taylor had no such orders, but that he had been ordered by Governor Smith to take command of the drafted militia of Connecticut in the service of the United States, and would immediately assume the command and issue his orders agreeably to the governor's instructions.

Finding that the usual report of the brigade was not furnished by Brigadier General Lusk, I sent for him to inquire the reason for this neglect, and to admonish him of the consequences which would ensue in the event of his failing to discharge the duties of his station as an officer in the service of the United States, and, as such, not accountable to Governor Smith or any of his militia generals. The brigadier requested a short time to make up his mind as to the course he should pursue, and I heard nothing more from him until two o'clock this day, when his answer to my note was received, and the enclosed district order immediately issued.

I understand that General Taylor is making arrangements for the supply of Lusk's brigade at this place and in its neighborhood, and it will readily occur to you that the power to call militia into service, vested in me by the President's proclamation, cannot be exercised to any beneficial result, since the moment such militia shall have assembled, in pursuance of my requisition, they will be taken from me by the State authorities.

Your letter of the 7th instant was received this morning.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. CUSHING, *Brigadier General.*

Hon. JAMES MONROE, *Acting Secretary of War, Washington City.*

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.	Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 1.		
71 to 76	Pay, &c., of Major General Augustin Taylor and the officers of his staff, from August 16 to November 8, 1814 ..... $1,650 37		
	Disallowed. The State executive was informed by General Cushing, of the United States army, that a major general could not be recognized. The requisition of General Cushing called for 1,700 men, to be commanded by a brigadier general; the number mustered into service, including officers, was only 1,202, and to the command of these Brigadier General Lusk was detailed. Had it been otherwise, deductions would have been requisite as follows, viz:		
	For 3 days' travelling pay and rations of General Taylor's 3 waiters, unprovided for by law $4 20		
	For 17 days' pay and rations of the waiters of his two aides de-camp, who were paid from the 1st, though not mustered in service till the 18th September 15 86		
	For pay, &c., of Hez. Goddard, the division quartermaster, from August 25 to November 7, 1814, he having received from the United States the pay and emoluments of a deputy quartermaster general during this period 215 16		
	235 22		
77 to 80	Pay, &c., of Brigadier General Levi Lusk and the officers of his staff, from August 18 to October 12, 1814 ..... $776 84		
	Deduct the amount received for services rendered after September 12, the militia having on that day been withdrawn from the command of the officer of the United States and placed under that of an officer called into service by the State authority, and not sanctioned by the President	410 33	
	Muster-roll made at the expiration of service wanting.		
81	Pay, &c., of Lieut Col. Ezra Brainerd, of the 1st regiment, and the other field and staff officers thereof, from August 18 to October 28, 1814 ..... $1,850 36		
	Deduct:		
	For pay, &c., after September 12 ..... 1,178 60		
	For forage from August 18 to September 12, there being no certificates from the officers of their having actually kept in service the horses for which the allowance was received 68 90		
		1,247 50	
	The sums paid for forage after September 12 amount to $122 64, and are also unsustained by such certificates.		
82	Pay of Captain Nathan Johnson's company from August 18 to October 31, 1814 ..... $1,900 53		
	Subsistence of the officers and their waiters 163 80		
	2,064 33		
	Deduct:		
	For pay after September 12 ..... 1,240 53		
	For officers' rations after September 12 ..... 106 60		
	For 7 days' pay of 7 privates transferred from Captain Deming's company, they appearing by his roll to have not commenced service till August 25, and having been paid from the 18th 12 67		
	For 5 days' pay of 3 privates transferred from Captain Taintor's company, their services, according to his roll, not having commenced till August 23, and they having also been paid from the 18th 3 87		
	For rations of 1 waiter from August 18 to September 12, only 2 waiters appearing by the rolls to have been in service and payments having been made for 3 ..... 5 20		
	For 9 rations drawn from the contractor by Lieutenant Roberts prior to September 12, and for which no credit is given in his account 1 80		
		1,370 67	
	The residue of the payment for rations of one of the waiters is not supported by the requisite evidence of service.		
83	Pay of Captain Moses Goodman's company, from August 18 to October 26, 1814 ..... $1,689 47		
	Subsistence of the officers and waiters 150 00		
	1,839 47		
	Deduct:		
	For pay after September 12 ..... 1,070 44		
	For subsistence after September 12 ..... 96 00		
		1,166 44	
	The officers received 2 days' travelling pay of 2 waiters after discharge, not authorized by law, $1 02.		
84	Pay of Captain Charles Abel's company, and part of Captain Amos Chaffee's company, from August 23 to October 28, 1814 ..... $1,910 28		
	Subsistence of the officers and waiters 146 60		
	2,056 88		
	Deduct:		
	For pay after September 12 ..... 1,314 56		
	For subsistence after September 12 ..... 100 40		

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 1—Continued.			
84	For pay of two privates, not appearing by the receipt roll to have been paid	$5 00		
	For pay of the members of Captain Chaffee's company from August 23 to September 12, they not appearing to have been transferred to Captain Abel's company till October 4; evidence of their being in service from August 23 is requisite. The muster-roll of Captain Chaffee is not certified as the other muster-rolls are by the mustering officer, nor by the captain himself, or any other officer	215 91		
			$1,635 87	
	The amount received for 2 days' travelling pay of 2 waiters is not provided for by law.			
85	Pay of Captain Erastus Strong's company from August 18 to October 28, 1814	$1,762 33		
	Subsistence of the officers and waiters	154 40		
		1,916 73		
	Deduct:			
	For pay after September 12	1,146 28		
	For subsistence after September 12	100 40		
	For two rations drawn from the United States contractor prior to September 12, by Erastus Strong, and not credited in his account	40		
			1,247 08	
	Like remark as to waiters' travelling pay.			
86	Pay of Captain Isaac Phelps's company from August 18 to Oct. 29, 1814	1,780 19		
	Subsistence of the officers and servants	156 20		
		1,936 39		
	Deduct:			
	For pay after September 12	1,151 38		
	For subsistence after September 12	102 20		
			1,253 58	
	Payments for 4 days' travelling pay and 1 day's rations for 2 waiters after discharge, $2 52, unauthorized by law.			
87	Pay of Captain Jerrod Strickland's company from August 18 to October 26, 1814	$2,008 34		
	Subsistence of the officers and waiters	151 20		
		2,159 54		
	Deduct:			
	For pay after September 12	1,261 81		
	For subsistence after September 12	96 00		
	For difference between musicians and privates' pay for 2 of the 4 musicians, from August 18 to September 12	1 70		
	For the pay of 2 waiters from the 18th to 23d August, it having been received from the former day, and their services, according to the officers' accounts, not having commenced till the latter	2 58		
	For 26 rations drawn from the United States contractor prior to September 12 by the captain and ensign, and not credited in their accounts	5 20		
			1,367 29	
	Travelling pay of 2 waiters after discharge, $1 02.			
88	Pay of Captain Newhall Taintor's company from August 18 to October 27, 1814	1,657 20		
	Subsistence of the officers and waiters	153 40		
		1,810 60		
	Deduct:			
	For pay after September 12	1,055 94		
	For subsistence after September 12	98 20		
			1,154 14	
	Waiters' travelling pay, $1 02.			
89	Pay of Captain Isaac Webber's company from August 18 to October 27, 1814	1,465 97		
	Subsistence of the officers and waiter	79 60		
		1,545 57		
	Deduct:			
	For pay after September 12	928 79		
	For subsistence after September 12	43 20		
	For 18 rations drawn from the United States contractor by the captain and ensign prior to September 12	3 60		
			975 59	
	Travelling pay of one waiter, 51 cents.			
90	Pay of Captain Dan. Deming's company from August 18 to October 29, 1814	1,658 78		
	Subsistence of the officers and waiters	152 40		
		1,811 18		

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 1—Continued.			
	Deduct:			
90	For pay after September 12	$1,084 37		
	For subsistence after September 12	98 40		
	For 21 rations for the ensign, from the 18th to the 25th August, he having been paid from the former and been in service only from the latter day	4 20		
	For 16 rations drawn by the ensign from the United States contractor prior to September 12	3 20		
	For pay and subsistence of the lieutenant's waiter, received from the 26th instead of the 30th August, when his service commenced	1 83		
			$1,192 00	
	Waiter's travelling pay, $1 44			
91	Pay of Captain Jabez Collins's company from August 18 to October 29, 1814	1,719 27		
	Subsistence of the officers and waiters	156 20		
		1,875 47		
	Deduct:			
	For pay after September 12	1,115 47		
	For subsistence after September 12	102 20		
	Waiter's pay after September 12 is overcalculated, and includes travelling allowance, $2 10.		1,217 67	
	One of the privates, whose services commenced after September 12, is noted on the muster-roll as having deserted, whereby he forfeited his pay, $9 61.			
92 to 98	Pay of a detachment of militia stationed at New Haven in September and October, 1814, under the command of Colonel Elihu Sanford, subsistence for the officers and their servants, and forage for the horses of the field and staff officers.			
	Inadmissible; the detachment not having been placed in the service of the United States under the command of General Cushing, as required by him, but kept under that of an officer appointed by State authority, and without the sanction of the President. Had this not been the case, deductions would have been requisite, as follows:		7,043 55	
	Pay, &c., of the field and staff officers, (Vo. 92:)			
	The subsistence of the colonel and one of his waiters is calculated for three days longer than their pay, and longer (according to the pay and receipt-rolls) than they were in service	$4 20		
	The contractor's account shows that 43 rations were drawn in kind for Colonel Sanford's waiter	8 60		
	The major's pay is computed at $60 instead of $50 per month—difference	14 44		
	And the pay of the drum-major and fife-major is calculated at $1 per month each more than is allowed by law	64		
	Payments for forage not sustained by certificates from the officers of their having actually kept in service the horses for which the money was received	90 57		
	Pay, &c., of Captain J. A Bishop's company, (Vo. 93:)			
	Two of the privates (Lyman Burwell and John Todd) have not signed the receipt-roll, and there is no other evidence of the payment of their pay	23 60		
	Pay, &c., of Captain John Butler's company, (Vo. 94:)			
	Five instead of two musicians have been paid; difference between the pay of three of them and that of privates	$4 11		
	No proof of payment of the sums entered opposite the names of Corporal Hall and the three waiters	40 73		
		44 84		
	The sums for the waiters include two days' travelling pay, each $1 53, not provided for by law.			
	Pay, &c., of Captain John Buckingham's company, (Vo. 95:)			
	Difference between musicians' and privates' pay for two of the four musicians	$3 02		
	Three days' travelling pay of three waiters after discharge	2 31		
			$5 33	
	Pay, &c., of Captain A. B. Curtis's company, (Vo. 96:)			
	Same as in Captain Buckingham's company	5 33		
	Residue of the pay of the waiters for which there are no receipts	33 87		
	Pay of John Walker, who is noted as having deserted on the 14th September, and returned to duty on the 5th October, and who has been paid the same as if he had been in service during the whole tour. By deserting he forfeited his pay	12 06		
			51 26	
	Pay of Lieutenant Abm Rogers's detachment, (Vo. 97:)			
	Its services expired, according to the muster-roll, on the 20th October, and it has been paid to include the 22d; the distance to and from camp is noted to have been but 32 miles, and of course it was not entitled to more than one day's travelling allowance after discharge.			
	A day's pay of the detachment	$8 80		
	Two days' travelling pay of the waiter	51		
			$9 31	
99	Pay, &c., of the field and staff officers of the 3d regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William Belcher, for services from the 23d August to the 28th October, 1814	1,299 65		
	Deduct:			
	For pay, &c., after 12th September	725 81		
	For forage prior to 12th September, there being no certificates from the officers evidencing that they respectively actually kept a horse in service.	53 90		

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 1—Continued.			
99	For pay, &c., prior to 12th September, of six of the nine waiters, only three having been mustered	$57 40		
			$837 11	
	Residue of the payments for—			
	Forage	73 49		
	Six waiters	96 63		
	Insufficiently vouched as above	170 12		
100	Pay of Captain Charles Thomas's artillery company, from the 23d August to the 29th October, 1814	863 54		
	Subsistence of the officers and waiters	74 00		
		937 54		
	Deduct:			
	For pay after 12th September	465 30		
	For subsistence after 12th September	37 60		
	For difference between musicians' and privates' pay, from 24th August to 12th September, for one of three musicians	66		
	For pay and rations of the captain and his waiter, and pay of two sergeants, two corporals, and twelve privates for the 24th August, they having been paid by the United States paymaster for that day on Captain Thomas's prior rolls	7 00		
	For pay of a corporal for 24th and 25th August, he having also been in like manner paid for those days on Captain French's rolls	64		
			511 20	
	Residue suspended, there being no muster, and neither pay nor receipt-roll being certified by the captain or any other officer			$426 34
101	Pay of Captain Stephen Billings's company, from the 24th and 25th August to the 20th September, 1814	520 43		
	Subsistence of the officers and waiters	61 80		
		582 23		
	Deduct:			
	For pay after 12th September	151 26		
	For subsistence after 12th September	17 60		
	For difference between first and second lieutenant's pay for three days, payment having been made to two lieutenants during that time, at $30 per month each, and the law admitting of but one	49		
	For a day's pay of the captain, one of the lieutenants, the ensign, four sergeants, two corporals, one musician, forty-one privates, and a waiter, they having been paid by the United States paymaster for the same day (in some instances the 24th, and in others the 25th August) on the rolls of other companies previously in service, and wherefrom they were detached	16 32		
	For residue of the pay of the captain, one corporal, five privates, and pay of a sergeant and two privates, they not having signed the receipt-roll nor otherwise appearing to have been paid	27 44		
			213 11	
	Remainder suspended for want of the muster-roll			369 12
102	Pay of Captain Peter Lord's company, from the 24th August to the 21st September, 1814	589 20		
	Subsistence of the officers and waiters	63 80		
		653 00		
	Deduct:			
	For pay after 12th September	184 50		
	For subsistence after 12th September	19 80		
	For pay of the captain, a sergeant, two corporals, and four privates for the 24th August; of three privates for the 24th and 25th August, and of a sergeant and eight privates for the 24th, 25th, and 26th August, they having, on the rolls of the companies wherefrom they were detached, been paid for the same time by the United States paymaster	12 03		
	For pay of one private and residue of the pay of one sergeant and eight privates, who have not signed the receipt-roll nor appearing otherwise to have been paid	28 30		
			244 63	
	Residue suspended for want of the muster-roll			408 37
103	Pay of Captain Lemuel G. Crocker's company, from the 24th August to the 20th September, 1814	496 76		
	Subsistence of the officers and waiter	56 00		
		552 76		
	Deduct:			
	For pay after 12th September	142 74		
	For subsistence after 12th September	16 00		
	For pay and rations of the ensign for the 24th, 25th, and 26th August, and pay of the drummer for the 24th; of a sergeant for the 24th and 25th; of a private for the 24th, 25th, and 26th, and of another private for the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th August, payments for these periods having been made by the United States paymaster on the rolls of other companies from which the officers and men were detached	6 77		

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 1—Continued.			
103	For pay of two privates for the 24th, 25th, and 26th August, they being noted as rejected, and not appearing to have been paid	$1 54		
	For pay accruing prior to 13th September, of a sergeant and three privates, who, by a note of the lieutenant colonel on the muster-roll, appear to have been tried at courts-martial held on the 16th and 19th September, and sentenced to punishment by stoppage of pay; as to the sergeant, of $11, as to one of the privates, of $5; and as to the other two, of $2 each; and all of whom were, notwithstanding, paid without any stoppage. Unless the offences were committed after the 12th September, which does not appear, this amount will be inadmissible	19 01	$186 06	
104	Pay of the officers and nine other members of Captain Amos Chaffee's company, from the 23d August to the 5th October, 1814	230 85		
	Subsistence of the officers	79 20		
		310 05		
	Deduct:			
	For pay after 12th September	118 83		
	For subsistence after 12th September	41 40		
			160 23	
	Residue suspended, (see remarks on foregoing voucher, No. 84)			$149 82
105	Pay of Captain James Aspinwall's company, from the 23d August to the 30th October, 1814	1,308 93		
	Subsistence of the officers and waiters	126 40		
		1,435 33		
	Deduct:			
	For pay after 12th September	859 73		
	For subsistence after 12th September	80 20		
	For portion accruing prior to 13th September, of the pay of Ezra Roach, a private, who is noted to have been drowned on the 8th October, and which does not appear to have been paid	5 52		
	For pay of the ensign, one sergeant, and nine privates, for the 23d and 24th August; of another private for the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th August, and rations of the ensign for the 24th August, payment to them for these days having been made by the United States paymaster on the rolls of other companies wherefrom they were detached	8 47		
	For residue of the pay and rations of the ensign and of the pay of the sergeant and eleven privates, whose names are not on the muster-roll of the company	87 53		
			1,041 45	
	For waiters' travelling pay after discharge, $1 02.			
106	Pay of Captain Benjamin Hurd's company for services at Killingworth, from the 6th to the 15th September, 1814	136 61		
	Subsistence of the officers and waiter	20 00		
		156 61		
	Deduct:			
	For pay after the 12th September	44 21		
	For subsistence after the 12th September	6 00		
	For subsistence of waiter from 6th to 12th September, not mustered	1 40		
			51 61	
107	Pay of Captain Caleb Thompson's company, from the 8th September to the 6th November, 1814, and subsistence of the officers and waiters		1,458 73	
	Inadmissible. The company formed part of Colonel Sanford's command.—(See foregoing remark on vouchers 92 to 98)			
	Three waiters' travelling pay and rations after discharge, $1 18.			
	One waiter's pay not receipted for, $15 47, and it is calculated for nine days longer than the officer was in service, $2 36.			
108	Pay of Lieutenant Edmund Bushnell's detachment of cavalry from September 8 to November 7, 1814, and subsistence of the lieutenant and his waiter		1,030 65	
	Inadmissible, same cause.			
	Waiter's travelling pay and rations, $1 70.			
109	Pay of Captain Isaac Bennett's company from September 10 to November 10, 1814, and subsistence of the officers and waiters		1,965 11	
	Inadmissible, same cause.			
	Waiter's travelling pay, $1 02.			
110–115	Pay of Lieut. Colonel Daniel Burritt and other field and staff officers, and also of five officers under his command		351 42	
	Inadmissible. Their services were not rendered till after the September 12, 1814.			
	Computed for four days. The ration return shows the detachment to have been on duty but three days.			
	Captain Beach's pay (voucher 112) overcalculated 30 cents.			
116–120	Pay of Major Noah H. Barnum and other field and staff officers, and also of four companies under his command		2,365 05	
	Inadmissible, same cause.			

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT NO. 1—Continued.				
116–120	Had it been otherwise, the following deductions would have been necessary:				
	116. Waiter's travelling pay after discharge	$3 18			
	Forage after discharge	3 00			
	Unprovided for by law.				
	Residue of payments for forage	18 18			
			$24 36		
	Not sustained by certificates of the horses having been kept in service.				
	117. Pay of a corporal, a musician, and five privates, not receipted for	40 11			
	Difference between musicians' and privates' pay for one of three musicians	43			
	Travelling pay of three waiters, after discharge, four days	3 18			
			43 72		
	118. Pay of a private whose name is erased from the muster-roll	4 80			
	Travelling pay of three waiters	3 18			
			7 98		
	119. Travelling pay of two waiters five days		2 66		
	120. Overpayment to the captain	$1 93			
	Travelling pay of a waiter	1 33			
	Pay of a private, for which there is no receipt	7 92			
			11 18		
			89 90		
121	Pay of Captain Nathaniel Farrand's company and subsistence of the officers			$610 13	
	Inadmissible, same cause.				
	The captain is noted on the muster-roll as absent without leave. This disentitled him to any pay, and there is no proof that the sum entered in the receipt-roll was paid to him. The amount of that and of the subsistence account is		$66 16		
	The pay of one of the musicians is overcalculated		8		
	Four days' travelling pay of two waiters after discharge		2 12		
			68 36		
122	Pay of Lieutenant Horace Beach's detachment of artillery and subsistence of the officers and waiters			980 67	
	Inadmissible, same cause.				
	Two privates appear by the muster-roll to have been fined one-fourth of a month's pay each, and for which no stoppage has been made		$4 00		
	Difference between the pay of a corporal and a private for one month, (John Dunn having been paid as a corporal from the 23d November, and not appointed as such till 23d December)		2 00		
	Lieutenant Beach's rations computed at three instead of two per day, and for him and his waiter for one day longer than they were in service—difference		15 60		
	Rations of Lieutenant Collins and waiter, computed from 29th October. Their services did not commence till the 8th November—difference		6 60		
			28 20		
123	Pay of Lieutenant Samuel Smith's detachment, and subsistence of himself and waiter			516 05	
	Inadmissible, same cause.				
124	Pay, &c., of Major Charles Sherman and servant			129 49	
	Inadmissible, same cause. No muster-roll.				
125	Pay of Lieutenant Colfax's detachment, and subsistence of himself and waiter			246 91	
	Inadmissible, same cause.				
126	Pay of Lieutenant Noah Walker's detachment and his waiter's subsistence			214 15	
	Inadmissible, same cause.				
127	Pay of Sergeant Roswell Packer's detachment			96 04	
	Inadmissible, same cause.				
128	Pay of Sergeant Leet Hurd's detachment			99 90	
	Inadmissible, same cause.				
129	Pay of Captain Amos Fowler's company from the 7th to 14th September, 1814, inclusive		$184 80		
	Subsistence of the officers and waiters		19 20		
			204 00		
	Deduct:				
	For pay after 12th September		$46 00		
	For subsistence after 12th September		4 80		
	Pay and subsistence for 7th September		25 40		
				76 70	
	The company is represented to have been called out, by order of Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin, on an alarm at Guilford and Branford; and that the lieutenant colonel's account for the rations of the non-commissioned officers and privates, and which is certified both by him and Captain Fowler, manifests the company to have been in service only from the 8th to the 14th September inclusive.				
131	Pay of Sergeant John Osborn's detachment			113 51	
	Inadmissible. Services performed after September 12, 1814.				
132	Pay of Sergeant Peleg Hancock's detachment			523 60	
	Inadmissible, same cause				

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No of voucher	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT NO. 1—Continued.			
133	Pay of Lieutenant Benjamin Dowd's detachment, and subsistence of himself and waiter		$491 93	
	Inadmissible, same cause.			
	Pay of two corporals and two privates, overcalculated	$1 84		
	Pay of one of these privates not receipted for.			
	Balance	8 77		
		10 61		
134	Pay of Lieutenant John W. Hanford's detachment, and subsistence of himself and waiter		843 51	
	Inadmissible, same cause.			
135	Pay of Lieutenant Horace Beach's detachment of artillery, and subsistence of the officers and waiters		1,058 32	
	Inadmissible, same cause,			
	Exclusive of the rations for the waiters, the first lieutenant has been paid for four, and the second lieutenant for three, daily. They were entitled to only two each per day. Overpayments, $34 80.			
136	Pay of Captain Joseph Sturgess's company		29 84	
	Inadmissible, same cause.			
	The services are stated to have been rendered on September 30 and October 1, 1814, and the pay is declared at the top of the receipt-roll to be in full for the *parade* therein expressed.			
	Expenses attending *parade* duty of militia are not properly chargeable to the United States.			
137	Pay, &c., of Joseph Trumbull, as aide-de-camp to Governor Smith for three months, between June 1, 1813, and February 22, 1815		318 00	
	There is no muster-roll, nor other proof of service of himself and waiter than his own certificate, nor any account specifying the days whereon he was on duty.			
	For those subsequent to the 12th September no allowance can be made, nor for those prior thereto, unless by the special direction of the Secretary of War. The governor himself does not appear to have been in service.			
138	Pay of Brigadier General Enoch Foote at sundry periods in 1814	$47 24		
	Inadmissible as to services after September 12, 1814	20 28		
	Inadmissible as to services on the 9th and 10th September in relation to Captain Bennett's company, the company being part of Colonel Sanford's command, (see foregoing remark on vouchers 92 to 98)	6 92		
			27 20	
	The charges for organizing a lieutenant's command on the 28th and 29th May, and another like command on the 12th and 13th July, are not considered to be properly chargeable to the United States, and cannot be allowed without the sanction of the Secretary of War			$13 36
139	Pay of Brigade Major Henry May for mustering several detachments		12 30	
	Inadmissible. Three of the charges are for mustering, in May, July, and August, 1814, of detachments under the command of Lieutenants Bellamy, Curtis, and Parks. These detachments were in the United States service, and were, as the rolls show, mustered by Captain Northrop, of the United States army. The rolls afford no evidence of any service by Major May His other two charges relate to Captain Bennett's company —(See last note.)			
140	Pay, &c., of Brigade Major Ralph J. Ingersoll for mustering detachments, 11 days		31 48	
	The services were rendered after September 12, 1814			
141	Pay, &c., of Lieutenant Benjamin Dowd for mustering Captain Bray's and Captain Johnson's companies, two days each	$8 00		
	Inadmissible as to Captain Johnson's company, the services having been rendered after the 12th September.			
	Captain Bray's company having been in the United States service, and been mustered out by Lieutenant Dowd, an allowance is made for two days' pay and rations	3 20		
			4 80	
142	Pay of Captain Joseph A. Bishop for two days' mustering Lieutenant Beach's detachment		3 22	
	Inadmissible. The duty was not performed till after September 12, 1814			
143	Pay of Captain William Ingham for mustering Lieutenant Dowd's detachment		1 00	
	Inadmissible, same cause.			
144	Contingent expenses of Hez. Goddard as paymaster general	$126 11		
	Deduct:			
	Charges dated after 12th September	65 73½		
	Charge for horse hire and expenses of a journey for pay tables, inadmissible	1 96		
			67 69½	
	Residue suspended			58 41½
	There being no evidence showing what portion of the very large quantities of blank rolls and other stationery obtained prior to the 12th September was used in respect of militia (exclusive of Colonel Sanford's detachment) in service before that day, nor what portion of the postage for the third quarter of 1814 was incurred previous to that day; neither is there evidence of any authority for the journey of Jirah Isham (whose expenses are charged) for money for Mr. Goddard.			
145	Pay of Captain Arnold Foote's company, and subsistence of the officers and waiters for three days, omitted on the former roll, voucher 119		72 40	
	Inadmissible. The services of the company were not performed till after September 12, 1814.			
	The pay is overcalculated	$10 48		
	Waiters not mustered	2 74		
	No receipt-roll from the men.			

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 1—Continued.			
151–162	Pay of two regiments called out by order of Brigadier General Foote, on an alarm at Bridgeport and Fairfield in April, 1814	$423 33		
	The officers and men have all been paid for the 15th, 16th, and 17th of April. The report of these troops which is certified by General Foote and whereon he obtained payment for their rations, shows them to have been in service only on the 15th and 16th, and to those days only did that payment extend. Pay for the 17th is therefore deducted	$140 64		
	Pay of a musician and two privates, three days each, and whose names do not appear on the muster-roll, vouchers 154, 158, and 160	2 50		
			$143 14	
1	Pay of Major Sherman's battalion of artillery for services in June, 1813: The officer mustered as 3d lieutenant received the pay of a 1st lieutenant, difference		33	
5	Pay of Ensign B. Bates's detachment for services in July, 1813: The musicians paid at $10 instead of $9 per month, difference		64	
6	Pay of Captain Amos Fowler's company from 16th to 20th of July, 1813, inclusive, and subsistence of the officers and waiters	$111 11		
	The voucher whereon Captain Fowler obtained payment for the rations of the non-commissioned officers and privates, and which he has certified to be a true report from the morning return, specifies the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of July as the period of service, and for those days only did he demand or receive an allowance for their rations. Pay for the 16th is therefore deducted	$19 57		
	The officers have been paid for 6 days rations for themselves and waiters and the subalterns for 3 rations per day instead of two, overpayment	6 40		
			25 97	
7	Pay of Ensign Eleazer Clark's detachment for services in August, 1813: Sundry overpayments		44	
13	Pay of Lieutenant Abraham Young's detachment of artillery for services in September, 1813: The officers were paid at higher rates than the law then in force athorized, overpayments		1 94	
16	Pay of Captain Bates Hoyt's company for services in September, 1813: Roll overadded		1 00	
17	Pay of Captain Alexander Hendric's company for services in September, 1813: Pay of James Ferris, jr., entered twice	$1 33		
	Pay of captain not receipted for	6 66		
			7 99	
21	Pay of Lieutenant John Bull's detachment for services in July and August, 1813, and his rations: The charge for his rations exceeds the amount of his account		1 60	
A	Paymaster General's postage account		17 54	
	Inadmissible. All incurred after September 12, 1814.			
B	Pay of Sergeant John Osborn's detachment from August 27 to October 26, 1814	$254 00		
	Deduct:			
	For pay after September 12	182 73		
	Residue of the pay of one the privates, he not appearing to have been paid	4 69		
			187 42	
C	Charge for Paymaster General's commissions at 1½ per cent on amount of his disbursements	$52,345 91		
	Accounts lodged with George L. Perkins, district paymaster	22,280 92		
		74,626 83		
			1,119 40	
	No allowance can be made in respect of the accounts lodged with the district paymaster, and the compensation (the rate whereof will have to be determined by the Secretary of War, there being no law authorizing the payment of a commission to paymasters) to be allowed in respect of the State paymaster general's disbursements will have to be limited to the portion thereof assumed by the United States.			
	ACCOUNT NO 2.			
2–2	Colonel James Ward, commissary general: Payment to Samuel Hart, jr., for parts of 413 rations furnished at Saybrook by the contractor, not complete		19 30	
	Inadmissible. The contractor has charged for all he supplied as complete rations. His account was adjusted by Colonel Ward.			
2–3	Colonel Ward's charge for balance of profit and loss on sundry articles of subsistence left on hand when the United States assumed the supply of rations in 1813	$104 58½		
	Deduct for two barrels of pork charged beyond the number sold, one barrel appearing to have contained only brine and salt, and the other is presumed to have had beef in it, the number of barrels sold of the latter article exceeding by one the specified quantity on hand	$31 00		
	Cost of one barrel of beef	$9 00		
	Under addition of the cost side of the pork account	6 00		
		15 00		
		$16 00		
	Also for deficiency in the contents of 3 pipes of gin and 27 barrels of brandy, a loss presumed to have been attributable to leakage, and not to the circumstance on which Colonel Ward's charge is predicated.			

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.	Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 2—Continued.		
2—3	Gin, 10 gallons ..... $7 80 Brandy, 26½ gallons 19 87½ $27 67½	$13 67½	
2—4	Payments for potatoes supplied by George and James Pratt, for Lieutenant Pratt's and Ensign Dowd's detachments, in service at Fort Fenwick in 1813..... Not allowable.	5 16	
2—6	Payments to Asahel Otis and others, for keeping horses in October, November, and December, 1813..... Suspended. The bills are not certified by any officer, nor do they express to whom the horses belonged, or in what service they were employed.	.....	$36 08½
2—9	Charge for interest on advances of money by Colonel Ward and others..... Inadmissible, and Colonel Ward was informed to this effect on the adjustment of his former account.	361 43	
2—11	Charge for Colonel Ward's travelling expenses on a journey to Washington in September, 1813..... Inadmissible. The journey does not appear to have been authorized by any officer of the general government.	97 50	
2—12	Charge for travelling on sundry other journeys, 724 miles, at 9 cents..... Not allowed. No orders requiring the performance of these journeys are produced, nor is any proof of their having been performed, neither are the objects of the journeys explained.—(See also remark on a similar charge of S. E. Dwight, voucher No. 3 to 8, of account No. 2.)	65 16	
2—13	Charge for Colonel Ward's services from June 2 to the 16th of December, 1813, 197 days, at $3 ..... Suspended. The allowance to be made will have to be determined by the Secretary of War; and to enable him to decide, evidence of Colonel Ward's services, and of the necessity for them, after the United States assumed the supply of the troops, should be furnished. A charge is made in another part of the State account for 180 days' services of Hez. Goddard as an assistant to Colonel Ward in 1813.	.....	591 00
3—¼	Payment to Brigadier General Enoch Foote, for 1,036 rations for the 4th and 28th regiments, called out on an alarm at Bridgeport and Fairfield on the 15th and 16th of April, 1814. The number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates mentioned in the return whereon the payment was made is greater than the pay-rolls show to have been in service. According to them, the field and staff and other commissioned officers, and all the non-commissioned officers and privates, were not entitled for the 15th and 16th of April to more than 938 rations. Deduct therefore for 98 rations.....	19 60	
3—½	Payment to Enoch Foote for 15 bushels of potatoes for Lieutenant Bellamy's detachment, in service in April and May, 1814..... Not allowable.	7 50	
3—⅓	Payment to Enoch Foote for potatoes for Lieutenant Curtis's detachment, in service in May, June, and July, 1814 ..... $14 40 Payment to Wm. Goodsell & John Brooks for meat supplied for Lieutenant Curtis's detachment, in consequence of bad meat having been supplied by the United States contractor, and to J. Blackman for transporting the bad meat back to the contractor ..... $77 63 Less the amount received from the contractor for the bad meat.. 63 18 14 45	28 85	
3—¼	Not allowable. Payment to Enoch Foote for potatoes for Lieutenant Parke's detachment, in service in July, August, and September, 1814..... $18 09½ To Lieutenant Parke for travelling rations for the detachment, four days. 23 40 To Nathan Lyon for necessaries furnished to David Lyon, a sick soldier..... 4 53½ Not allowable. The detachment was in the United States service, was paid by the United States paymaster, and was supplied by the United States contractor for the whole period of service specified on the rolls, and for which it received pay. The necessaries for David Lyon are again charged for in an account which will be hereafter remarked on.	46 03	
3—⅕	Payment to Enoch Foote for 900 rations for militia called out at Bridgeport, 3 days. Inadmissible. After September 12, 1814. The account includes charges amounting to $52, for cooking rations, for which no allowance is authorized by law or regulation.	197 11	
3—⅙	Payments to sundry persons for fuel, straw, potatoes, medical attendance, medicine, hospital stores, and nursing sick soldiers of captain Bennett's company..... Inadmissible. The company was part of Colonel Sanford's command.—(See foregoing remark on vouchers 92 to 98.) The payment for the potatoes, $14, and the money allowance to the commissioned officers for fuel, $16, are not only unauthorized, but the latter is expressly prohibited by the regulations.	212 25½	
3—⅐	Payments to sundry persons for fuel, straw, potatoes, rations, medicines, medical attendance, nursing, &c., for Lieutenant Samuel Smith's detachment..... Inadmissible. In service subsequent to September 12, 1814. Otherwise objectionable, in part as follows: Foote & Brooks's bill for wood, overcalculated..... $0 12½ Potatoes, unauthorized..... 6 67 $6 79½ A. Morehouse's bill for straw, overadded..... 43 Bill for 87 rations of meat furnished by E. Foote to supply short issues by the State contractor..... $5 62½	194 76½	

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 2—Continued.			
3 –$\frac{1}{7}$	Bill for 1 barrel of beef furnished by him in lieu of bad meat supplied by same contractor	$10 00		
			$15 62½	
	This amount would in no case have been properly chargeable to the United States. It ought to have been deducted from the contractor's account, and this does not appear to have been done.			
	Returns for 344 rations for the detachment, charged at 18 cents, instead of 16 cents, the contract price		6 88	
	The contractor's account contains a charge for 1,320 rations for this detachment, which, with the above 344, make	1,664		
	It was entitled, according to the rolls, to only	1,606		
	At 16 cents	58	9 28	
	Bill of Dr. Beard, overadded		80	
	Allowance to Lieutenant Smith for fuel		5 34	
	Prohibited by the regulations. The quantity charged in the other bills is rather more than the regulations prescribe for both him and his detachment.			
	Foote & Brooks's bill for straw, overcalculated		7	
			45 22	
3–$\frac{1}{8}$	Payment to Brigadier General E. Foote for his rations on May 28 and 29, July 12 and 13, September 9 and 10, and November 8 and 9, 1814			$17 28
	Not allowed. See foregoing remark on the voucher for his pay, (No. 138, account No. 1.)			
3—2	Payments to Salmon Sherwood for fuel, straw, and potatoes for Sergeant John Osborn's detachment, from June 28 to November 22, 1814, $49 25. Deduct:			
	For fuel and straw after September 12		14 32	
	Potatoes during the whole term		7 50	
				21 82
3—$\frac{3}{9}$	Payment to Lieutenant Colonel Asa Comstock for subsistence for the field and staff officers of his regiment going to and from duty August 15 to 25, 1814			10 63
	Not allowed. The dates specified comprised the whole term of service, as appears by the rolls, and the field and staff officers respectively received from the United States paymaster an allowance for 11 days' rations.			
3—4	Payment to Lieutenant Benjamin Dowd for meat, flour, liquor, &c., for his detachment, furnished May 31 to June 5, 1814, before the commissary was notified			34 46
	Not allowed. The detachment was in the United States service, was paid by the United States paymaster, and was supplied by the United States contractor. By Governor Smith's letter to Colonel Kingsbury, of June 2, 1814, the detachment is shown to have been called out in aid of the troops on duty at Saybrook, under Captain Bray, and to have been placed under his command. And the ration returns with the contractor's accounts prove that more rations were issued by him for the militia under the command of Captain Bray than the rolls (including those of Lieutenant Dowd's detachment) show them to have been entitled to during the whole period of service.			
3—5	Payments to sundry persons for fuel, forage for artillery horses, medicines, medical attendance, nursing, hospital stores, rations, rum, vinegar, expenses of a journey to inspect provisions, &c., &c., for the militia in service from May 20 to September 26, 1814, under the command of Captain Bray, $373 24½. Deduct:			
	For horse keeping after September 12		$1 25	
	For medical attendance after September 12		1 06	
	Potatoes, inadmissible		36 51	
	For rations, rum, and vinegar, after September 12, (see preceding note respecting Lieutenant Dowd's debt)		23 62½	
	For expenses of Captain Bray and Lieutenant Elliott on a journey to inspect provisions after September 12. See same remark; they besides received a money allowance for all the subsistence they were entitled to		7 59	
				70 03½
3—8	Payment to Sereus E. Dwight for sundry expenditures made by him for fuel, straw, potatoes, hospital stores, medicines, nursing, medical attendance, &c., $1,837 44½. Disallowances:			
	For potatoes for the detachments of Lieutenants Caleb Cook, Laban Smith, and Reuben Smith, June to October, 1814		$30 26½	
	For fuel and straw for ditto, after September 12		30 30	
	For fuel and forage for Major General Taylor and his aids, fuel, straw, hospital stores, &c., for Colonel Sanford's regiment, and forage of cavalry attached thereto, &c		1,291 23	
	See foregoing remarks on vouchers 71 to 76 and 92 to 98, account No. 1.			
	For fuel, straw, &c., for Lieutenant Beach's detachment In service after September 12, 1814.		132 97½	
			1,484 77	
	Sereus E. Dwight's account for his services in relation thereto		248 55	
				1,733 32

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.	Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 2—Continued.		
3—8	No allowance can be made for his services after September 12, nor previously, so far as regards General Taylor, his aids, and Colonel Sanford's command. His purchases, &c., in respect of Lieutenants Cook, L. Smith, and R. Smith's detachments, including potatoes, amounted to about $110, and for his services he has charged nearly $40. Evidence of his appointment and of the necessity for his services as to those detachments should be furnished to enable the Secretary of War to decide on the allowance to be made. Upwards of $42 of the sums charged are for travel, at 9 cents per mile, in addition to other compensation at $2 50 per day. An assistant deputy quartermaster general was entitled to only $1 93 per day and to no allowance for travel. Transportation of baggage is not allowable to an officer on travelling three or four miles to make a purchase, as here charged, but only when ordered on distant commands.		
3—9	Payment to Nathaniel Griffing for rations and potatoes supplied in September, 1814.	$80 33	
	Not allowable. As to 35 rations for Lieutenant Reuben Smith's detachment, because rations for this detachment, which was in the United States service, were, for the period in question, drawn from the United States contractor; and as to the remaining rations, because the same were furnished for part of Colonel Sanford's command.—(See foregoing remark on vouchers 92 to 98.)		
	Charged at 1 cent per ration beyond United States contract price.		
3—10	Payments to sundry persons for fuel, straw, potatoes, medicines, hospital stores, &c., for militia under command of Brigadier General Lusk and Lieutenant Colonel Brainerd $1,022 01½		
	Wood furnished prior to September 12, 1814 ..... $5 17		
	Nursing sick soldiers to September 12, 1814 ..... 5 00		
	10 17		
		1,011 84½	
	Residue inadmissible. The articles (except a portion of the potatoes, and for which no allowance is authorized by law or regulation) having been supplied after September 12, 1814.		
	Hospital account overcharged $3.		
3—11	Payments to Wm. Lord and others for wood, medical services, and medicines for Captain Aspinwall's and Captain Chaffee's companies, in service at Stonington $30 63		
	Wood, August 29 and September 6, 1814 ..... $6 50		
	Medicine, &c., September 1 to 12, 1814 ..... 4 98		
	11 48		
		19 15	
	Residue inadmissible. Supplied after September 12, 1814.		
3—12	Payments for fuel, straw, potatoes, &c., for Captain Nathan Johnson's company..	163 06	
	Inadmissible. The articles, with the exception of medicines, for which there is a charge of $1 45 not vouched, having all been supplied after September 12, 1814		
3—13, 14	Payments for fuel, straw, potatoes, &c., for Major Noah S. Barnum's detachment...	359 01	
	Inadmissible. All furnished after September 12, 1814.		
3—15	Payments for wood for Lieutenant Colfax's detachment	19 52	
	Inadmissible. Same cause.		
3—16	Payments for fuel, straw, &c., for detachments commanded by Lieutenants Walker and Dowd	37 80	
	Inadmissible. Same cause.		
3—18	Payment to Captain Benjamin Hurd for rations for his company, in service from September 6 to 15, 1814, at 17 cents $63 07		
	Allow for 251 rations to which the company was entitled, from September 6 to 12, at 16 cents, the United States contract price 40 16		
		22 91	
	Residue inadmissible.		
3—19	Payment to Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Baldwin for 490 rations for Captain Amos Fowler's company, September 8 to 14, 1814, at 20 cts. 98 00		
	Allow for 350 rations furnished from September 8 to 12, at 16 cents.... 56 00		
		42 00	
	Residue inadmissible.		
3—20,	Payments to Ichabod Ward, Hubbil Brooks, and Solomon Dewey, for rations, &c., supplied by them	14,744 81	
21, & 22	Inadmissible. As to $9 44 for 59 rations for three non-commissioned staff officers of the regiments commanded by Lieutenant Colonels Brainerd and Belcher, for days prior to September 13, 1814, and included in a return for October following, because the issues for those regiments before that day by the United States contractor appear to have exceeded the number they are shown by the rolls to have been entitled to, and the rations of these men ought to have been drawn, as the same became due, out of those issues. As to $15 40 for beef and liquor purchased August 29, 1814, in consequence of bad meat and an insufficient quantity of liquor having been supplied by the contractor, because either the contractor ought to have been resorted to for a reimbursement of this expense, or the proper measures ought to have been taken at the time for having him charged with it in his account with the United States, long since settled, viz: a survey, condemnation, and notification to the accounting officers. And as to the residue, because the rations, &c., (with the exception of a portion of such as were for Colonel Sanford's command, and respecting which see foregoing remark on voucher 92 to 98,) were not supplied till after September 12, 1814. Had not this difficulty existed, deductions therefrom would have been requisite as follows, viz:		
	For excess in the cost of 74,057 rations, charged at 1 cent each; 1,194 rations, charged at 2 cents each; and 732 rations, charged at 4 cents each higher than the United States contract price $793 73		

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

Nov. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 2—Continued.				
	For 1,200 rations, part of 43,060, (exclusive of the aforesaid 59,) charged as furnished for the regiments of Lieut. Colonels Brainard and Belcher, which, according to the rolls, were entitled to only	68,241			
	And whereof the United States contractor is shown by his accounts to have issued	26,381			
		41,800			
	At 16 cents	1,200	$192 00		
	For 1,409 rations, part of those charged in respect of Major Barnum's detachment, viz:				
	In Ich. Ward's account	5,905			
	In Sol. Dewey's account	2,084			
	In Major Barnum's account.—(See voucher No. 3—13 of account No. 2)	1,071			
		9,060			
	Deduct:				
	This number turned over to Sergeant R. Parker's detachment	45			
		9,015			
	The rolls of Major Barnum's detachment, showing it to have been entitled to no more than	7,606			
	At 16 cents	1,409	225 44		
	For 9 rations for Sergeant R. Parker's detachment, the number specified in the return for 15 men, 23 days, (agreeing with the rolls,) being 354 instead of 345		1 44		
	For 10 rations for Henry Campbell, Nov. 16 to 26, 1814, taking care of State horse, which it would seem could in no case be properly chargeable to the United States		1 60		
	For 15 rations for Sergeant Hancock's detachment, more by that number being charged for than the rolls show it to have been entitled to		2 40		
	For 407 pounds of bread furnished in consequence of the supply of bad bread. The date of the supply is not known; the receipt on the bill is dated October 27, 1814. If the bad bread was supplied after the 12th September, 1814, by the State contractor, the amount should have been deducted from his account, and which has not been done; if supplied by the United States contractor before the 13th September, the foregoing remark as to the bad beef is applicable		16 28		
	For 217 rations, part of the number charged for Lieutenant Reuben Smith's detachment, being	450			
	This detachment having been supplied by the United States contractor with	1,398			
		1,848			
	And having been entitled, according to the rolls, to only	1,631			
		217	33 72		
	For 60 rations, part of the number charged for Sergeant Osborn's detachment, being	945			
	It having been supplied by the United States contractor with	1,350			
		2,295			
	And been entitled, according to the rolls, to but	2,235	9 60		
	For potatoes	$79 48			
	Extra whiskey	58 10			
	Not provided for by law or regulation	137 58			
		1,413 79			
3—23	Payments by Hez. Goddard for fuel, forage, straw, potatoes, and hospital and contingent expenses		995 46½		
	His compensation		631 67		
			1,627 13½		
	Deduct:				
	Amount of vouchers 23, 25, 26, 27, and 32 of the fuel account, the wood not having been supplied till after the 12th September, 1814		17 17		
	Amount of voucher 28 of same account, being for a payment to Lieut. Col. William Moore, for wood supplied 10th September, 1814, a like sum being charged in Mr. Goddard's account with the United States on a duplicate voucher		10 00		

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 2—Continued.				
3—23	Amount of voucher 31 of same account, being for a payment to Samuel Smith for wood supplied September —, 1814, to Captain Taintor's company quartered in his house. Mr. Goddard's account with the United States also containing a charge founded on a voucher of the same amount in the same name and for wood supplied for the same company, September —, 1814. In neither case is the day specified; and if the vouchers do not both relate to the same parcel of wood, the charge in the State account would not be admissible till the wood it applies to should be shown to have been furnished before the 12th of that month		$4 00		
	Amount of vouchers 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 37, and 38 of the forage and straw account, the articles not having been supplied till after the 12th September, 1814		136 14		
	Amount of voucher 18 of same account, being for 35 bushels of corn charged in gross as delivered from August to October, 1814, and of course the portion supplied previous to the 13th September cannot be ascertained		40 83		
	Amount of vouchers 4 and 5 of same account, one amounting to $2 25 for corn supplied in June, 1814, and the other to $16 for keeping a horse from the 7th January to the 29th April, 1814, and neither affording explanation whereby their admissibility as against the United States can be judged of; there were no militia in service in 1814 till near the termination of the last mentioned period		18 25		
	Amount of vouchers 33, 35, and 36 of same account on duplicates, whereof Mr. Goddard obtained credits in his account with the United States:				
	B Gardner	$13 32			
	J. S. Avery	24 67			
	David Avery	1 50			
			39 49		
	Amount of the account for potatoes, the supply whereof was not authorized by law or regulation		114 26		
	Amount of vouchers 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, and 20 of the hospital account, the services and supplies therein mentioned having been rendered and furnished after September 12, 1814		32 51		
	Amount of voucher 2 of the contingent account, being for provisions supplied by Turner Miner on the evening of August 15, 1814, for Lieut. Col. Comstock's regiment, which appears to have commenced its services on and to have drawn rations for that day from the United States contractor		10 38		
	Amount of vouchers 4 and 8 of the same account, being for compensation of Arnold Clark and James Baxter, in the commissary department, from the 9th to the 29th of August, 1814, at $1 50 per day, each, exclusive of $9 36 for tavern expenses. Evidence of the nature of their services and of the necessity for them will be requisite to enable the Secretary of War to decide on those charges. Rations for the troops were supplied by the United States contractor; and for services of Mr. Ward as commissary general, and of Mr. Goddard as assistant commissary general, compensation is elsewhere charged by the State		69 36		
	Amount of vouchers 6 and 7 of same account, being for 722 rations of liquor supplied by John Lathrop, and an additional quantity by Lieut. Col. Freeman Tracy for the regiment of the latter while on march to Stonington Point in August, 1814. The militia were not entitled by law or regulation to extra liquor while on march complete rations for the regiment were drawn from the United States contractor from and including the 9th of August, the day on which its services commenced		28 75		
	The bread and meat parts of the 722 rations appear to have been furnished by Ebenezer Huntington, and the voucher shows the days for which they where issued to have been the 9th and 10th of August, for both of which complete rations for the regiment were drawn from the United States contractor.				
	Amount of Mr. Goddard's compensation as ass. com. general, viz:				
	For 180 days in 1813, 60 days in 1814, at $2 50	$600 00			
	Travelling expenses 4 times to Stonington Point, (128 miles to and from,) and 3 times to Saybrook, (120 miles,) in 1813, and twice to Stonington, and once to Saybrook in 1814	31 67			
			631 67		
				1,152 81	
	A note at foot of the account shows that it has not been paid, and no allowance can be made on it without the sanction of the Secretary of War; and to enable him to decide, evidence of Mr. Goddard's services, designating the days whereon the same were rendered in each year, and the necessity for them, will be requisite. For his services as deputy quartermaster from June 8 to December 1, 1813, and for 110 days between them, and February 13, 1815, sums amounting to nearly $760 are elsewhere charged by the State, exclusive of pay and emoluments as division quartermaster, received by him from August 17 to November 8, 1814, on the rolls of Major General Taylor's staff; and he appears, too, to have been allowed, on settlement of his accounts with the United States, the pay and emoluments of a deputy quartermaster general, from August 25 to November, 7, 1814.				

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut.—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.	Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 2—Continued.		
3—24	Ebenezer Huntington's account for 772 rations of meat and bread for Lieut. Col. Freeman Tracy's regiment, on the 9th and 10th of August, 1814, and 200 rations of meat and bread for Lieut. Col. Belcher's regiment, on the 23d of same month, including commission at 5 per cent. for purchasing the same	$129 44	
	There are no vouchers for the purchases nor evidence of payment to Mr. Huntington. Complete rations for Lieut. Col. Tracy's regiment, for the 9th and 10th of August, were drawn from the United States contractor, and the foregoing remark on vouchers 20, 21, and 22, shows that, for Lieut. Col. Belcher's regiment, many more were supplied by the contractors of the United States and the State than it was entitled to.		
3—25	James Ward, commissary general, for services in 1814:		
	285 days, at $3 — $855 00		
	Travelling expenses at sundry times, 1,330 miles, at 9 cents — 118 80		
	Stationary, $6; postage, $6 30 — 12 30		
		986 10	
	The sanction of the Secretary of War will be requisite before any allowance can be made in this case; and to enable him to decide, explanatory evidence, designating the days whereon the services and journeys were performed, the occasion for the former, and the objects of the latter, will be necessary.		
	Until August there were no militia in service save some small detachments successively on duty as guards at several points, and beyond September 12 no compensation can be allowed.		
	Rations for the militia up to that day were chiefly supplied by the United States contractor, and for services of assistants to Mr. Ward charges are elsewhere made in the State account.		
	For the stationery and postage there are no vouchers, and Mr. Ward in another account (voucher 2—10 of account No. 2) has charged $14 80 for stationery and postage in 1813 and 1814.		
3—26, 27	Payments to William Lord and others for fuel, straw, potatoes, and medicine for Sergeant Peleg Hancock's detachment	81 67	
	Inadmissible; not supplied till after September 12, 1814. The quantity of fuel furnished is more than double that to which the detachment was entitled.		
3—28	Payments by Hez. Goddard to sundry persons for wood — $41 34		
	Disallowed as to payments to John Forsyth, Isaac Bishop, Levi Bishop, Nathan Way, Amos Crocker, and Zacc. Wheeler, (vouchers Nos. 5 to 12 inclusive,) for wood supplied August 29, 30 and 31, and September 2, 3, 8 and 10, 1814, because Mr. Goddard has obtained credit for them in his account with the United States on another set of vouchers — 22 09		
	And as to the payments to Charles Jeffery and Ph Caverly, (vouchers 13 and 14,) because the wood was not furnished till after September 12 — 7 75		
		29 84	
3—29	Payment to Thompson & Thatcher for medicines	2 69	
	Inadmissible; supplied after September 12, 1814.		
3—30	Payment to Nathan Hempstead for necessaries for the hospital	15 00	
	Inadmissible; same cause.		
3—31	Payment to Ichabod Ward for 1,620 rations and 10 pounds of candles for Lieut. Dowd's detachment	277 90	
	Inadmissible; same cause.		
	Otherwise deductions would have been requisite for 410 rations, more by that number being charged for than the detachment was entitled to. The period specified in the charge is from December 13, 1814, to April 1, 1815. The services terminated on the 4th of March — $69 70		
	And for excess in the cost of the residue beyond the United States contract price — 12 10		
		81 80	
	Less this amount credited in Lieutenant Dowd's account (vouchers 3—32) for proceeds of beef, &c., sold after the detachment was discharged, exclusive of $11 therein charged for beef purchased — 24 71		
		57 09	
3—32	Payments for fuel, straw, potatoes, medical services, &c., for same detachment	48 76	
	Inadmissible; all supplied after September 12, 1814. The period to which these payments apply is from January 1 to March 4, 1815, and within which 12 cords of wood are charged as having been furnished for a lieutenant and 15 non-commissioned officers and privates, being by one-fourth more than they were entitled to.		
3—33	Payments for rations for soldiers of Captain A. Bray's company, September 5, 6 and 7, 1814	8 42	
	Inadmissible; the company was in the United States service, and more rations are shown by the United States contractor's accounts to have been issued for it by him than the rolls evince it to have been entitled to.		
3—34	Payment to Lucy Vail for necessaries for a sick soldier and attendance on him	7 44	
	Inadmissible; after September 12, 1814.		
3—35	Nathaniel Griffing, for wood for Captain Caleb Thompson's company	1 08	
	Not supplied till after September 12, 1814, and no proof of payment.		
3—37	Payment to Sol. Dewey for rations for Lieutenant H. Beach's detachment	692 00	
	Inadmissible; the rations not having been supplied till after September 12, 1814.		

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 2—Continued.			
3—37	Deductions would otherwise have been requisite for 137 rations supplied beyond the number the men are shown by the rolls to have been entitled to; of this excess 62 are shown to have been drawn for Lieutenant Beach's waiter, and for whose subsistence he obtained the money allowance from the paymaster, at 20 cents	$26 40		
	For difference between the rate charged for the residue and the United States contract price for 3,243 rations, at 4 cents	129 72		
	And for difference between the rate charged for candles for the guards and the United States contract price—64 pounds, at 5 cents	3 20		
		159 32		
3—38	Payment to Walter Budington for corn and oats and for keeping a horse		$46 33	
	Inadmissible; after September 12, 1814. No evidence of connexion with the public service.			
3—39	Payment to Sereus E. Dwight for fuel, straw, potatoes, hospital stores, &c., for Lieutenant Beach's detachment		275 31	
	Inadmissible; all supplied after September 12, 1814.			
3—40	Payment to Sereus E. Dwight for his services in procuring these supplies		38 64	
	Inadmissible; same cause.			
3—41	Payment to Enoch Foote for rations, fuel, straw, potatoes, &c., for Lieutenant Hanford's detachment		661 27	
	Inadmissible; same cause.			
	Rations charged at 4 cents each beyond the United States contract price, for 2,322	$92 88		
	Potatoes	11 12		
		104 00		
3—42	Payment to Enoch Foote for sundries	217 75		
	Inadmissible as to an account of Doctor Daniel Beard for medical attendance on the sick of Captain Bennett's company, because the services were rendered after September 12, 1814	46 00		
	And as to 10 rations, part of the number charged for the adjutant and quartermaster of Lieutenant Colonel Lockwood's regiment for five days' services in September, 1813, the charge being at the rate of three daily for each instead of two, the number prescribed by law at that time	2 00		
			48 00	
3—43	Payment to Doctor David Hull for medical services rendered to Lieut. Hanford's detachment		55 19	
	Inadmissible; performed after September 12, 1814.			
3—44	Payment to Captain Nathaniel Farrand for fuel, forage, potatoes, &c., procured for his company		59 05	
	Inadmissible; not obtained till after September 12, 1814.			
3—45	Payment to James Ward, commissary general, for services, travelling expenses, postage, and stationery		214 69	
	Inadmissible; all in 1815.			
4—1	Payments to sundry persons for oats and for keeping horses		108 76	
	Inadmissible; after September 12, 1814. The expense is not shown to be connected with military services; it is represented to have been for State horses.			
4—2	Payments to sundry persons for fuel and potatoes for militia under command of Major Young		25 22	
	Inadmissible; not furnished till after September 12, 1814, with the exception of some potatoes, for which no allowance can be made.			
4—3	Payments to sundry persons for potatoes and hospital stores for militia under Major Young's command		20 97	
	Inadmissible; the articles were in part supplied after September 12, 1814, and the whole are before charged for in vouchers 3—10, $\frac{3}{4}$, of account No. 2.			
4—4	Payment to Major Young for an advance to Captain Aspinwall for wood and potatoes		6 29	
	Inadmissible; the advance does not appear to have been made before October, 1814, and, if prior to September 12, no allowance could have been made without vouchers for the disbursements. Several of the vouchers whereon charges are before made are in the name of Captain Aspinwall.			
4—5	Payments to Brigadier General Levi Lusk, and the field and staff and other commissioned officers under his command, in lieu of fuel		179 01	
	Inadmissible; a considerable portion of the period to which the payments apply was after September 12, and for the time prior thereto no allowance can be made, a money compensation in lieu of fuel being prohibited by the regulations. Large quantities appear to have been purchased, and the officers ought to have drawn their allowance in kind.			
4—6	Sundry allowances made by commissioners for adjusting military claims, $997 56.			
	1. On an account of Thomas Lee for expenses of removing Richard Lee, his son, a sick soldier, to his home, and of procuring for him medical aid, &c.		48 34	
	Not allowable; the United States do not provide medical aid, &c., for a sick soldier who voluntarily returns home and is attended there.			
	3. On an account of Enos Camp for expenses incurred in consequence of his having been taken sick while in the service of the militia		59 81	
	Inadmissible; the papers show him to have been taken care of in the hospital as long as the militia remained in service, and the allowance appears to have been for extra expenses and for his father's attendance on him there, and also for medical aid, &c., after his return home.			

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.	Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 2—Continued.		
4—6	4. On an account of Sylvester Peck for expenses incurred in removing him home and procuring medical aid, &c., for him there, he having been taken sick while in service in the militia	$40 21	
	Inadmissible; the expenses did not arise till after September 12, 1814, and, had it been otherwise, the foregoing remarks on Thomas Lee's case would apply.		
	5. On an account of Ezra Hinsdale, for expenses of procuring medical aid, &c., for his son, Wolcott Hinsdale, after his discharge	82 79	
	Not admissible. Whilst in service he appears to have been provided for by the hospital department.		
	6. On an account of Nathan Lyon, for boarding and nursing his son, David Lyon, who returned home sick on furlough	69 78	
	Inadmissible.—(See remark in the case of Thomas Lee.)		
	7. On an account of Solomon Rogers, for wood and candles for a guard at Waterford.	8 00	
	Inadmissible. Supplied after September 12, 1814.		
	9. On an account of Hannah Phelps, for bread, meat, &c., furnished the militia volunteers at the alarm at Stonington August 9 and 10, 1814		$24 37
	For "volunteers not attached to any particular corps, but who were on duty at Stonington and Mystic when the attack was made on the former place," the United States contractor appears to have issued 165 rations from the 10th to the 12th of August, 1814, and he appears also to have issued for the regiments of Lieutenant Colonels Belcher, Tracy, and Randall, whose services commenced on the 9th of August, rations for that day and for the subsequent days whereon those regiments remained on duty. The volunteers, therefore, to which Mrs Phelps's account applies must be more particularly designated before its admissibility can be judged of. The officer who commanded them should be named.		
	10. On an account of Giles R. Hallam, for bread, cheese, liquors, &c., for Lieutenant Colonel Randall's regiment during the attack on Stonington, August 9 and 10, 1814	72 05	
	Inadmissible. Rations for this regiment for those days were drawn from the United States contractor to an extent as great as it was entitled to.		
	11. On an account of Isaac H. Osborn, for expenses of his sickness while a soldier under command of Lieutenant Hanford	21 85	
	Inadmissible. The expenses arose after September 12, 1814. The certificate of Lieutenant Hanford shows that he was sent home sick January 4, 1815, and that he returned on the 23d. For twelve days' attendance on him, room rent, diet, &c, an allowance appears to have been made by the State in the account of James Knapp, (vouchers 3—41 of account No. 2,) the amount of which is before charged.		
	12 On an account of Joseph Bulkley, for expense of his board and attendance on him 21 days while sick	25 60	
	Inadmissible. He also belonged to Lieutenant Hanford's detachment, and for 21 days' attendance on him, room rent, diet, &c., charges are made in the beforementioned account of James Knapp.		
	13. On an account of Lieutenant Charles Park, for travelling rations for himself and waiter, four days	3 20	
	Inadmissible. The detachment he commanded was in the United States service, and was paid by the United States paymaster and supplied by their contractor. In his pay account he charged for rations for himself and waiter for only one day less than the entire period of service specified on the rolls; for his waiter's travelling allowance he was not entitled to any payment. He therefore obtained from the United States paymaster as much as he was entitled to, the one day's rations for himself amounting to no more than the three days' travelling rations of his waiter, for which he was paid.		
	14. On an account of Brigade Quartermaster Henry Wheat, for services in the quartermaster and commissary departments after his discharge, for horse hire and forage previous and subsequent thereto, postage, stationery, &c	250 00	
	For horse hire and forage the charges, amounting to $114, are inadmissible, the law not authorizing a brigade quartermaster to have a horse in service, and the residue cannot be allowed without the sanction of the Secretary of War. There are charges for boat hire, ferriage, cartage, postage, and stationery, not vouched, amounting to $28.		
	16. On an account of the town of Guilford, for expenses of procuring surgical aid, &c., for Jared Ball, who broke his leg while in service in the militia and was sent home	28 41	
	Inadmissible. The expenses arose after September 12, 1814.		
	Charge for Mr. Ward's services as commissary general, 15 days	45 00	
	Inadmissible, the services having been rendered after September 12, 1814. Had it been otherwise, evidence of service and of the necessity for employing him would have been requisite to enable the Secretary of War to decide on the compensation to be allowed.		
5—1	Payment to Lieutenant Horatio G Lewis, for wood purchased for his detachment in November, 1813, and June, 1814, and for his proportion of fuel during several periods of service in 1813 and 1814, $62 33.		
	Disallowed as to the charges for his proportion of fuel, a money allowance in lieu thereof being prohibited by the regulations	26 33	
5—2, 3, 4	Payments to Thomas Palmer, Stephen Babcock, and William Wilter for baking six barrels of flour into bread, in August, 1814	28 25	
	Not allowable. Expenses of this nature are not properly chargeable to the United States; the militia then called into service were supplied by the United States contractor.		
5—5	Payment to Francis Arney & Co., for rum and gin for Lieutenant Colonel Randall's regiment of militia, August 10, 1814	12 67	
	Inadmissible.—(See foregoing remark on Giles R. Hallam's account, voucher 4—6, 10 of account No. 2.)		
5—6	Payment to Lieutenant J. W. Hanford, for wood	8 00	
	Inadmissible, the supply having been made after September 12, 1814.		

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 2—Continued.			
5—7	Payment to Lieutenant Horace Beach, in lieu of nine cords of wood for his use		$63 00	
	Inadmissible after September 12, 1814; prohibited, besides, by the regulations.			
	Charge for ten days' services of Mr. Ward as commissary general		30 00	
	See remark on a similar charge above.			
	ACCOUNT No. 3.			
	Account of J. Mix, quartermaster general, No. 1.			
A 2	Payments to sundry persons for seventeen horses and ten wagons and harness, purchased in June, July, and August, 1813	$1,683 50		
	Amount credited as the produce of the sale of eight wagons and eight horses	780 00		
			903 50	
	Before the admissibility of this item can be judged of it will be necessary to know for what purpose the horses, wagons, &c., were purchased; what necessity existed for thus procuring them, and in what manner they were employed. It will also be necessary to have produced the account of the above-mentioned sale, and evidence of the disposition made of the horses, wagons, &c., to which that sale did not extend. The account current of the quartermaster general expresses that four horses and one wagon and harness were delivered to E. Tracy, who was a deputy commissary of the United States, but no receipts from him are furnished nor is the date of delivery specified, and in his accounts with the United States no credit for any such delivery can be found. Another horse is represented to have died in service, but no certificate relative thereto is adduced, and the remaining four horses, wagon, and harness are in no way accounted for. As to $1,003 of the payments, the vouchers are in the name of Jere. S. Halsey, a person employed to assist in purchasing the horses, &c., and require, therefore, to be sustained by the bills and receipts of the persons from whom his purchases were made.			
A 3	Sundry payments for transportation by land in June, July, and August, 1813	$152 94		
	14. Captain Noah Sabin, for transporting the artillery piece of his company from New London to Pomfret, June 25, 1813	10 00		
	Not allowed. On another bill, afterwards charged, he has been paid for its transportation both to and from Pomfret.—(See C $1\frac{1}{3}$, account No. 3.)			
	21 R. Jeffery	$0 50		
	48. R Hempstead	25		
		75		
			10 75	
	Cartage of potatoes inadmissible.			
A 4	Sundry payments for transportation by water in June, July, and August, 1813	228 65		
	2 D. Starr, oars	$1 40		
	16. D Stoddars, boat, sail, and oars	35 00		
	27. Gurdon Bill, boat and oars	35 82		
	38. Daniel Baker, boat	18 00		
	40, 41. Ephraim M. Frink, oars	4 64		
		94 86		
	Credit—one boat sold	20 00		
		74 86		
	Before the admissibility of these items can be judged of, further evidence and explanation will be necessary, such as is pointed out in the foregoing remark concerning horses, wagons, &c.			
	32. Pardon T. Taber, freight of 98 barrels of provisions, arms, ammunition, &c., and four days' detention; paid July 21, 1813	43 29		
			118 15	
	In the account rendered to the United States by Colonel Ward, the then commissary general of the State, he has made a charge of $100, unsustained by any vouchers, for expenses of removing commissary stores on the 14th July, 1813, while the troops were absent and the enemy's approach hourly expected; and of which expense this payment by his assistant seems obviously to have formed part. If it did, the charge is inadmissible; if it did not, the fact must be made manifest. So far as regards the provisions, if the transportation was otherwise occasioned, the expense would not seem to be properly chargeable to the United States, but to the State contractor who supplied the troops.			
A 9	Sundry payments for quarters	$87 35		
	Inadmissible as to part of the sum paid to Samuel Hurlbut, he having received $8 10 for one month and twenty-three days, at $30 a year, and hire at that rate, amounting to only $4 42		3 68	
A 10	Sundry contingent expenses	$262 31½		
	7. E. Chappell, for boards and joists for the arsenal	$1 17		
	10. Jason Rogers, for a lightning-rod for arsenal	9 40		
		10 57		
	Not properly chargeable to the United States			
	69. Ichabod Ward, State contractor, for provision barrels and boxes	13 18		
			23 75	
	Inadmissible.			

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No 3—Continued.				
B 2	Sundry payments for transportation by water, September to December, 1813		$155 87		
	Inadmissible as to payments to—				
	1. J. Dudley		1 16		
	13. A. Miller		4 00		
	27. Joseph Swan		83		
	For transportation of provisions to Saybrook and Stonington for the detachments stationed there			$5 99	
	The United States contractor by whom the provisions were supplied, having been by his contract bound to deliver them free of expense to the United States.				
B 3	Sundry payments for transportation by land, September to December, 1813		$528 47½		
	8. Samuel Lamb	$4 00			
	9. Stephen Miner	2 50			
	48. Nathaniel Clark	5 79			
	52. J. Swan	4 65			
			16 94		
	Inadmissible, for the reason last above expressed.				
	33. Ebenezer Grosvenor, adjutant	5 40			
	34. William Todd, quartermaster	4 80			
	36. Dudley Rhodes, surgeon's mate	5 16			
	42. J. L. Tomlinson, paymaster	8 40			
			23 76		
	These sums were paid to the officers named, who belonged to Lieutenant Colonel Sanford's regiment, for transportation of their baggage to and from New London. Lieutenant Colonel Sanford having been paid for the hire of a team employed in transporting the baggage of the field and staff officers of his regiment to New London and home, the officers individually were not entitled to any allowance.				
	43. Robert Morrison, major of Lieutenant Colonel Sterling's regiment, overcalculated		2 00		
				42 70	
B 4	Sundry contingent expenses, 1813		285 15		
	4. Captain John French, for boards stated to have been paid for by him		51		
	The boards appear to have been supplied by Ezra Chappell, and on whose bill a charge is made in the account exhibited to the United States by Colonel Ward.				
	27. James Baxter, for 40 days' services; receipt dated November 1, 1813, $50.				
	Payments appear to have been made to him by Colonel Ward for 125 days' services, terminating on October 12, 1813, and in respect whereof charges are made in the account rendered by the colonel to the United States. Deduct, therefore, for 20 days		25 00		
	29. Hez. Goddard, for office rent June 9 to December 15, 1813, for quartermaster's department		30 00		
	Not allowable; he appearing to have received a like sum from Colonel Ward for office rent for the commissary department, and which is charged in the colonel's said account.				
	30. Hez. Goddard, for storage of camp equipage, arms, and accoutrements from June 26 to December 15, 1813		35 00		
				90 51	
	Not properly chargeable to the United States.				
B 6	Sundry payments for barrack hire in 1813		410 17½		
	13. S. S. Walworth. The separate charge for the officers of Lieutenant Nathan Johnson's company is inadmissible, the previous charge being for quarters for the company, including officers		1 00		
	24. D. D. Beebe, room rent for the commissioned officers of Captain Comstock's company, &c., at 50 cents per week	$5 62			
	The length of time they occupied the room is not specified; they were in service, however, only from September 13 to November 1, 1813, on which latter day the bill was paid; the amount for the whole period would not exceed	3 50			
			2 12		
	27. Jonathan Leeds. Although the voucher amounts to $3 25, the sum charged, Lieutenant Colonel Sterling has certified thereon that no more was paid than $2		1 25		
	41. William Lord, barrack hire for the first detachment stationed at Stonington post under Lieutenant H. G. Lewis, two months, at $2 50		5 00		
	This seems obviously to be a double payment, the detachments Lieut. Lewis commanded were according to the rolls in service in succession from June 13 to August 11, 1813, and were the only militia appearing to have been then on duty at Stonington. After the latter day, and until the middle of September, other militia appear by the fuel vouchers, &c., to have been stationed there under the command successively of Lieut. Burr and Lieut. Loomis. And on September 23, 1813, (see voucher 5 of account B 1—6,) Mr. Lord appears to have been paid $7 50 for quartering the detachment at Stonington 90 days.				

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.				
B 6	50. Eunice Peabody, quarters from June 2 to November 1, 1813, at $2 per month	$12 50			
	The period comprehends but five months	10 00			
			$2 50		
				$11 87	
B 9	Sundry payments for drum-heads, &c., in 1813		29 35		
	4. John Bingham, September 11, 1813, for two drum-heads, stated to have been furnished by him about 12 days before		2 00		
	Not allowed; he having on another voucher been paid $2 on August 27, 1813, for two drum-heads he procured on that day.				
	21. Captain John French, for a drum-head, sticks, and cord, and expense of repairing a drum, June 4 and 8, 1813		3 92		
				5 92	
	Inadmissible; there being with the account rendered by Colonel Ward a bill of Captain French for payments made by him on June 3 and 8, 1813, for repairing a drum, &c., and whereon a charge of $4 is there made.				
B 10	Sundry payments for expenses incurred in the pursuit of deserters, 1813, $92 87.				
	8. Daniel Tinker, for use of his vessel, July, 1813			5 00	
	Previously charged on another bill —(See account A 4—28.)				
B 11	Payments for a wagon, and in exchange for a horse, 1813			52 00	
	See foregoing remarks concerning horses and wagons purchased. The charges are further objectionable: first, as to that for a payment of $10 to Martin Lee in exchange for a horse, because there is no voucher for it; and next, as to that for a payment to Coddington Billings of $42 for a wagon, stated to have been delivered in July, 1813, to J. S Halsey, inasmuch as the latter appears to have been employed at the time in making the purchases, and to have been paid upwards of $1,000 for wagons and horses without rendering any vouchers from the persons of whom he bought the same.				
B 12	Payments for clerk hire in the quartermaster's department:				
	1. Ebenezer Perkins, July 28 to August 16, 1813		$18 00		
	2. Arnold Clarke, October 12 to December 15, 1813		68 75		
	3. Jeremiah H. Goddard, June 8 to November 1, 1813		146 00		
				232 75	
	Requiring the sanction of the Secretary of War.				
D	Payment to Hez. Goddard for services from June 8 to December 1, 1813, as deputy to the quartermaster general, (Colonel Mix,) 175 days, at $2 75			481 25	
	See foregoing remark on the charges for his services as assistant to the commissary general, (Colonel Ward,) voucher 3—23 of account No. 2.				
E	Account of John Mix, quartermaster general, $6,124 98.				
	6. Elisha Sill, sundry expenses in mounting two cannon at Saybrook fort, by order of Governor Smith, in July, 1813				$58 26½
	Suspended; there being no evidence that the work was authorized or sanctioned by any officer of the United States. The correspondence of Governor Smith with the Secretary of War, though relating to other forts, is wholly silent as to the one at Saybrook. The account, too, is unsustained by vouchers for the disbursements.				
	18. Ebenezer Huntington, for expenses of making cartridges, &c., at Norwich in February, March, and April, 1813				64 78
	Suspended. This expense is not shown to be properly chargeable to the United States; it was incurred before any militia were called out, and there is no proof that the cartridges were ever applied to the public use.				
	19. Luther Bradley & Co., for repairing, oiling, cleaning, painting, &c., four pieces of field artillery, together with the harness and apparatus, in April, 1813			100 51	
	Not properly chargeable to the United States; the expense having been incurred before any militia were called out, it could not have been occasioned by the use of the artillery in the public service.				
	20. Luther Bradley, for payments stated to have been made for making cartridges, and for his superintendence				80 08
	Suspended. The account is dated in May, 1813, and is liable to the same remark as that on E. Huntington's; and is further objectionable inasmuch as there is neither evidence of any payment to him nor vouchers for his disbursements.				
	21. Charles Sherman, for making cartridges in May, 1813				14 81
	Suspended. Same cause as is assigned respecting the payment to E. Huntington.				
	22. William Williams, for making cartridges in February, 1813				68 09
	Suspended Same cause.				
	23. Titus Bradley, for transportation of powder from Hartford to New Haven, April 1, 1813				8 00
	The powder is presumed to have been for the cartridges made under the superintendence of Luther Bradley, whose account is dated at New Haven.				
	24. Joseph Porter, for transportation of cannon and musket balls from Farmington to New Haven, March, 1813			4 50	
	Not admissible. Unconnected with the public service.				
	25. Isaiah Rowe, for transportation of cannon and musket balls from Hartford to New London, February 2, 1813			12 00	
	Not admissible. Unconnected with the public service				
	26. Levi Clark, for transportation of cannon and musket balls from Norwich to Hartford, February 2, 1813			12 00	
	Not admissible. Unconnected with the public service.				
	27. Robert McKee, for storage of powder belonging to the State, from May 1, 1813, to May 1, 1814			35 00	
	Not properly chargeable to the United States				
	28. Enoch Foote, for expense of mounting a cannon, at Bridgeport, in May, 1814, and of procuring apparatus for the same		$48 87		
	29. Luther Bradley, for expense of mounting two cannon and procuring apparatus, at New Haven, in May, 1814		203 07		
					251 94

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.	Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.		
E	The expense does not appear to have been incurred in respect of any militia in service, nor is it shown that the cannon were ever in the public use. The carriages, &c, would have to be delivered over to the United States if the expense were to be rendered admissible. Each of the accounts is unsupported by vouchers for the disbursements.		
	30. Ste & Henry Huggins, for 6 casks of gunpowder to prove State ordnance, March, 1814	$135 00	
	Inadmissible. Not properly chargeable to the United States.		
	31. Titus Bradley, for transportation of ammunition from Hartford to New Haven, March, 1814		$4 00
	Suspended. No evidence of connexion with the public service. No militia appear to have been then on duty.		
	39. Wm. Malay; credit is given in his account for $5 as received of Colonel Ward; the amount received, and which is charged in the State account (see account No. 3, A 1-$\frac{3}{4}$,) is $9—difference	4 00	
	40. Orchard Fowler; 41. Simeon Manvill, transportation of artillery and ammunition from New Haven to Killingworth, June 10, 1813	18 50	
	Not shown to be properly chargeable to the United States By a charge in an account of Captain A Bray, the artillery pieces, &c., are presumed to have been for the use of his company, which does not appear to have been then on duty. It has been decided by the Secretary of War that expenses incurred by a State in transporting munitions from one part thereof to another, by way of preparation, and not for the use of militia in service or called out at the time, are not properly chargeable to the United States.		
	42. Captain Charles P. Miller, for transportation of the artillery piece No. 5 to and from New London, and to and from Saybrook, in June, 1813	18 00	
	Disallowed. There is no receipt on the account. For its transportation to and from Saybrook Captain Miller received payment on another voucher, and for its transportation to and from New London a payment was made to Nathan Stark, and in respect of each of these payments a charge is made in another part of the State account.		
	44. Brevet Quartermaster Henry Wheat, for sundry payments charged as having been made by him in 1813		325 31
	The vouchers, 42 in number, to which his account refers must be furnished before any allowance can be made. A duplicate of his account was preferred in 1813, by Colonel Mix, to the Secretary of War, and which could not be acted on for want of the vouchers.		
	44. Charges in Aaron Halliday's account for cooking for the troops, and for earthenware, &c., broken and lost	20 00	
	Inadmissible.		
	58. Major Chauncey Whittlesey, for hire of a wagon and horse to transport his baggage to New London in August, 1813, 40 miles $7 00		
	The regulations do not authorize the employment of a wagon and horse for the transportation of the baggage of a single officer, but make a provision under which a major was entitled, for the distance stated, to. 4 00	3 00	
	64. M. K. Botsford, for hire of wagon and two horses for transporting baggage of Lieutenant Colonel Shepard and Major Smith to New London, 100 miles 38 50		
	See last note Entitled to 22 00	16 50	
	66. Major Peter B. Gleason. The charge exceeds the amount paid	14	
	70. Captain E. H Buell, for hire of three wagons to transport the baggage of his company to New London, at $7 each 21 00		
	The regulations authorize the employment of only two 14 00	7 00	
	71. Asahel Deming, whose team was employed in the transportation of baggage to New London in September, 1813, for expenses of suits instituted against him for avoiding toll-gates	6 22	
	Inadmissible.		
	77. Ezra Adams, jr., for transporting the baggage of Major A. P. Humphrey to New London, 65 miles $8 00		
	See note No 58. Entitled to 6 50	1 50	
	78. Moss K. Botsford, for hire of wagon and two horses to transport the baggage of Lieutenant Colonel Shepard and Major Smith from New London in September, 1813 29 75		
	See note No. 64 22 00	7 75	
	82. Captain E. H. Buell, for hire of three wagons for transporting the baggage of his company from New London 21 00		
	See note No. 70 14 00	7 00	
	87. Major C. Whittlesey, for hire of wagon to transport his baggage from New London in September, 1813 5 00		
	See note No. 58 4 00	1 00	
	90. John Babcock, jr., and J. Gordon, for services of two horses and driver, carrying Major G. L. Perkins's express, July 9, 1813, and toll	20 20	
	Disallowed; the same being included in an account of Major Perkins, the whole amount whereof is charged in another part of the State account.—(See account No. 3, A 1$\frac{7}{8}$.)		
	91. Gersham Bun; expense of mounting a 12-pound gun on a ship-carriage at Black Rock, in Fairfield, December 1, 1813		25 00

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.	Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.		
E	Not shown to be properly chargeable to the United States. The expense does not appear to have been incurred in respect of militia on duty at the time, there not having then been any in service. The carriage would have to be delivered over to the United States if the charge were to be rendered admissible.		
	92 Gersham Bun, for transportation of muskets from General Hubbard's to New Haven, and from New Haven to Fairfield, January 4, 1814	$4 00	
	No militia then in service.—(See foregoing remarks, No. 40-41.)		
	96. Titus Bradley, for transporting 12 casks of powder from Hartford to New Haven, and back again to Hartford, in April, 1814	6 00	
	No militia then in service at New Haven —(See same remarks.)		
	97. Foote & Brooks, for gunpowder furnished to S. P. Staples for proving iron ordnance belonging to the State, May, 1814	17 00	
	Not properly chargeable to the United States.		
	99. Captain Charles Thomas, for drag-ropes, bridle, collars, hames, &c., for the artillery of his company, May 9, 1814	24 01	
	His company does not appear to have been then or previously in the public service. The expense, therefore, as it could not have been occasioned by injuries sustained in that service, is considered to be not properly chargeable to the United States.		
	103. Elisha Buell, for transportation of muskets from New London to Marlborough, in November, 1813; from Marlborough to Hartford, and from New London to Marlborough, in February, 1814; from Marlborough to Hartford, and from New London to Marlborough, in May, 1814; and muskets and cartridges from Hartford to Marlborough, and from Marlborough to Norwich, in June, 1814	58 75	
	There is nothing to show this expense to be properly chargeable to the United States.—(See foregoing note, No. 40-41.)		
	104. Joel Griffing, for transporting a brass field-piece from New London to Guilford; paid May 25, 1814	11 25	
	Same remark.		
	105. Nehemiah Hubbard, for payments made by him for cleaning arms and making cartridges, &c., in May, 1814	43 19½	
	There is no evidence as to the arms that the cleaning had been rendered necessary by use thereof in the public service, nor as to the cartridges, that they were ever applied to that service.		
	106. Luther Bradley, for transportation in May, 1814, of muskets to Stamford, Norwalk, Killingworth, Bridgeport, and New Haven, and two cannon from the place where they had been proved, to New Haven	59 68	
	This would seem to have been such an expense as is excluded from allowance by the before-mentioned decision of the Secretary of War.—(See foregoing remark, No. 40-41.)		
	111. Richard McCurdy, for transportation of 4 boxes of muskets, 11 kegs of cartridges, and a bundle of flints, to Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Moore, 4th, at Waterford, in June, 1814	3 67	
	Same remark.		
	113. Captain Amaziah Bray, for sundry expenditures: As to the payment to John E. Bray and Ph. Hill, for a journey to New Haven to procure artillery	5 00	
	See same remark.		
	120. Titus Bradley, for transportation in June and July, 1814, of 26 casks of powder, 346 cannon balls, &c., to New Haven, and 12 casks of powder and 8 boxes of cannon balls to Fairfield	38 53	
	At each of these places there was only a lieutenant's command on duty, and for whose use it would seem that such supplies could not have been sent.—(See foregoing remarks, No. 40-41.)		
	121 Enoch Foote, for payments to Ebenezer Sherman and Israel Blackman, for transportation of rations from New Haven to Bridgeport, June and July, 1814, for the detachments commanded by Lieutenants Curtis and Parks	31 00	
	These detachments were in the United States service, and the rations were furnished by the United States contractor, who, by his contract had to deliver them free of any expense beyond the contract price. The charge is therefore inadmissible; it is, besides, unsustained by any vouchers for the payments to Sherman & Blackman.		
	124. Jos. Trumbull, aide-de-camp to Governor Smith, for compensation for journeys at the governor's request, to confer with Generals Burbeck and Cushing, and Commodore Decatur, 7th and 24th June, 1813, and 17th August, 1814, at $5 a day, $32; expenses of the journey in 1814, $11 97.		
	The expenses of the journeys in 1813 are admitted in his account to have been paid to him at the time, and are charged in another part of the State account, amounting to $32 39.		
	If, by a decision of the Secretary of War, an allowance should be made on Colonel Trumbull's account for pay, &c., (see foregoing remark on voucher No. 137 of account No. 1,) his charge for compensation on these journeys would not be admissible; they are therefore suspended		$32 00
	126. Luther Bradley, account dated New Haven, September 3, 1814, $21.		
	Disallowed as to the charge for helving 30 pickaxes, presumed to have been for Lieutenant Colonel Sanford's command, (see foregoing remark on vouchers 92 to 98 of account No. 1)	10 00	
	127. Enoch Foote, for payments for transportation from New Haven to Bridgeport of provisions for the detachment on duty at the latter place in August, 1814, (same remark as on voucher No. 121)	19 00	
	128. T. & J. Dwight, for 22 shovels and 8 spades furnished, at New Haven 26th August, 1814	34 50	
	They are not shown to have been delivered to any militia in the United States service, and are presumed to have been procured for Lieutenant Colonel Sanford's command.—(See above remark, No. 126, and Governor Smith's letter of 25th August, 1814.)		
	131. J. Ripley, for transportation of a box of pickaxes to New Haven, 27th August, 1814, (see above remark, No. 126)	2 50	

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.	Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.		
E	132. J. Stevens, for transporting an artillery piece from Stamford to Saugatuck, 4th August, 1814	$3 50	
	No militia in service at either place.—(See for-going remark, Nos. 40 and 41.)		
	133. Ste. Morehouse, for transporting an artillery piece from Saugatuck to New Haven, 4th August, 1814	4 50	
	This was previous to the call of militia into service for the defence of New Haven, save a small guard which had been stationed there during the summer.—(See said remark Nos. 40 and 41.)		
	134. William Mansfield, for 100 tin pans for militia at New Haven	66 67	
	Inadmissible Not procured till after 12th September, 1814, and they were, too, for Colonel Sanford's command.		
	135. Harry Phelps, for transporting an artillery piece from New Haven to Simsbury for the use of Captain Pettibone's company, in August, 1814	9 00	
	An expense not properly chargeable to the United States, the company not having been then on duty, or under orders for actual service.		
	136. William S. and S. Hotchkiss, for 116 6-pound shot, furnished at New Haven 3d September, 1814, (see foregoing remark, No. 128)	20 88	
	137. Anson Brewster & Co., for fees on receiving and delivering powder, &c., at the magazine and Hartford from May, 1813, to 7th October, 1814	15 54	
	Allowance can be made only in respect to such charges as applied to militia in service prior to 13th September, 1814, and to make this a detailed account, with dates, &c., will be requisite.		
	139. Samuel Perkins, for transportation of field-piece and carriage from Windham to Norwich in June, 1814	4 00	
	No militia then on duty at either place.—(See note, Nos. 40 and 41.)		
	139. Nathaniel Griffing, for transportation of ammunition from New Haven to Guilford, 18th July, 1813; no voucher		$6 50
	141. Charles Sherman, for boxes for ammunition, canisters, rings, blocks, flannel, paper, &c., September, 1813, and May, July, and August, 1814, at New Haven	22 98	
	No evidence that the articles were procured for any militia in service at the time, or that the same were ever delivered to any militia in service prior to 13th September, 1814; the militia on duty at New Haven in that year consisted only of a lieutenant's command, and the detachment commanded by Colonel Sanford; respecting which see remark on vouchers Nos. 92 to 98 of account No. 1.		
	142. Lieutenant Colonel Asa Comstock, jr., for expense of transporting the baggage of the field and staff officers of the 33d regiment, from the 15th to the 25th August, 1814	19 68	
	The receipt on the bill is not signed, and as he appears to have received $19 84 on a bill made out in the name of Oliver Comstock, for transporting baggage for the 33d regiment, 15th and 26th August, 1814, (and in respect of which a charge is made in another part of the State account,) the charge of $19 68 is presumed to be an erroneous one. If otherwise, a voucher for the expenses paid by Colonel Comstock, and evidence of payment to him, will be requisite.		
	143. Lieutenant John L. Tomlinson, for transportation of the artillery and baggage of his detachment to New Haven in September, 1814	9 50	
	Disallowed. His detachment formed part of Colonel Sanford's command.		
	144. Captain Amaziah Bray, for sundry disbursements Disallowed as to a portion caused after the 12th September, 1814	2 05	
	145. Lieutenant Abm. Rogers, for transporting baggage of his company	5 50	
	After 12th September, 1814, and the company, besides, was part of Colonel Sanford's command.		
	146. Captain John Butler, for transporting baggage of his company, Sept. 8, 1814	8 75	
	The company was part of Colonel Sanford's command.		
	147. Captain John Buckingham, for transporting baggage of his company, September 8, 1814	10 50	
	The company was part of Colonel Sanford's command.		
	148, 149, 150. Major General Aug. Taylor, and W H Taylor and Charles S. Masters, his aides-de-camp, for transportation of their baggage in September, 1814	88 60	
	Inadmissible.—(See remark on vouchers Nos 71 to 76, account No 1) Overcalculated as to each of the aids, $1 56, and as to the general, 20 cts.; in all, $3 32.		
	151. Joseph B Gilbert, for eight pans	7 00	
	Not furnished till after the 12th September, 1814.		
	152. Jeremiah Sturges, for mounting cannon on ship-carriages at Fairfield, in September, 1814, (two bills)	61 40	
	One of the bills, amounting to $40 82, shows the work to have been performed after the 12th, and the amount of the other bill is not shown to have been properly chargeable to the general government, there being no evidence that the remounting was rendered necessary by the use of the cannon in the public service.		
	153. Enoch Foote, for sundry payments for building barracks and mounting cannon, &c., at Bridgeport, in September and October, 1814 $659 19		
	One of the bills contains a charge for storage of provisions, 5½ months, ending November 9, 1814, at $2 per month, and which, so far as regards the part accruing before the 13th September, is admissible 7 19		
		652 00	
	What portion of the residue is applicable to articles furnished or work performed prior to the latter day is not ascertainable from the vouchers. Whatever it may have been, however, if it was (as is inferable) in respect of the part (Captain Bennett's company) of Colonel Sanford's command which was stationed at Bridgeport, that portion would be as objectionable as the other. One bill overcharged in the account $3.		
	154. William Strong, for expense of mounting two cannon on ship-carriages at Milford, and for superintending the work	105 18	

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.			
E	Subsequent to September 12, 1814; and had it been prior thereto, no allowance could have been made without explanatory testimony and the sanction of the Secretary of War. It cannot be found that there were any militia on duty at Milford.			
	155. Samuel Nevins, rent of house for barracks, from 13th June to 5th October, 1814	$22 40		
	Allow from 13th June to 12th September	18 00		
			$4 40	
	156 David Buell & Co., for 222 9-pound cannon balls delivered at Saybrook and New Haven		155 44	
	Not furnished till after 12th September, 1814.			
	158. Lieutenant Samuel Peck, for transporting the baggage of a company to New-Haven, September 8, 1814		3 50	
	The company was part of Colonel Sanford's command.			
	160. Colonel E. Sanford, for transportation of the baggage of himself and other officers of his staff to New Haven, September 8, 1814		9 00	
	Not allowable.			
	161. Captain A. B. Curtis, for transportation of the baggage of his company to New Haven, in September, 1814, &c.		15 75	
	The company was part of Colonel Sanford's command.			
	163. Chauncey Deming, for transporting tin from New Haven to Farmington		1 20	
	Not shown to have been transported before September 12, 1814; the receipt for the money is not dated till 1815, and there is nothing to show that the expense, if incurred before September 12, 1814, was properly chargeable to the United States.			
	164. Jos. B. Gilbert, for 9 milk pans, 1,500 tin cups, and 380 shot canisters, furnished in January and August, 1814		145 07	
	The articles are none of them shown to have been applied to the public service. No militia appear to have been stationed at Hartford, where the voucher is dated, and in January, 1814, there do not appear to have been any militia on duty.			
	Charge for freight of musket balls from Hartford to Saybrook		50	
	No date, no voucher, nor any explanation by which the expense, if incurred prior to September 12, 1814, can be ascertained to have been properly chargeable to the United States.			
F	John Mix, quartermaster general, for services, travelling allowance, stationery, postage, and occasional clerk hire		1,169 63	
	In his account he has charged for numerous journeys performed between June, 1812, and November, 1814, occupying 213 days, and during which he is stated to have travelled 3,292 miles; within this period he has also charged for 45 days' services in office, and for stationery, postage, and occasional clerk hire. Of the sums charged there are several, amounting to $144 40, for journeys, &c., in 1812 and 1814, before any militia were called out, and therefore deemed to be inadmissible; and others, for journeys, &c., after September 12, 1814, are so under the decision of the Secretary of War. Several more relate to journeys at times when there were no militia in service, or to places where there were none on duty, and concerning which there is no explanation manifesting them to be properly chargeable to the United States; the purposes of the other journeys, too, are either wholly without explanation or are but insufficiently explained. To enable the Secretary of War to decide on the allowance to be made, an exposition of the object of each journey will be necessary, and it should be accompanied by accounts and vouchers for the postage, stationery, and clerk hire, exhibiting dates; the charge for postage amounts to $40 15, and extends from July, 1812, to October, 1814.			
	Account of John Mix, quartermaster general, No. 2.			
	For sundry payments, amounting to	$130 36		
	2. Oliver Orris, for transporting of ammunition from Hartford to New Haven, Milford, Bridgeport, and Norwalk	36 00		
	After September 12, 1814; the expense, besides, is not shown to have been incurred in respect to any militia in service at those places at the time.			
	3. Charge for 7 days' services of Mr. Mix at New London, in June, 1813, stated to have been omitted in his former account, and for his travelling allowance	30 36		
	See remarks as to that former account.			
	5. G. Hastings, for journey express from New Haven to New London	13 00		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	6 and 7. Charges for postage on 10 letters, and 3 days' services of Mr. Mix in answering them	10 50		
			89 86	
	After September 12, 1814.			
	Account of Jared Scarborough, quartermaster general, No. 3.			
1 B	Sundry payments for transportation by water	123 38½		
	1. Elisha Chester, for ferriage of 16 barrels and 2 boxes of provisions for the detachment at Stonington, June 4, 1814	1 01		
	Not properly chargeable to the United States; the provisions were furnished by the United States contractor, who, under his contract, had to deliver them free of any other expense than the contract price.			
	2. Elisha Satterlee, for freight of a hogshead of tents from Stoddard's Ferry	50		

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.				
1 B	Not shown to have been for any militia in service at the time; paid June 9, 1814.				
	3. James Wade, for freight of arms and ammunition from New London to Norwich; paid June 27, 1814		$1 88		
	No evidence of connexion with the public service; no militia appear to have been on duty at Norwich.				
	6. Elisha Chester, for freight of 20 barrels of provisions for Lieutenant Hough's detachment, July, 1814		1 62½		
	See foregoing remark, No. 1. Lieutenant Hough's detachment was stationed at Stonington, and was supplied by the United States contractor.				
	9. Hezekiah Smith, for transporting 12 barrels of provisions to Saybrook Point, and attention to provisions left at sundry times		1 87		
	The payment appears to have been made July 20, 1814; the militia then on duty at Saybrook were under command of Captain A. Bray, and were supplied by the United States contractor.				
	See foregoing remarks on E. Chester's accounts.				
	13. Elisha Chester, for ferriage at sundry times, in July and August, 1814, of 74 barrels of provisions		6 20		
	See same remarks.				
	14. David Frink for oars		1 84		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	15. John V. Cornell, for boat and oars		16 00		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	16. Joseph Phillips, for ferriage		6 31		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	17. Jedh Randall, for ferriage		4 25		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	18. Rock Williams, for ferriage		9 78		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	19. John S. Avery, for ferriage		4 17		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	20. Elisha Chester, for ferriage	$18 47			
	Prior to September 12	3 10			
	Residue after September 12		15 37		
				$70 80½	
1 C	Sundry payments for transportation by land		831 00		
	1. C. Beckwith, for transportation of 640 rations to Saybrook		5 00		
	The voucher does not state for whose command the rations were supplied, nor when they were transported; the receipt at foot for the money is dated May 6, 1814.—(See foregoing remarks as to the payments to E. Chester, which are presumed to be applicable to this charge.)				
	2. Peter J. Smith, for truckage of 14 casks of powder to the arsenal		50		
	Not shown to be properly chargeable to the general government.				
	3. Lynda Rowland, for transportation of 9 barrels of provisions, 20 stands of arms, and camp equipage, &c, to Lyme; paid June 1, 1814	$6 00			
	Presumed to have been for Captain Bray's command, which commenced service on May 24, 1814, and was, according to Colonel Kingsbury's letter of the 22d of that month, to cover Lyme, Saybrook, and Killingworth. It was supplied by the United States contractor; deduct, therefore, in respect of the provisions, say one-half	3 00			
			3 00		
	5. Peter J. Smith, for carting 100 guns and powder from court-house to wharf	50			
	Expense, &c., of loading guns and powder	75			
			1 25		
	See remark as to No. 2.				
	6. Taber Huntley, for transportation of 27¾ cwt. of provisions to Lyme, May 20, 1814	4 62½			
	7, 8, and 9. Benjamin Brown, for transportation of 26 barrels and 1 box of provisions, receipts dated June 8, 10, and 18, 1814	11 87½			
			16 50		
	For Captain Bray's command, which was supplied by United States contractor, see remarks on payments to E. Chester.				
	14. Charles Crary, for transporting 10 barrels and 1 box of provisions to Stonington Point, July 2, 1814		5 00		
	See same remarks; the militia then on duty there were supplied by the United States contractor.				
	15. Sylvester Champion, for transportation of a pipe of gin to Saybrook for Captain Bray's command, May, 1814		2 50		
	See foregoing remarks on Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9.				
	18. Charles Crary, for transporting provisions to Stonington Point, 9th and 25th of July, 1814		9 00		
	Same remark as on No. 14.				
	19. Joshua Swan, for transporting provisions to same place; paid June 10, 1814		10 00		
	Same remark as on No. 14.				

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.			
1 C	20. Jere. Williams, for freight of six barrels provisions from Lyme wharf to Saybrook, July 13, 1814	$0 50		
	Same remark as on Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9.			
	21. George Wolcot, for transporting provisions from Lyme ferry to Saybrook for militia under command of Captain Bray, paid July 19, 1814	5 00		
	Same remark.			
	41. Lieutenant Samuel L. Hough, for transportation of provisions from New London to Stonington, July, 1814	2 86		
	His detachment was supplied by the United States contractor.—(See remarks 14 and 18.)			
	48. Benjamin Brown, for transporting provisions 18th and 23d July, and 4th and 6th August, 1814	18 62½		
	(See foregoing remark on vouchers 6, 7, 8, 9.)			
	50. Robert Jeffery, for transporting field piece	50		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	51. Richard Hempstead, for cartage of wood	75		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	52. Peter Smith, for carting baggage	75		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	59. Henry Gardner, for carting tent-poles, &c	50		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	60. Quartermaster Thomas Gleason, for carting rations	1 00		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	61. S. J. Beckwith, for carting tents, &c	1 00		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	62. William Lord, for so much stated to have been paid to Joseph Bailey for carrying provisions to Stonington, September, 1814	4 00		
	No voucher for the payment to Bailey, nor proof that the service was performed before September 13, 1814. Mr. Lord's receipt is not dated till October 27, 1814.			
	63. George Williams, second, for carrying sick soldiers to Saybrook	2 50		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	64. Daniel Kirtland, for cartage, &c.	5 84		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	65. Giles Blague, for carting wood	1 84		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	66. Henry R. Wolcott, for carting provisions	1 00		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	67. John Kirtland, for use of wagon	50		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	68. Samuel Humphrey, for transportation of rations	1 00		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	69. Elijah Griffiths, for transportation of rations	50		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	70. David B. Beebe, for cartage of provisions at sundry times	40 12		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	71. James Day, for journey	2 00		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	72. Lieutenant A. C. Kasson, for transporting baggage	2 00		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	73. K. B. Fairchild, for transportation rations	83		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	74. David Avery, for cartage at various times	60		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	75. Ezekiel Fox, for carting arms, &c., August 10, 1814	2 00		
	On another voucher a charge for this is made in the account of Mr. Goddard, rendered to the United States, and for which he received credit on settlement.			
	76. Gurdon Crocker, for cartage of provisions to Lyme ferry, 17th June, 1st, 12th, and 18th July, and 4th August, 1814	27 19		
	(See foregoing remark on vouchers 6, 7, 8, 9.)			
	77. Rosevill Parker, for transportation provisions	1 50		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	78. Ph. Raymond, for sundry truckage	3 95		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	79. David B. Beebe, for carting provisions	9 00		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	94. Major Charles Sherman, for stage hire on sundry journeys	18 75		
	After September 12, 1814; also unexplained.			
	98. John S. Avery, for journey, express, on the 9th August, and for cartage on the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 23d, and 26th August, and 26th September, 1814	46 75		
	The voucher, except as to the charge dated 26th September, is a duplicate of one filed with Mr. Goddard's account rendered to the United States, and for which he, on settlement of that account, received credit. The charge in September is inadmissible, for the cause before explained.			
	99. David Avery, for sundry cartage from August 10 to September 12, 1814	59 25		
	The whole of this is included in a voucher filed with the account rendered the United States by Mr. Goddard, and for which he received credit as aforesaid.			
	100. David Avery, for cartage	15 00		
	After September 12, 1814.			

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.			
1 C	101. Sylvanus Smith, for cartage	$2 55		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	102. Wm. Lynde, for cartage 5 times	4 37		
	Not shown to have been prior to September 13, 1814; receipt dated November 19, 1814.			
	103. Otis P. Fox, for transportation of arms	2 00		
			$397 67½	
	After September 12, 1814.			
1 D	Sundry payments for 9 horses, and 2 wagons and harness, purchased in June, July, August, and October, 1814	810 50		
	Amount credited as the produce of the sale of 9 horses and 2 wagons	553 20		
			257 30	
	As to the purchase in October no allowance can be made, and as to the residue it will be necessary to have information, &c., as is before pointed out with respect to other like purchases.			
1 E	Payments for shoeing horses and repairing wagon	$14 71		
	After September 12, 1814		9 53	
	Residue suspended, see last note			$5 18
1 F	Payments for quarters for militia	425 75		
	1. Comfort Pratt, for 20 days' use of his store and kitchen as barracks, receipt dated May 20, 1814	2 50		
	Before charged in the State account on a bill of Lt. Aaron Brainerd, containing a charge for the payment to Mr. Pratt.—(See account No. 2, vouchers 3—23 C.			
	5. Comfort Pratt, for one [omitted,] and kitchen, occupied by detachment under Lieut. Benjamin Dowd, 4 weeks and 4 days in November and December, 1813	2 25		
	Lt. Dowd's detachment appears to have been in service from October 30, to December 1, 1813, and for quartering it 30 days Mr. Pratt was paid $4 on a bill dated November 31, 1813, and whereon a charge is before made in the State account.—(See account No. 3—1, voucher B, 6—62.			
	26 Nicholas Starr, for cleaning the court-house at New London after the militia left it	1 56		
	Subsequent to September 12, 1814.			
	30. John Comstock, for quarters for Lieut. Allyn and Ensign Pease, from August 25 to October 24, 1814, $4.			
	Portion after September 12, 1814	2 75		
	31. Chester Kimball, for quarter for Chaplain Loomis, from August 25 to October 24, 1814, $4.			
	Portion after September 12, 1814	2 75		
	32. Richard Comstock, for quarters for Captain Goodman and his subalterns, from August 25 to October 21, 1814, $6.			
	Portion after September 12, 1814	4 05		
	32. Stoughton J. Beckwith, for quarters for Captain Strickland and subalterns, 4 weeks, from August 22 to September 25, 1814, $2.			
	Portion after September 12, 1814	75		
	34. John Comstock, for room for Captain Stickland and subalterns, from August 25 to September 25, 1814, $2.			
	Portion after September 12, 1814	81		
	35. John Comstock, for quarters for Captain Taintor and officers, 4 weeks	2 50		
	No date; they were in service until near the end of October, 1814, and at which time the bill was paid.			
	36. John Comstock, for quarters for Captain Taintor and officer, 6 weeks.	3 75		
	No date; they were in service until near the end of October, 1814, and at which time the bill was paid.			
	37. Chester Kimball, for 8 weeks' quarters for Major White, $4.			
	Paid October 25, 1814, (2 days before the end of his services,) between when and September 12 there were 6 weeks	3 00		
	38. Robert Douglass, for quarters for Captain Phelps and subalterns, August 26, to October 25, 1814, $4.			
	Portion after September 12, 1814	2 81		
	40 Elizabeth Champlain, for quarters	2 00		
	Paid October 26, 1814; no other date mentioned, nor is there any explanation as to the troops for whom the quarters were furnished.			
	41. Abraham Shepard, for 8 weeks' quarters for Major Young, $4.			
	Similar to No. 37	3 00		
	42. Nathaniel Otis, for 8 weeks' quarters for sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant, $4.			
	Similar to No. 37	3 00		
	Robert Douglass, for quarters for Captain Strong and subalterns, August 26 to October 25, 1814, $4.			
	Similar to No. 38	2 81		
	44. Nathaniel Otis, for 10 weeks' quarters for Lieut. Col. Brainerd, $5.			
	He was in service from August 18 to October 28, 1814.			
	Portion after September 12, 1814	3 21		
	45. Robert Douglass, for quarters for Captain Collins and subalterns, 6 weeks	3 00		
	Receipt dated October 27, 1814, no other date mentioned; their services ended October 29, 1814.			
	46 Nathaniel Otis, for quarters for Quartermaster Thomas Gleason, from August 23 to October 26, 1814, $4.			
	Portion after September 12, 1814	1 70		
	47. Nathaniel Pendleton, for 5 weeks quarters for Captain Aspinwall and subalterns	2 50		

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.			
1 F	No date other than that of payment, [October 27, 1814.] They were in service till October 30, 1814.			
	48. William Lord for two months barrack rent, for a detachment at Stonington, September and October, 1814, $10. Portion after September 12	$8 00		
	49. Nathaniel Otis, for quarters for surgeon's mate, Joseph M. Gilbert, eight weeks, $2. Similar to No. 37	1 50		
	50. William Willcox, for use of house and stable	2 00		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	52. Israel Rogers, for quarters for Captain Foote and subalterns, 3 weeks	2 25		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	53. Charles Brown, for quarters for Major Barnum, three weeks	2 25		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	54. Charles Brown, for quarters to Surgeon's Mate J. Graves, three weeks	1 50		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	55. Stoughton J. Beckwith, for quarters for part of Captain Foote's and Captain Taintor's companies	5 00		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	56. Amos Keeney, for quarters for Captain Strong's soldiers, August 28 to September 3, 1814 $2 50			
	For quarters for Captain Foote's company, one month 2 50			
		5 00		
	A voucher for the first item is on file with the account rendered by Mr. Goddard to the United States, and on which he received credit for $2 50			
	Captain Foote's company did not enter on service till after September 12, 1814.			
	57. Elizabeth Starr, for cleaning court-house after the soldiers left it	3 00		
	Receipt dated in December, 1814, and the work is not shown to have been performed before September 12, 1814.			
	58. Comfort Pratt, for quarters for Captain Bray's 1st and 2d detachments, the whole time, $2 50 each $5 00			
	For quarters for Captain Johnson's company 2 50			
	For quarters for Captain Farrand's company 2 50			
	For storeroom for the provisions, 5 months 5 00			
		15 00		
	Captain Bray's 1st detachment was in service from May 20 to July 19, 1814; his 2d from July 20 to September 16, 1814.			
	For use of store for barracks, and storehouse, and kitchen to cook in from May 20 to July 18, 1814, Mr. Pratt was paid on another voucher, (see account No 3—3, voucher F 5,) and in respect of which a charge is made by the State.			
	As to the 1st detachment, the present charge is therefore inadmissible $2 50			
	Captain Ferrand's company did not enter the service till after September 12, 1814 2 50			
	The period Captain Johnson's company (which continued in service till the end of October, 1814) was furnished with quarters is not specified 2 50			
	The last charge is inadmissible, in part because it extends beyond September 12, 1814, and in other part because for use of a store for storeing provisions, from May 20 to September 16, 1814, a payment of $10 was made to Captain Bray, and for which a charge is made by the State.—(See account No. 3—1, voucher E 144) 5 00			
		12 50		
	59. Charles Dolph, for quarters for part of Captain Ferrand's company	3 00		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	60. Hamlin Williams, for quarters for part of Captain Johnson's company and part of Captain Ferrand's company	4 00		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	61. Comfort Pratt, for quarters for the detachment of Lieutenant Noah Walker	3 00		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	62. Samuel Stillman, for quarters for part of Captain Johnson's company.	2 50		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	63. Samuel Willcox, for quarters for three companies, May 20 to November, 1814, $15. Portion after September 12, 1814	5 67		
	64. William Wilcox, for quarters for part of Captain Ferrand's company, and Sergeant Hurd's guard	3 00		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	65. William Wilcox, for stabling horses, &c	3 00		
	After September 12, 1814.			
	66. Nathaniel Hempsted, for use of his house as a hospital for the militia, and care of his family from August 29 to November 12, 1814, at $1 a day $76 00			
	For window broken by a soldier when crazy 2 88			
		78 88		
	For use of his house, for the purpose mentioned, up to September 12, 1814, he was paid by Mr. Goddard on another voucher, and whereon the latter charged and received credit in his account rendered to the United States. The residue is inadmissible for the reason before assigned.			
	67. John J. Avery, for quarters for several companies, for damages done by them, and for cartage of provisions	36 50		

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.			
1 F	In the instances where dates are specified they are subsequent to September 12, 1814, and the others are presumed to have been so.			
	68. Eben Avery, for eight weeks quarters for Surgeon John S. Peters, $4. Similar to No. 37	$3 00		
	69. John Comstock, for quarters for Captain Goodman's company, 4 days. After September 12, 1814.	1 50		
	70. Solomon Rogers, for quartering a guard, 45 days. After September 12, 1814.	3 75		
	71. Daniel Rogers, for quartering the militia. After September 12, 1814.	15 00		
	72. David B. Beebe, for use of his land, occupied as an encampment. Not shown to have been prior to September 12, 1814.	5 00		
	Account overadded	1 00		
			$262 50	
1 G	Payment for camp equipage, &c.	21 02½		
	3. Increase Wilson, for copper and copper nails, for guns at Stonington. After September 12, 1814.		1 04	
1 H	Payments for stationary, &c.	30 65		
	4. Henry Jackson, for paper furnished to Captain Ferrand. After September 12, 1814.	50		
	5. Samuel Green for morning reports, blank books, &c. After September 12, 1814.	4 64		
	6. John Maniere, for paper, &c. After September 12, 1814.	4 34		
			9 48	
1 I	Payments for drum-heads, &c.	16 42		
	7. Norris Galpin, for drum-head. After September 12, 1814.	83		
	8. Captain Jerrod Strickland, for drum-head furnished to Norris Galpin. Presumed to be the one above-mentioned, and if otherwise it is not shown to have been furnished before September 12, 1814. Norris Galpin was the drummer of Captain Strickland's company.	1 00		
	9. Lieutenant Laban Fisher, for drum-head. Not shown to have been furnished before September 12, 1814.	1 00		
	10. Stephen Holt for drum-cord. After September 12, 1814.	34		
	11. Captain Arnold Foote, for a drum-head. After September 12, 1814.	75		
	12. N. S. Lester, for 4 drum-heads furnished to Captain Chaffee, Amos Mallory, and D. Daniels. Not shown to have been supplied before September 12, 1814.	3 00		
			6 92	
1 K	Payments for contingencies.	589 94		
	3. Captain John French, for artillery apparatus, January 8, 1814. Not shown to be properly chargeable to the United States. No militia in service at the time. The articles, if their cost were to be allowed, would have to be delivered over or be accounted for.	21 25		
	5. S. Hurlbut for sheet lead for gun-aprons, June 23, 1814. Same remark, save that there were some small detachments in service; the lead, however, is not shown to have been furnished for any of them.	2 56		
	9. Arnold Clarke, for work in the arsenal in May and June, 1814, airing tents, ammunition, &c. Not properly chargeable to the United States.	8 19		
	10. Adam Stanton & Son, for sundries for Captain Bray's company in June and July, 1814. The voucher is the duplicate of one filed with the account of the captain, whereon a charge is before made in the account of the State.—(See account No. 3—3, E 144.)	3 60		
	18. James Baxter, for making 12,000 musket cartridges, May 1814. The expense is not shown to have been incurred in respect of any militia then in service, of which there were only small detachments, nor are the cartridges shown to have been applied to the public use.	36 00		
	19. George Merril, 2d, for making inquiry after horses for sale. See remarks respecting the horses purchased.	50		
	21. James Baxter, jr., for services in the arsenal, breaking up damaged cartridges, &c., May 19, 1814. Not properly chargeable to the United States.	1 43		
	25. Chester Huntington for repairing gun-carriage, August 8, 1814. No evidence that the reparation became necessary in consequence of damages done in the public service, nor that the carriage was then, before, or afterwards in that service.	11 58		
	28. Captain John French, for repairing gun-carriage, cleaning and oiling harness, &c., August 8, 1814. The company under his command entered the public service on the following day; the work is not shown to have become necessary by any prior use of the carriage, &c., in that service.	12 75		
	29. Isaac Webber, for repairing boat. After September 12, 1814.	50		
	31. Henry J. Cobb, for boring two cannon at Stonington and making tools for the purpose, &c., August 1, 1814. Not appearing to be properly chargeable to the United States.	12 35		

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.				
1 K	32. Chauncey Arnold, for repairing the arsenal, and for materials		$7 05		
	After September 12, 1814; and, had it not been so, it would have been inadmissible.				
	33. Nathaniel Palmer, jr., for wood and iron work for mounting two field pieces, August 1, 1814		30 73		
	34. Jabez Holmes, for apparatus, August 1, 1814		4 50		
	Not shown to be properly chargeable to the United States.				
	37. John Douglass, for cooper's work		2 09		
	After September 12, 1814, and otherwise objectionable.				
	38. Daniel H. Russel and Lewis Coe, for expenses of pursuing deserters	$4 96			
	39. Amasa Clark, for expenses of pursuing deserters	17 83			
	40. Henry S. Granger ... do ... do	11 75			
		34 54			
	Portion on September 11 and 12, 1814	3 60			
	Residue after the latter day		30 94		
	42. Kimball Prince, for repairing arsenal		9 18		
	After September 12, 1514; and, had it not been so, it would have been inadmissible.				
	43. Jonathan G. Stanton, for a coffin for a deceased soldier		4 00		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	45. Lieutenant Noah Walker, for junk and stationery		1 00		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	46. William Willard, for paper		56		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	47. Ransom Pool, for expense of removing tents to Hartford		11 48		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	48. Henry Campbell, for driving a load of tents, &c.		2 50		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	49. Archibald T. Robertson, for mending harness		83		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	50. Peyton R. Randall, for cart-wheels to mount old cannon on at Stonington point		17 00		
	Not shown to have been furnished prior to September 12, 1814; nor, if they were, to be properly chargeable to the United States.				
	51. Thos. Hollister, for keeping horses and drivers taking tents to Hartford (See No. 47.)		3 98		
	53. Samuel Hurlburt, for 62 pounds of rope-yarn for wadding, delivered June, 1813		7 44		
	A charge for this is before made in the State account.—(See account No. 3–1 B, 4–20.)				
	54. Captain Charles Thomas, for wads for artillery		5 69		
	Not shown to have been supplied prior to September 12, 1814. The company remained in service several weeks afterwards, and the payment was not made till 1815.				
	55. George G. Jewett, for repairing two wagons		7 75		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	56. Chester Huntington, for sundry iron work		13 55		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	57. Elias Perkins, for use of his stable for cavalry and wagon horses, August 15 to December 15, 1814	$12 00			
	Portion after September 12, 1814		9 10		
	58. John J. Avery, for land for encampment for the militia, Sept., 1814		12 00		
	No portion shown to have been prior to September 12, 1814.				
	59. James Baxter, for 71 days' services, at $1 50 per day		106 50		
	No portion shown to have been prior to September 12, 1814; paid January 4, 1815.				
	60. Jere. H. Goddard, for 25 days' services in the quartermaster's department in September, October, and November, 1814		25 00		
	No portion shown to have been prior to September 12, 1814.				
	61. Arnold Clark, for 60 days' services in the quartermaster's department from September to November, 1814		90 00		
	No portion shown to have been prior to September 12, 1814.				
				$513 52	
1 L	Payment to Hez. Goddard for services as deputy in the quartermaster general's department, 110 days, from December 15, 1813, to August 17, 1814, and from November 9, 1814, to February 13, 1815		275 00		
	Travelling allowance on sundry journeys, from May 2 to December 9, 1814, at nine cents per mile		46 15		
				321 15	
	It is unascertainable from the account for services, what portion of them were rendered prior to the 13th September, 1814. An account in detail, setting forth the dates and nature of the services performed, will be necessary to enable the Secretary of War to determine what compensation is to be made.—(See foregoing remark on the charge for compensation for Mr. Goddard's services as assistant commissary general, account No. 2, voucher 3—23.) The account for his travelling allowance is not shown to have been paid. There are charges in it amounting to $14 20, dated after September 12, 1814; others as to journeys, the object of which is not explained; and others as to journeys, the expense of which is not shown to be properly chargeable to the United States.				
2 L	Additional payments by Hez. Goddard		$750 27		
	His additional compensation		165 50		
			915 77		

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.				
2 L	For expenses of erecting signal poles, in May and June, 1814:				
	1. Stephen Billings	$49 92			
	3. N. Wheeler	110 00			
	14. W. Moore, 4th	174 10			
	20. Charles Thomas	25 25			
			$359 27		
	Credited as received for signal-poles		30 19		
			329 08		
	Requiring the sanction of the Secretary of War. There is no evidence that their erection was authorized or sanctioned at the time by any officer of the United States. General Cushing's letter of the 22d May, 1814, to Governor Smith, describing the arrangement which had been settled by the general and certain officers sent by the governor, "as sufficient to afford protection to the coast," is silent on the subject.				
	4. James Baxter, jr., for services		25 00		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	5. Joseph Wright, for storage of provisions, in part		1 50		
	6. Thomas Howe, for transportation		2 00		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	7. Oliver Burdick, for transportation		2 00		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	8. Stephen Holt, for bedcords		1 50		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	10. John Starr & Son, for nails		60		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	11. Thompson & Thatcher, for sweet oil		4 50		
	After September 12, 1814, except as to 92 cents. Not shown to be properly chargeable to the United States.				
	12. Charles Thomas, for transportation		1 00		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	15. William Lord, for storage of field pieces, ammunition, &c., one year, ending in March, 1815	$12 00			
	Admitted as to 3½ months prior to September 12, 1814, while militia were on duty at Stonington	3 50			
			8 50		
	16. Philip Raymond, for truckage		11 40		
	After September 12, 1814, and otherwise objectionable.				
	17. James Baxter, for services		69 00		
	After September 12, 1814, and otherwise objectionable.				
	22. Azariah Stanton, for transportation		2 84		
	After September 12, 1814, and otherwise objectionable.				
	23. Ephraim M. Frink, for wharfage		1 00		
	After September 12, 1814, and otherwise objectionable.				
	24. John French, for painting, &c., artillery carriages		21 75		
	After September 12, 1814, and otherwise objectionable.				
	25. George Haley, for transportation		1 50		
	After September 12, 1814, and otherwise objectionable.				
	26. Hubbil Brook, for transporting provisions		10 50		
	After September 12, 1814, and otherwise objectionable.				
	27. William Barker, for transportation		8 49		
	After September 12, 1814, and otherwise objectionable.				
	28. Asa Dutton, for transporting 84 passengers in stages from New London to Saybrook, and back to New London, April 8 and 9, 1814		105 00		
	Requiring explanation. The voucher is not certified by any military officer, and affords no other information than is above expressed.				
	29. William Lord, for barrack rent		10 00		
	After September 12, 1814.				
	30. Daniel Stoddard, for storage of tents		3 00		
	Not shown to have been before September 12, 1814, nor if prior thereto, to be properly chargeable to the United States.				
	31. Peter Smith, for cartage of ammunition, &c		75		
	Not shown to have been before September 12, 1814, nor if prior thereto, to be properly chargeable to the United States.				
	32. Martin Lee, for wharfage		1 95		
	After September 12, 1814, and otherwise objectionable.				
	33. Boston Freeman, for carting tent-poles		34		
	After September 12, 1814, and otherwise objectionable.				
	34. Ebenezer Bryant, for box for muskets, and repairing another		2 67		
	After September 12, 1814, and otherwise objectionable.				
	35. John French, for boards		79		
	After September 12, 1814, and otherwise objectionable.				
	38. Hez. Goddard, for storage of tents, &c		50 00		
	No part shown to have been before September 12, 1814, nor if anterior thereto, to be properly chargeable to the United States.				
	39–40. Hez. Goddard, for additional compensation for services		165 50		
3 L	All after September 12, 1814.			$842 16	
	Sundry expenditures by Walter Budington, assistant quartermaster, at New Haven, from Sept. 1814, to June, 1815, and his compensation		3,951 33		
	Less, credited for double charges		155 09		
			3,796 24		
	With the exception of the under-mentioned items, the expenses were incurred, so far as can be ascertained from the vouchers, either after September 12, 1814, or in respect of the detachment under Colonel Sandford's command, which entered on service a few days previously, viz:				

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.				
3 L	Account B, voucher 39. Colonel Sandford, for postage June and July, 1814	$0 86			
	Account C. Charge for room for Lieut. Smith's guard, 4 months.	40 00			
	Account D, voucher 1. New Haven Powder House Company, for use of half the powder house from Sep. 10, 1813, to Sep. 10, 1814, paid under a resolve of the general assembly	27 00			
	7. Jeremiah Sturges, for payments for rent of a house for Sergeant Osborn's guard at Fairfield, June 26 to November 22, 1814, $5, and for transportation of provisions for it, at five different times, $40	45 00			
	Account G, voucher 20. Charles Sherman, for amount expressed to have been paid for expenses of an escort for two field pieces to Killingworth, June 10, 1813	36 42			
	21. John Hubbard, for store-room for arms from June 18, 1813, to Nov. 21, 1814, and for taking in and delivering same	21 00			
	33-1. New Haven and East Haven Toll-bridge Company, for toll of cavalry in service in June and July, 1813, and April and May, 1814	35 55			
	33-2. William Myers, express June 11, 1813	10 00			
			$215 83		
			3,580 41		
	The item for postage is not shown to have been connected with the public service. Colonel Sandford does not appear to have been in that service at the time		86		
	The charge for a room for Lieutenant Smith's guard is not sustained by any voucher either evidencing the supply by Mr. Budington of a room of his own for the purpose, or the payment by him of the sum charged to any other person for hire thereof. (The period of service of the guard appears to have been from June 13 to October 12, 1814; for one of the months therefore no allowance could be made if the charge were to be sufficiently vouched)		40 00		
	The rations for Sergeant Osborn's guard, supplied before September 12, 1814, were furnished by the United States contractor, who was bound to deliver them at Fairfield at his own expense	$40 00			
	Of the rent, the portion which accrued after September 12 is	2 37			
			42 37		
	As to the payment to Mr. Sherman, (whose bill is neither sustained by vouchers for his disbursements, nor sets forth any particulars,) see the foregoing remark on vouchers 40 and 41 of account No. 3-1 E		36 42		
	The payments for rent of half the New Haven powder house, and for storage of arms, &c., at John Hubbard's, are considered to be not properly chargeable to the United States		48 00		
				$3,748 06	
	Those for tolls and express hire are passed.				
	Independent of the inadmissibility of the residue of Mr. Budington's expenditures, in consequence of their relating to transactions after September 12, 1814, or to Colonel Sandford's command, many of them appear to be otherwise objectionable. For charges (exclusive of those for his own compensation) amounting to nearly $500, there are no vouchers.				
	The amount expended in the purchase of three horses, two carts, and a wagon, and in keeping and shoeing the horses, and in repairing the wagon, &c	$466 82			
	Deduct proceeds of sale thereof, &c	257 20			
			$209 62		
	And in constructing barracks at Fort Wooster, &c	969 50			
	Deduct proceeds of sale	145 05			
			824 45		
			1,034 07		
	Could not have been admitted without explanatory testimony, the returns of the sales, and the special sanction of the Secretary of War.				
	The amount expended in the purchase of spades, shovels, frying-pans, lanterns, jugs, pails, baskets, &c		$118 12		
	Stationery and blank reports, &c		80 40		
	Junk, match-rope, &c		38 78		
	Drum, fife, drum-heads, &c		38 19		
			275 49		
	Is not sustained by any evidence of the application of the articles to the public service, or showing what ultimately became of any of them, except that a credit of $7 is given for jugs sold. As to charges amounting to $85 for 85 day's hire of Jacob, a Swede, in September, October, and November, 1814, it would have been necessary to have explanatory evidence as well with respect to the manner in which he was employed as to the need there was for his services.				
	The charges for Mr. Budington's compensation		$480 00		
	The charges for hire of a carriage for his use		32 00		
	The charges for hire of a clerk		42 00		
	The charges for hire of a store from September, 1814, to June, 1815		100 00		
	The charges, and for expenses of several journeys after the war		37 10		
			691 10		

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.			
3 L	Would also have required full explanation, and to be sanctioned by the Secretary of War before the same could have been allowed.			
	The charge for his expenses on a journey to New York after powder, &c.	$26 74		
	And for payments for freight, wharfage, and cartage of 19 cannon and 100 kegs of powder in November and December, 1814.—(Vouchers 3, 6, and 8 of account D, and 1 and 3 of account F)	74 46		
		101 20		
	Would not, it is conceived, have been admissible as against the United States; they are presumed to relate to purchases then made in New York, when the militia (save some small detachments on duty as guards) had been discharged.			
	The charges for transportation of military stores after the war, and for services of General Foote in collecting the same.—(See vouchers 5, 12, 16, 19, 23, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, and 36 of account G, and other charges therein, unvouched)	$173 53		
	Would have required explanatory evidence showing the stores so collected and transported to have been in the use of the militia in actual service, and not any distributed by way of general preparation.			
	S. E. Dwight's bill, (voucher 2, account C,) for services at Guilford with A. J. Chittenden, September 9, 1814	$2 50		
	Would also have required explanation. Charges amounting to $50 or $60 for cleaning and repairing arms, oil, repairing artillery, cleaning and repairing harness, &c., &c., are unsupported by any proof that the expense was occasioned by the use of the articles in the public service.			
	E. Foote's account (voucher 23, account G) contains a charge of $15 for an alleged payment to Abraham Benson, on quartermaster's order, unsustained either by the order, by any receipt for the money, or by any explanation as to the purpose for which it was paid; also other charges unvouched, amounting to	$13 12½		
	The items after enumerated would have been inadmissible.			
	Account B. Charge for a brand S. C	1 25		
	Voucher 43. Charge for interest	77		
	Account C, voucher 6. Charge over calculated	60		
	9. Payment to Lieutenant Edmund Bushnell, for *extra duty* of seven of his detachment of cavalry	12 31		
	22. George Bradley, for shoeing horse, October 14, 1814; charged in a prior bill	84		
	Account E, voucher 14. Charge for 84 feet of timber, at 10¼ cents; extended $12 60 instead of $8 82	3 78		
	17. Nails, over calculated	10		
	Account C, 7. Printing *enlisting orders*, and advertising for 110 men, and music	5 50		
	8, 9, 10. Carting cannon to *Fort Hale, March* 1 and 2, 1815	13 50		
	23. E. Foote, for storeage in *February, March, April, and May*, 1815	8 00		
	Over charged in Mr. Scarborough's abstract in respect of Mr. Budington's accounts	50		
4 L	Sundry expenditures at Hartford by James R. Woodbridge, from April 27 to October 28, 1814, and his compensation	1,371 22		
	Deduct:			
	12. Julius Jones, for making cartridges in May, June, and July, 1814	$240 75		
	Thread	8 82		
		249 57		
	30. Hudson & Goodwin, for cartridge and wrapping paper, May, June, July, and August, 1814	92 13		
	Sundry charges in May, June, and July, 1814, unvouched, for thread, twine, &c	18 56		
		360 26		
	No evidence of application to the public service, nor of the ultimate disposition made of the articles.			
	20. Titus Bradley, for transportation of 110 camp kettles and three boxes of axes and tin cups from Hartford to New Haven, September 4 and 7, 1814	$7 35		
	22. Ephraim Hunt, ditto	2 00		
		9 35		
	The articles are presumed to have been for the use of Colonel Sanford's detachment, called out for the defence of the latter place at this period. No other militia in service there except a lieutenant's command, which had been on duty a considerable time.			
	23. Gift Johnson, for a journey to Newtown with arms, Sept., 1814	22 50		
	Whether before or after the 12th of that month does not appear. The arms, however, are presumed to have been for the use of Colonel Sanford's command, as Captain A. B. Curtis's company, forming part thereof, and whose services commenced on the 8th of September, is shown to have marched from Newtown.			
	9. Asher Gillet, for transportation of bread from Hartford to New London, August 28, 1814	$16 00		
	25. Henry Brace..... 27. Chester Seymour. 31. Leonard Braman. } for transportation of one load of provisions each from Hartford to New London, September 11, 1814	66 00		
		82 00		

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.				
4	Rations for the militia in service at New London were supplied by the United States contractor up to and including the 12th September, and he was bound to deliver them there at his own expense. The provisions transported on the 11th of that month were doubtless those furnished by the State contractor for the supply of the militia after their withdrawal from the United States service on the following day.				
	1. William Bradford, for carting eight boxes of muskets to Middleton, April 27, 1814	$5 00			
	2. Jere. Glover, for transporting 17 boxes and 19 casks of ammunition, &c., May 3, 1814, to be delivered to S. Hart at Saybrook, G. Jewett at Pettipauge, and R. McCurdy at Lyme	8 00			
	3—1. Lemuel Gurney, for transporting 2 boxes to S. Hart, May 9, 1814	50			
	3—2. Daniel Gains, for transporting 4 boxes of muskets, 11 kegs of cartridges, and 500 flints to Lyme, June 4, 1814	3 71			
	5. Gift Johnson, for transporting a load to Guilford, July 23, 1814, and 4 loads from the arsenal to the powder-house	21 00			
	37. Daniel Whittlesey, for transporting 4 boxes of muskets and ammunition to Lyme and Saybrook, June 2, 1814	1 83			
	11. Jere. Glover, for transporting 1 box of muskets and 1 box of cartridges to Saybrook, August 1, 1814	75			
			$40 79		
	In none of these cases are the articles shown to have been transported for the use of militia at the time on duty or called out. They would seem to have been forwarded for deposit at sundry places by way of general preparation; and if so, the expense is not properly chargeable to the United States, as has been decided by the Secretary of War.				
	Charge for a payment to E. Huntington, July 23, 1814, for express riding. Unvouched and unexplained.		2 00		
	Charges for carting powder, April 28, 1814	$2 25			
	Charges for carting powder, May 4, 1814	63			
	Charges for carting powder, June 5, 1814	4 38			
	Charge for carting a load to Norwich, June 16, 1814	14 00			
	Charges for carting powder, June 24, 1814	3 24			
	Charges for carting powder, July 23, 1814	2 14			
	Charges for freight of powder, &c., to Saybrook, Aug. 30, 1814	1 00			
	Charges for cartage of stores at sundry times, Sept. 10, 1814	2 23			
			29 87		
	Unvouched and liable to the foregoing remarks on the items amounting to $40 79.				
	29. Nathan Seymour	$22 00			
	32. Daniel Gains	2 00			
	33—1. Gift Johnson	52 50			
	33—2. Sally Sepson	5 00			
	34 David Allen	61 50			
	35. Asher Gillet	11 00			
	36. Benjamin Reed	17 00			
	Cartage and postage, (no vouchers)	1 42			
			172 42		
	All after September 12, 1814.				
	Services of Mr. Woodbridge, 78 days between July 25, 1813, and October 7, 1814, at $2 50	195 00			
	30 miles' travel, at 9 cents	2 70			
			197 70		
				$916 89	
	Evidence showing the days on which the services were rendered, and the necessity for them, should be furnished, to enable the Secretary of War to decide on the allowance to be made. None of his disbursements appear to have been made prior to April, 1814; nor do any militia appear to have been stationed at Hartford, where the vouchers are all dated.				
5	E. Goodrich, for services as deputy to the quartermaster general, after September 12, 1814			24 36	
	No evidence of service.				
6	Sundry disbursements by Jared Scarborough, quartermaster general, from November, 1814, to January, 1816, and his compensation		3,837 53		
	The expenses, so far as can be ascertained from the vouchers, were none of them incurred prior to September 12, 1814, save such as are hereinafter enumerated, viz:				
	4. Lieut. Col. E. Brainerd, for transportation of baggage in August, 1814	$16 00			
	6. Lieutenant D. Woodruff, for ditto in July, 1814	13 75			
	7. Captain N. Johnson, for transportation of sick soldiers in August, 1814	2 25			
	9. Joseph Hill, for powder furnished and used at Pettipauge, April 8, 1814	19 00			
	11. Luther Bradley, for services in receiving, taking care of, and delivering munitions of war sent to New Haven, from the commencement of the war to September, 1814 $30 00 And for sundry artillery apparatus, August 30, 1814 31 84	61 84			
	15. E. Terry, for journeys and express in August, 1814	49 50			
	16. William H. King, for journeys and express in June, 1814	20 06			
	20. Town of Lyme, for powder at Pettipauge, April 8, 1814 $19 00				

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.				
6	21. Charles Smith, for powder at Pettipauge, April 8, 1814	$4 00			
	22. John Hart & Co., ditto	18 00			
			$41 00		
	23. Lieut. Col. Comstock, for transportation of baggage, August 15, 1814		19 84		
	25. William H. Conklin, for powder, &c., April, 1814		16 85		
	27. Jared Hayden, for cannon balls for Saybrook fort, June, 1813		20 00		
	29. Lieutenant Charles Parkes, for transportation of baggage in July, 1814		10 50		
	31. Nathaniel Griffing, for hire of horses used in drawing artillery on alarms, July and November, 1813, and June 2 and September 7 and 8, 1814		8 50		
	34. Lieut. Col. Baldwin, for services in calling out and posting a detachment, September 8, 1814	$6 00			
	For express hire	5 00			
	And for other services in providing for their subsistence and drawing their pay	2 00			
			13 00		
	36. Jared Shepherd, for repairing gun-carriages at Bramford, August, 1814	6 00			
	38. Timothy Johnson, ditto	1 91			
			7 91		
	40. S Hart, for barrack rent from May 30 to Sept. 15, 1814		16 50		
	41. H. Atwater, for express service, September 8, 1814		3 50		
	42. B. Baldwin, for barrack hire from September 8 to 14, 1814		8 00		
	45. D. B. Beebe, for use of land for parade ground, August, September, and October, 1814		5 00		
	47. Timothy Shepard, for an express to Captain Buckingham, September 3, 1814		4 40		
	51. Eleazer Porter, for horse and chaise hire, February 20, 1814, (inspecting ordnance on the seaboard)		14 00		
	56. John Butler, for transportation of baggage, September, 1813		14 00		
	60. E. Huntington, for truckage of ammunition, &c., and services in inspecting a field-piece and directing repairs thereof, June and July, 1814	$4 47			
	And for trucking arms for the 20th reg't, Aug. 16, 1814.	2 25			
			6 72		
	63. D. Kirtland, for timber for platform, July, 1814		5 00		
	64. E. Foote, for postage and extra expenses occasioned by the war, from May, 1814, to May, 1815		114 22		
	65. Hez. Howe, for expense of erecting signal poles in June, 1814		72 43		
	66. Gorham & Lines, for hire of horses to draw artillery of the first battalion, September 8, 1814		2 00		
	89. Captain B. Burnham, for transportation of baggage, August, 1814		10 66		
	92. Captain Am. Bray, for storage of two brass artillery pieces, from June, 1813, to June, 1815		16 00		
	96. George W. Jewett, for side box for a field-piece, March, 1814		2 00		
	97. Charles Jeffery, for transporting marines, &c., April 8 and 9, 1814		10 00		
				$624 68	
				3,212 85	
	11. The account of Mr. Bradley requires to be more sufficiently explained before its admissibility can be judged of. If the services related to munitions from time to time sent to New Haven, by way of general preparation, compensation for them is not properly chargeable to the United States; allowance can be made only for such as related to militia (exclusive of Colonel Sanford's command) in actual service, and it cannot be found that any were on duty at New Haven before the summer of 1814, and then only a subaltern's command, till the call of Colonel Sanford's command into service, in the early part of September.				
	As to the artillery apparatus, the articles are not shown to have been procured to supply others worn out or destroyed in the public service, nor to have been obtained for use of militia other than Colonel Sanford's command			61 84	
	34. Lieutenant Colonel B. Baldwin's services were of a nature not authorized by law or regulation to be performed by an officer of his rank, nor does he appear to have been ordered to render them. The detachment consisted only of one company, and which continued in service but a week, and for its rations he was paid at 4 cents each above the United States contract price			8 00	
	36 & 38. The reparations are not shown to have been made on artillery in the public service, or to have been occasioned by prior use of the artillery while in that service			7 91	
	40. Portion after September 12, 1814			45	
	42. ----------do----------do----------			2 28	
	45. ----------do----------do----------			2 84	
	47. Captain Buckingham commanded one of the companies of Colonel Sanford's detachment			4 40	
	51. Not properly chargeable to the United States			14 00	
	60. The first item does not appear to have been connected with any militia in service			4 47	
	64. No vouchers for the expenses charged, nor explanation with dates whereby the admissibility of any part can be judged of			114 22	

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 3—Continued.			
6	65. Expenses of erecting signal poles	$72 43		
	See foregoing remark on similar charges, (voucher 2 of account No. 3—3.) For a considerable portion there are no subordinate vouchers, and the bills produced are not receipted.			
	66. The artillery were attached to Colonel Sanford's command	2 00		
	92. Not properly chargeable to the United States	16 00		
	96. The field-piece was not then in the public service, nor is the expense shown to have been incurred in repairing a damage previously done in that service	2 00		
			$3,525 69	
	The remaining expenditures charged in Colonel Scarborough's account comprise several—			
	For the erection of barracks, (vouchers 8, 30, and 30,) amounting to	$187 00		
	For cleaning and repairing arms, (vouchers 8, 24, 32, 61, 75, and 77,) amounting to	339 90		
	For mounting cannon, repairing harness, &c., (vouchers 30, 35, 37, and 48,) amounting to	184 66		
	For transportation of military stores after the war, (vouchers 60, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 80, 81, 83, 88, and 93,) amounting to	249 06		
	For storage of munitions, (vouchers 60, 61, and 92,) amounting to	72 87		
	For stationery, (vouchers 10, 13, and 81, &c.,) amounting to	14 37		
	For repairing wagons, and keeping and trimming horses, &c., (vouchers 12, 55, 79, and 93,) amounting to	35 34		
	For transporting powder to Saybrook and Killingworth, December, 1814, (voucher 17)	14 00		
	For a signal pole, (voucher 26)	24 75		
	And for Colonel Scarborough's compensation	996 54		
	Which, in addition to the general cause preventing their admission, (namely, their not appearing to relate to transactions prior to September 13, 1814,) are liable to other objections, such as have been before pointed out with respect to like items.			
	Voucher 59 is for a payment of $22 7[illegible] to Major Jesse Smith for transportation of his and Adjutant Holley's baggage from Salisbury to Middleton, in October, 1814, and of the service of either of whom no evidence could be found.			
	Vouchers 28, 33, 57, 58, and 87, for advertising rules and regulations for the quartermaster's department, do not appear to be properly chargeable to the United States, $10 25.			
	Vouchers 11 and 39 show that five 18-pounders and two brass 6-pounders, with carriages, harness, and apparatus, were loaned to the State by the United States, no evidence of their return is adduced, and the charges for their transportation and reparation, amounting to $381 63, would have required to be sanctioned by the Secretary of War before they could have been allowed.			
	Account of Jared Scarborough, No 4.			
	For various expenditures		166 91	
	All after September 11, 1814, except a portion of the rent of the New Haven powder-house, which commenced on the 10th of that month, and is not, as has been previously noted, considered to be properly chargeable to the United States.			
	The expenditures, as to $110 91, were for horse keeping, &c., and commission on the sale of horses after the war; and as to $35 75 more, for freight, &c., of military stores after the war. One of the bills, amounting to $60 54, is not receipted.			
	ACCOUNT No. 4.			
	Charge extracted from an account of Ebenezer Huntington, adjutant general, for detaching militia in May, 1812, under a requisition from the President		----------	$12 00
	A voucher, describing the services performed and evidencing the payment of the amount by the State, will be necessary before the admissibility of the charge can be judged of. There do not appear to have been any Connecticut militia in actual service in 1812.			
1	William Williams, for grant of assembly in his favor, passed May session, 1813		170 99	
	The condition of the grant is represented to be the lease of a lot and magazine or powder-house in New London, from the Rev. Henry Channing; the charge in the State account expresses the amount to be for repairs and rent of a building at New London for a magazine. In neither way is the expense shown to be properly chargeable to the United States; there is, besides, no proof of any expenditure by William Williams.			
2	Ichabod Ward, for an allowance granted by the general assembly in October session, 1813, for loss on a contract for supplying rations to the militia in that year		200 00	
	Not allowable without the special sanction of the Secretary of War. A charge of $104 58, for balance of profit and loss on articles remaining on hand when the United States assumed the supply, is made in the State account No. 2; and in the account of Colonel Ward against the United States there are charges for payments to Ichabod Ward of $80 for loss on hogsheads and beef shanks, and of $165 for expenses in consequence of the troops having been unexpectedly dismissed. The report and papers connected therewith are not produced.			
3	Ebenezer Huntington, adjutant general, for time, horse hire, and expenses on various journeys in 1813, viz:			
	To Hartford, May 25 to June 2	$49 72		
	New London, August 28	12 75		
	New Haven, September 4	43 08		
	New London, September 5	7 50		
	Pomfret, September 8	14 50		
	New London, September 12	7 50		
	New London, September 16	12 75		
		$147 80		

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.		Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 4—Continued.			
3	For time, making a detachment, September 8	$12 00		
	For Russell Hubbard's bill for printing general orders and circulars	9 62		
	And for sundry postages, &c	11 23		
			$180 65	
	The account is wholly silent as to the object of the journeys, except as to the one to Pomfret, which is expressed to have been "by resolve of assembly to settle limits of companies;" a matter, it would seem, peculiarly of State concern, and the attendant expense therefore not properly chargeable to the United States. Other of the charges may be alike objectionable. An account for his pay and emoluments as adjutant general, from June 3 to July 26, 1813, certified by Governor Smith, was rendered to and paid by the United States district paymaster, S. H. Eakin; had compensation for his services from May 25 to June 2 been then considered chargeable to the United States, it is inferable that the account alluded to would have been made to include the latter period as well as the former. The bill for printing general orders and circulars is not produced, nor any evidence of its payment by the adjutant general; neither is there any description of the purport of the orders and circulars whereby the expense of printing them is manifested to be properly chargeable to the United States. Expenses unconnected with militia in actual service are not so chargeable.			
	The charges should be fully explained in order to enable the Secretary of War, whose sanction will be requisite, to decide thereon.			
6	Seth P. Staples, for services performed and expenses incurred in May and June, 1814, in carrying into effect a resolve of the general assembly, directing the commander-in-chief to take proper measures for the examination, proof, and preservation of certain iron ordnance of the State		386 80	
	A State concern, and the expense not properly chargeable to the United States.			
7	Ebenezer Huntington, adjutant general, for forming 6 companies of exempts, and filling and issuing 96 commissions to exempt officers, in May and July, 1814	$30 00		
	For his annual allowance of stationery	12 00		
	For journey and expenses to Hartford, July 29, 1814, to meet the governor, by his order, four days	27 00		
	For making a detachment in August, 1814	12 00		
	For payments to expresses	5 00		
	And for postages from December, 1813, to August, 1814	6 72		
			92 72	
	The first and second items are clearly inadmissible as against the United States. The object of the journey to Hartford must be explained before the propriety of the charge for it as against the United States can be judged of. The charges as to the expresses are unvouched, and those for postage are not shown to have been connected with the militia that were or had been in actual service. As to more than half the amount charged, the dates manifest the expense to have been incurred when there were no militia on duty.			
9	Wm. C. Bull, for an injury sustained by the blowing up of an ammunition box while firing on the enemy at Pettipauge, on the 8th April, 1814		27 92	
	The payment appears to have been made pursuant to a grant of assembly. No allowance on this charge can be made without the sanction of the Secretary of War, and to enable him to decide, the papers whereon the grant was founded will be necessary. Those produced do not show the nature of the injury, whether it was to the person or his property. A charge of $19 is made in another part of the State account on a bill in his name of the same date for powder.			
10	Adjutant General Eben. Huntington, for his services and expenses on two journeys to New London, August 17 and September 11, 1814			$20 82
	Explanation as to the objects of these journeys will be necessary before the propriety of the charges for them as against the United States can be judged of. The first is expressed to have been on business with General Cushing, the nature of which is not mentioned, and General Cushing's letter to the governor, of the 18th August, is wholly silent on the subject. The last journey, it will be seen, was taken on the day next preceding that on which the militia were withdrawn from the command of the United States officer.			
11	Walter Budington and W. S Hotchkiss, for expense of erecting a battery on the pier at New Haven, in August, September, and October, 1814		343 83	
	The grant of assembly authorized the payment of only $300, and no more appears by the receipt to have been paid by the State. The work is expressed to have been approbated by the governor, but its construction is not shown to have been authorized or sanctioned by any officer of the United States. The correspondence at the time between the governor and General Cushing, relative to the defence of New Haven, is wholly silent as to this battery. Of the sums charged, (which include $14 59 for interest, not allowable, $18 38 for spirits, presumed to be so, and $31 46 for horse and chaise hire, &c., without any specification as to the object of the journeys,) there are vouchers for the payment of no more than $162 46. The sanction of the Secretary of War will be requisite before any allowance can be made, and to obtain this explanation may be necessary.			
12	Baptist Society in Waterford, for an allowance granted by the general assembly for damage done to their meeting-house by the militia detached for the defence of New London, and who are alleged to have rendezvoused at the meeting-house		80 00	
	The papers whereon the grant was founded are not produced, and those exhibited do not show whether the damage was done before or after the 12th September, 1814, nor afford sufficient explanation whereby to judge of the admissibility of the charge if prior thereto. The building is not stated to have been used or occupied as barracks or quarters for the militia. The using one as a place for them to rendezvous or assemble at is not authorized by the regulations.			
13	Proprietors of Fort Fenwick, for the use of land and damages done by the militia stationed there in 1813, 1814, and 1815	$75 00		
	An allowance for the period anterior to the 12th September, 1814, is made of	46 80		
			28 20	

Remarks on the accounts of the State of Connecticut—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom and for what paid.			Sums disallowed.	Sums suspended.
	ACCOUNT No. 5.				
	Charges for expenditures of munitions of war from the arsenal		$18,583 06		
	Credited for powder, &c , sold		4,192 74		
				$14,390 32	
	Unsupported by vouchers for either the cost of the articles or the application thereof to the public service.				
	GENERAL ACCOUNT.				
	Charge for interest, (inadmissible)			16,985 44	
	Charge for balance unpaid by G. L. Perkins, district paymaster, for receipt-rolls represented to be in his hands, as per statement exhibited, and which he was expected to pay when remittances from the paymaster general should enable him so to do			16,880 92	
	Not allowable. The receipt-rolls referred to have chiefly been found with Mr. Perkins's accounts with the United States, and whereon he has obtained credits. Those not therewith must be produced and be ascertained to be admissible before any allowance can be made to the State in respect thereof.				
	Total amounts of disallowances and suspensions			133,544 56½	$3,050 65½
	Suspensions erroneously extended in the column of disallowances.				
	Account No. 1, voucher 81		$68 90		
	84	$5 00			
		215 91			
			220 91		
	99		53 90		
	101		27 44		
	103		19 01		
	105	$5 52			
		87 53			
			93 05		
	B		4 69		
	Account No. 2, 3—23	$18 25			
		69 36			
		631 67			
			719 28		
		250 00			
	4—6, 14	114 00			
			136 00		
	Account No. 3, A 2		903 50		
	A 4		118 15		
	B 11		52 00		
	B 12		232 75		
	D		481 25		
	3—2	$329 08			
		105 00			
			434 08		
	3—6, 65		72 43		
	Account No 4, 7	27 00			
		12 00			
		5 00			
		6 72			
			50 72		
	Deduct the amount from disallowances and add it to suspensions			3,688 06	3,688 06
	Aggregates, as corrected			129,856 50½	6,738 71½

22d Congress.] **No. 515.** [1st Session.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS FOR CANNON AND SHOT MADE FROM 1820 TO 1832.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 25, 1832.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February* 24, 1832.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th instant, directing the Secretary of War to lay before that House "a statement of the contracts, and with whom made, for cannon and shot, and the prices paid for each, from the year 1820 to the present time," I have the honor to transmit a report of the lieutenant colonel of ordnance, which affords the information required.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, February* 24, 1832.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th instant, directing "that the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House a statement of the contracts, and with

whom made, for cannon and shot, and the price paid for each, from the year 1820 to the present time," which was referred to this office, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement which contains the information desired.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of the contracts made by the Ordnance department for cannon and cannon shot from the year 1820 *to December* 31, 1831, *showing with whom made and the prices paid for each.*

Names of contractors.	Articles contracted for.	Price.	Estimated amount to be paid to each when the contract was made.	At what place to be performed.	Date and duration of contract.	
					From—	To—
McClurg & McKnight	100 6-pounder iron cannon and 30 24-pounder iron howitzers.	$80 for cannon and $91 70 for howitzers.	$8,760	Pittsburg, Pa.....	Feb. 3,1821	Feb. 3,1823
John Clarke	83 24-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds	26,736	Near Richmond, Va..	July 11,1825	Nov. 1,1826
John Mason	.....do. .....do.....	.....do.	26,736	Georgetown, D. C....	.....do.....	.....do.....
Gouverneur Kemble...	.....do.....do.....	.....do.	26,736	West Point, N. Y....	Sept. 30,1825	.....do.....
Alexander McClurg* ..	30 24-pounder iron cannon.....	.....do.	9,660	Pittsburg, Pa.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
D. Beltzhover & Co...	5,000 24-pounder cannon shot...	3½ cents per pound.....	4,200	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
William Barker & Son.	3,500 24-pounder cannon shot...	3¾ cents per pound.....	3,150	Baltimore, Md.....	Oct. 12,1825	.....do.....
Cyrus Aiger.....	3,500 24-pounder cannon shot...	.....do.	3,150	Boston, Mass.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
John Clarke	60 24-pounder iron cannon	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	19,320	Near Richmond, Va..	July 30,1827	July 1,1828
	500 24-pounder cannon shot.....	4½ cents per pound.....	540	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
	2,000 12-pounder cannon shot...	5 cents per pound.....	1,200	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
	4,000 6-pounder cannon shot....	5½ cents per pound.....	1,260	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
Gouverneur Kemble...	80 24-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	25,760	West Point, N. Y....	Oct. 10,1827	.....do.....
	500 24-pounder cannon shot.....	4½ cents per pound.....	540	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
	2,000 12-pounder cannon shot...	5 cents per pound.....	1,200	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
	4,000 6-pounder cannon shot....	5½ cents per pound.....	1,260	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.. .
Alexander McClurg...	100 6-pounder iron cannon.....	$70 each.....	7,000	Pittsburg, Pa.....	Dec. 12,1827	May 1,1828
	10,000 6-pounder cannon shot...	5½ cents per pound.....	3,150	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
Gouverneur Kemble...	40 24-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	12,880	West Point, N. Y....	Jan. 1,1828	June 1,1828
John Mason	.....do.....do.....	.....do.	12,880	Georgetown, D. C....	Jan. 29,1828	July 1,1828
	500 24-pounder cannon shot.....	4½ cents per pound.....	540	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
	2,000 12-pounder cannon shot...	5 cents per pound.....	1,200	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
	4,000 6-pounder cannon shot...	5½ cents per pound.....	1,260	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
John Clarke	60 32-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	27,800	Near Richmond, Va..	May 14,1828	.....do.....
	1,200 32-pounder cannon shot...	4 cents per pound.....	1,536	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
John Mason	20 24-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	6,440	Georgetown, D. C....	May 23,1828	July 1,1829
Do.....	80 24-pounder iron cannon.....	.....do.	25,760	.....do.....	June 18,1828	.....do.....
	1,500 24-pounder cannon shot...	4½ cents per pound.....	1,620	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
Gouverneur Kemble...	40 24-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	12,880	West Point, N. Y....	July 28,1828	.....do.....
	1,500 24-pounder cannon shot...	4½ cents per pound.....	1,620	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
Perry & Deering	12,000 6-pounder cannon shot...	.....do.	7,590	St. Louis, Mo.....	Aug. 5,1828	Aug. 1,1829
	3,000 12-pounder cannon shot...					
Gouverneur Kemble...	25 24-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	8,050	West Point, N. Y....	Nov. 28,1828	May 1,1829
John Mason	.....do.....do.....	.....do.	8,050	Georgetown, D. C....	Dec. 15,1829	.....do.....
John Clarke	70 32-pounder iron cannon.....	.....do.	32,934	Near Richmond, Va..	Mar. 16,1829	July 1,1830
	1,200 32-pounder cannon shot...	4 cents per pound.....				
John Mason	40 32-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	18,970	Georgetown, D. C....	Mar. 20,1829	.....do.....
	800 32-pounder cannon shot.....	4 cents per pound.....				
Gouverneur Kemble...	40 32-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds,.....	18,970	West Point, N. Y....	Mar. 25,1829	.....do.....
	800 32-pounder cannon shot.....	4 cents per pound.....				
Do.....	20 32-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	9,617	.....do.....	Oct. 20,1829	.....do.....
	500 32-pounder cannon shot....	4 cents per pound....				
John Mason	20 32-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	9,617	Georgetown, D. C....	.....do.....	.....do.....
	500 32-pounder cannon shot.....	4 cents per pound.....				
Gouverneur Kemble...	64 32-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	29,300	West Point, N. Y....	July 1,1830	July 1,1831
	600 32-pounder cannon shot.....	4 cents per pound.....				
John Mason	64 32-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	29,300	Georgetown, D. C....	.....do.....	.....do.....
	600 32-pounder cannon shot.....	4 cents per pound.....				
John Clarke	64 32-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	29,300	Near Richmond, Va..	.....do.....	.....do.....
	600 32-pounder cannon shot.....	4 cents per pound.....				
John Perry.....	10,000 6-pounder cannon shot...	4½ cents per pound.....	3,300	St. Louis, Mo.....	July 7,1830	.....do.....
John Mason	48 32-pounder iron cannon.. ...	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	22,110	Georgetown, D. C....	Apr. 13,1831	July 1,1832
	600 32-pounder cannon balls....	4 cents per pound.....				
John Clarke	48 32-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	21,950	Near Richmond, Va..	.....do.....	.....do.....
	480 32-pounder cannon balls....	4 cents per pound.....				
Gouverneur Kemble...	48 32-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	21,950	West Point.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
	480 32-pounder cannon balls....	4 cents per pound.....				
Alexander McClurg...	40 32-pounder iron cannon.....	$5 94 per 100 pounds.....	18,230	Pittsburg.....	...do.....	.....do.....
	400 32-pounder cannon shot.....	4 cents per pound.....				

* Alexander McClurg's contract for thirty 24-pounder cannon was anulled in consequence of no deliveries being made under it up to Sept. 30, 1829.

G. BOMFORD *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnan Servi*[ce.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, February* 24, 1832.

22D CONGRESS.] No. 516. [1ST SESSION.

APPLICATION OF INDIANA FOR A MORE PERFECT AND UNIFORM ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 27, 1832.

A JOINT RESOLUTION relative to a more perfect organization of the militia of the several States.

Be it resolved by the general assembly of the State of Indiana, That our senators in Congress be, and they are hereby, instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their exertions, both by their votes and influence, to procure the passage of a law providing for a more perfect and uniform organization of the militia of the several States of the Union, in pursuance to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor of this State be directed to transmit to each of our senators and representatives in Congress a copy of the foregoing resolution; also a copy to the governors of other States in the Union, with a view that the same may be submitted to the consideration of their respective legislatures.

H. H. MOORE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID WALLACE,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 26, 1832.

N. NOBLE.

22D CONGRESS.] No. 517. [1ST SESSION.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF ERECTING FORTIFICATIONS ON THE PENOBSCOT RIVER AND BAY, IN MAINE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MARCH 1, 1832.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 27, 1832.

On motion of Mr. Sprague—

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that fortifications shall be erected and completed, as soon as may be, on the Penobscot river and bay, sufficient for the protection thereof.

Attest. WALTER LOWRIE, *Secretary.*

The committee direct it to go to the Hon. Secretary of War for his opinion and observations.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March* 1, 1832.

SIR: In answer to your note requesting my opinion in regard to "the expediency of providing by law that fortifications shall be erected and completed, as soon as may be, on the Penobscot river and bay sufficient for the protection thereof," I have the honor to enclose a report of General Gratiot, chief engineer, which contains the views of the department upon the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, *Chairman of the Military Committee, Senate.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March* 1, 1832.

SIR: On the subject of the resolution of the Senate, relative to fortifying Penobscot river, which was referred by you to this office, I have the honor to report that, in projecting a system of defence for the coast of Maine, it has been found impracticable to provide for fortifying any considerable proportion of the numerous good harbors with which that coast abounds; and it was therefore determined by the board of engineers to recommend fortifying in the most careful manner that harbor which should appear to be best situated as a depot and rendezvous for a fleet, and which would thus be not only most useful to ourselves, but the greatest object of cupidity to an enemy. Such a harbor is found on Mount Desert island, and to this point it is proper that the first expenditures for fortifying the coast of Maine should be applied. The suspension for some years past of topographical surveys for military purposes has prevented the completion of that of Mount Desert island, and consequently the plans of defence are not prepared. Application

has, however, been made to Congress during the present session for means to continue those surveys, and should they be granted, this will be one of the first in order.

The defence of other secondary points on this coast it will also be necessary to provide for, and among them, as one of the most importance, is that of Penobscot river; but the bay is so extensive, and provided with so many good anchorages, that the cost of defending it by permanent fortifications is altogether disproportioned to the present importance of the object. It is therefore proposed to protect the commerce of the river and bay by works placed at the Narrows, opposite Bucksport, the lowest point on the river at which this object can be readily effected. With regard to the urgency of constructing these works, it is thought that, considering their relative importance compared with that of many others not commenced, the board of engineers has with propriety classed them among those to be constructed at a remote period, as will appear by reference to their revised report and to the table of works annexed to my annual report at the commencement of this session.

I am of opinion, therefore, that it is not expedient to "provide by law that fortifications shall be erected and completed, as soon as may be, on the Penobscot river and bay." I will add, too, that the want of disposable officers of the corps of engineers would, under any circumstances, make it inexpedient to increase the number of works under construction beyond what is suggested in my general report.

Respectfully submitted.

C. GRATIOT, *Brigadier General.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

22D CONGRESS.] **No. 518.** [1ST SESSION.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF FUNRISHING THE MILITIA, WHEN IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH BLANKETS AND CLOTHES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 8, 1832.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of this House instructing them "to inquire into the expediency of furnishing blankets and clothes to the militia when engaged in the service of the United States," reported:

That they deem it inexpedient to provide that the militia, when in the service of the federal government, should be furnished by it with clothes; but they are of opinion that the government ought to furnish them with blankets whenever they shall be in its service for a continued period of six months. They have therefore directed their chairman, in order to carry their intention into effect, to prepare an amendment to be added to "a bill to provide more effectually for the national defence by organizing, arming, and establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, and to provide for the discipline thereof," which has been read twice and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

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